Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of Wipro Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Wipro Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Fixed price contracts using the percentage of completion method - Refer Notes 2 (iii)(a), 3(xiii)B and 22 to the financial statements.

Key Audit Matter Description

Revenue from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method.

Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The estimation of total project costs involves significant judgement and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information. In addition, provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated project costs.

We identified the revenue recognition for fixed price contracts where the percentage-of-completion method is used as a key audit matter because of the significant judgment involved in estimating the efforts to complete such contracts.

This estimate has a high inherent uncertainty and requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred to-date and estimates of efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance obligations over the lives of the contracts.

This required a high degree of auditor judgment in evaluating the audit evidence supporting the application of the input method used to recognize revenue and a higher extent of audit effort to evaluate the reasonableness of the total estimated amount of revenue recognized on fixed-price contracts.

How the Key Audit Matter was addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to estimates of efforts to complete for fixed-price contracts accounted using the percentage-of-completion method included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls relating to (1) recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance obligations, and (2) access and application controls pertaining to time recording and allocation systems, which prevents unauthorised changes to recording of efforts incurred.

- We evaluated management's ability to reasonably estimate the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation by comparing actual information to estimates for performance obligations that have been fulfilled.
- We selected a sample of fixed price contracts with customers accounted using percentage-of-completion method and performed the following:
  - Read the contract and based on the terms and conditions evaluated whether recognizing revenue over time was appropriate, and the contract was included in management's calculation of revenue over time.
  - Evaluated other information that supported the estimates of the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation.
  - Evaluated the appropriateness of and consistency in the application of management's policies and methodologies to estimate progress towards satisfying the performance obligation.
  - Compared efforts incurred with Company's estimate of efforts incurred to date to identify significant variations and evaluate whether those variations have been considered appropriately in estimating the remaining efforts to complete the contract.
  - Tested the estimate for consistency with the status of delivery of milestones and customer acceptances to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require changes in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations.

Allowance for credit losses Refer Notes 2(iii)(g), 3(ix)(A), and 9 to the financial statements

Key Audit Matter Description

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considered current and anticipated future economic conditions on the basis of the credit reports and other related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future and has taken into account estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID-19.

We identified allowance for credit losses as a key audit matter because of the significant judgement involved in calculating the expected credit losses. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort when performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of management's estimate of the expected credit losses.

How the Key Audit Matter was addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the allowance for credit losses for trade receivables, unbilled receivables and contract assets included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the (1) development of the methodology for the allowance for credit losses, including consideration of the current and estimated future economic conditions, (2) completeness and accuracy of information used in the estimation of probability of default, and (3) computation of the allowance for credit losses.
- For a sample of customers we tested the input data such as credit reports and other credit related information used in estimating the probability of default by comparing them to external and internal sources of information.
- We evaluated the incorporation of the applicable assumptions into the estimate of expected credit losses and tested the mathematical accuracy and computation of the allowances by using the same input data used by the Company.
- We evaluated the qualitative adjustment to the historical loss rates, including assessing the basis for the adjustments and the reasonableness of the significant assumptions.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report and Corporate Governance Report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements, Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements;

      ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership number: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Wipro Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Wipro Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on, the criteria for internal control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership number: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Wipro Limited of even date)

(i) In respect of the Company's fixed assets:

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets in a phased manner over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds/registered sale deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date except for a freehold land with a carrying amount of ₹ 404 million, for which the title deed has not been executed in the name of the Company pending fulfilment of certain conditions.

(ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. There were no material discrepancies noticed on physical verification during the year.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans to one body corporate, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of which:

(a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and repayments or receipts of principal amounts and interest have been regular as per stipulations.

(c) There is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the year-end.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable. There were no loans granted during the year under Section 185 of the Act.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2021 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) Maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act, for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Value Added Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax and Goods and Services Tax, which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2021 on account of dispute are given below:

₹ in millions

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Involved	Amount not deposited as at March 31, 2021
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	Assistant Commissioner	1990-91 to 2014-15	57	52
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	Commissioner	2004-05 to 2014-15	10	10
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	Commissioner (Appeals)	1994-95 to 2012-13	13	13
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	CESTAT	1990-2000 to 2012-13	37	25
The Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	High Court	2007-08, 2008-09	1	1
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	Assistant Commissioner of Customs	1994-95 to 2010-11	49	45
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	CESTAT	1991-92 to 2011-12	11	4
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	Commissioner	2005-06	94	90
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	Commissioner (Appeals)	1997-98 to 2009-10	343	308
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	Deputy Commissioner - Air Customs – Chennai	2009-10	5	5
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	Madras High Court	2009-10	4	4
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty-Penalty	Karnataka High Court	2001-02 to 2005-06	2,711	2,631
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Assistant Commissioner	2003-04 to 2015-16	370	369
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Commissioner	2013-14 to 2017-18	613	613
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Commissioner (Appeals)	2005-06 to 2009-10	376	30
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	CESTAT	2002-03 to 2011-12	2,807	2,393
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax-Penalty	Commissioner (Appeals)	2005-06 to 2009-10	29	29
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax-Penalty	Assistant Commissioner	2008-09, 2009-10	1	1
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax- Penalty	CESTAT	2002-03 to 2011-12	642	642
Sales Tax / VAT	Sales Tax / VAT	Assistant Commissioner/ Deputy Commissioner	1986-87 to 2017-18	4,548	4,381
Sales Tax / VAT	Sales Tax / VAT	Commissioner (Appeals)	1988-89 to 2017-18	1,705	1,523
Sales Tax / VAT	Sales Tax / VAT	Appellate Authorities	1986-87 to 2016-17	1,439	1,334
Sales Tax / VAT	Sales Tax / VAT	High Court	2002-03 to 2012-13	30	26
Sales Tax/ VAT	Sales Tax/ VAT	Supreme Court	2001-02	12	12
Goods and Services Tax	Goods and Services Tax	Commissioner (Appeals)	2017-18	58	58
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax - TDS	CIT(A) - TDS	2003-04, 2011-12	35	35

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Involved	Amount not deposited as at March 31, 2021
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax - TDS	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2009-10	13	3
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax - TDS	High Court	2010-11	61	61
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Assessing Officer	2007-08	97	42
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals)	2012-13	16	16
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	2006-07, 2007-08 2009-10, 2010-11, 2014-15	2,027	1,212
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	High Court	2012-13, 2013-14	4,380	317

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, and banks. The Company has not availed any loans or borrowings from Government. The Company has not issued any debentures.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year, hence reporting under Clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid/provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures and hence, reporting under clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act, are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership Number: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Balance Sheet

(` in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	56,758	50,473
Right-of-Use Assets	5	9,029	8,160
Capital work-in-progress		18,480	18,735
Goodwill	6	4,571	4,571
Other intangible assets	6	2,523	3,190
Financial assets			
Investments	8	82,067	77,350
Derivative assets	20	16	-
Trade receivables	9	3,079	4,462
Other financial assets	11	4,469	4,416
Deferred tax assets (net)	21	474	4,333
Non-current tax assets (net)		13,829	11,103
Other non-current assets	13	8,273	9,138
Total non-current assets		**203,568**	**195,931**
Current assets			
Inventories	12	910	1,741
Financial assets			
Investments	8	174,952	189,635
Trade receivables	9	80,462	92,570
Cash and cash equivalents	10	97,832	104,440
Derivative assets	20	4,049	2,964
Unbilled receivables		15,823	17,964
Loans to subsidiaries		42,015	9,472
Other financial assets	11	5,187	6,807
Current tax assets (net)		973	839
Contract assets		10,809	12,432
Other current assets	13	20,783	18,269
Total current assets		**453,795**	**457,133**
TOTAL ASSETS		**657,363**	**653,064**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	14	10,958	11,427
Other equity		441,458	453,110
TOTAL EQUITY		**452,416**	**464,537**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	141	251
Derivative liabilities	20	-	138
Other financial liabilities	17	130	146
Lease Liabilities	15	7,073	5,997

Balance Sheet

(` in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provisions	18	885	2,133
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	1,305	-
Non-current tax liabilities (net)		9,110	11,654
Other non-current liabilities	19	4,979	3,770
Total non-current liabilities		**23,623**	**24,089**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	15	57,912	50,019
Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	184	131
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		43,301	45,295
Derivative liabilities	20	1,021	7,231
Lease Liabilities	15	4,021	3,124
Other financial liabilities	17	22,148	18,657
Contract liabilities		18,063	14,272
Provisions	18	12,874	11,302
Current tax liabilities (net)		14,835	9,758
Other current liabilities	19	6,965	4,649
Total Current Liabilities		**181,324**	**164,438**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**204,947**	**188,527**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**657,363**	**653,064**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these 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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rishad A. Premji
Chairman

M. K. Sharma
Director

Thierry Delaporte
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal
Chief Financial Officer

M. Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Statement of Profit and Loss

(` in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	22	502,994	503,877
Other operating income		-	193
Other income	23	23,829	24,766
Total Income		**526,823**	**528,836**
EXPENSES			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		5,879	7,983
Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade	24	345	1,599
Employee benefits expense	25	264,673	261,718
Finance costs	26	4,026	5,352
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		13,493	11,411
Sub-contracting / technical fees / third party application		80,352	87,918
Travel		4,358	15,373
Facility expenses		14,318	13,925
Communication		4,189	3,784
Legal and professional charges		3,537	2,784
Marketing and brand building		839	2,227
Other expenses	27	3,966	4,685
Total expenses		**399,975**	**418,759**
Profit before tax		**126,848**	**110,077**
Tax expense			
Current tax	21	22,430	22,067
Deferred tax	21	3,809	1,203
Total tax expense		**26,239**	**23,270**
Profit for the year		**100,609**	**86,807**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net	25	562	(869)
Net change in fair value of investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI		(8)	(91)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	21	(113)	193

Statement of Profit and Loss

(` in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Net change in time value of option contracts designated as cash flow hedges		66	(649)
Net change in intrinsic value of option contracts designated as cash flow hedges		1,193	(1,941)
Net change in fair value of forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges		3,799	(3,309)
Net change in fair value of investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI		2,079	1,015
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	21	(1,241)	1,367
Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of taxes		**6,337**	**(4,284)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**106,946**	**82,523**
Earnings per equity share: (Equity shares of par value ₹ 2 each)	28		
Basic		17.81	14.88
Diluted		17.77	14.84
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic		5,649,265,885	5,833,384,018
Diluted		5,661,657,822	5,847,823,239

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these 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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
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Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Statement of Changes in Equity

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance as at April 1, 2020	Change in equity share capital	Balance as at March 31, 2021
11,427	(469)	10,958

Balance as at April 1, 2019	Change in equity share capital	Balance as at March 31, 2020
12,068	(641)	11,427

Other equity

		Reserves and Surplus							Other components of equity			
Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Securities Premium	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Common Control Transactions Capital Reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special economic Zone re-investment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Other reserves**	Total other equity
Balance as at April 1, 2020	^	887	1,139	660	403,773	2,473	1,550	43,804	1,882	(2,315)	(743)	**453,110**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	100,609		-	-	-	-	-	**100,609**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	4,045	2,292	**6,337**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100,609**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,045**	**2,292**	**106,946**
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	-	866	-	-	-	-	(866)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Issue of shares by controlled trust on exercise of options*	-	-	-	-	662	-	(662)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Cash dividend paid #	-	-	-	-	(5,478)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(5,478)**
Buyback of equity shares, including tax thereon #	-	(1,427)	-	475	(115,018)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(115,970)**
Transaction cost related to buyback of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(199)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(199)**
Compensation cost related to employee share-based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,310	-	-	-	-	**2,310**
Transferred from special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	2,650	-	-	(2,650)	-	-	-	**-**
Effect of modification of ADS RSU from cash settled to equity settled ##	-	-	-	-	-	-	739	-	-	-	-	**739**
	-	**(561)**	**-**	**475**	**(16,774)**	**-**	**1,521**	**(2,650)**	**-**	**4,045**	**2,292**	**(11,652)**
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**^**	**326**	**1,139**	**1,135**	**386,999**	**2,473**	**3,071**	**41,154**	**1,882**	**1,730**	**1,549**	**441,458**

^ Value is less than ₹1

Refer to Note 29

Refer to Note 31

** Refer to Note 14

* 3,344,866 shares have been issued by the controlled trust to eligible employees on exercise of options during the year ended March 31, 2021.

Statement of Changes in Equity

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Reserves and Surplus							Other components of equity			Total other equity
		Securities Premium	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Common Control Transactions Capital Reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special economic Zone re-investment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Other reserves**	
Balance as at April 1, 2019	^	**145**	**1,139**	**14**	**443,791**	**2,473**	**2,617**	**28,565**	**1,882**	**2,424**	**(1,198)**	**481,852**
Adjustment on adoption of Ind AS 116###	-	-	-	-	(414)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(414)**
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2019	^	**145**	**1,139**	**14**	**443,377**	**2,473**	**2,617**	**28,565**	**1,882**	**2,424**	**(1,198)**	**481,438**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	86,807	-	-	-	-	-	-	**86,807**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,739)	455	**(4,284)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**86,807**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4,739)**	**455**	**82,523**
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	-	742	-	-	-	-	(742)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Issue of shares by controlled trust on exercise of options*	-	-	-	-	1,026	-	(1,026)	-	-	-	-	**-**
Cash dividend paid (including dividend tax thereon)#	-	-	-	-	(6,887)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(6,887)**
Buyback of equity shares#	-	-	-	646	(105,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(104,354)**
Transaction cost related to buyback of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(311)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(311)**
Compensation cost related to employee share-based payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262	-	-	-	-	**1,262**
Transferred to special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	(15,239)	-	-	15,239	-	-	-	**-**
Effect of modification of ADS RSU from equity settled to cash settled ##	-	-	-	-	-	-	(561)	-	-	-	-	**(561)**
	-	**742**	**-**	**646**	**(39,604)**	**-**	**(1,067)**	**15,239**	**-**	**(4,739)**	**455**	**(28,328)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	^	**887**	**1,139**	**660**	**403,773**	**2,473**	**1,550**	**43,804**	**1,882**	**(2,315)**	**(743)**	**453,110**

^ Value is less than ₹1

Refer to Note 29

Refer to Note 31

Refer to Note 3

** Refer to Note 14

*4,607,772 shares have been issued by the controlled trust to eligible employees on exercise of options during the year ended March 31, 2020.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these 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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rishad A. Premji
Chairman

M. K. Sharma
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Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal
Chief Financial Officer

M. Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Statement of Cash Flows

(` in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit for the year	100,609	86,807
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities:		
(Gain)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	(344)	10
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	13,493	11,411
Unrealised exchange (gain)/loss, net and exchange (gain)/ loss on borrowings	(2,311)	6,602
Share-based compensation expense	2,310	1,262
Income tax expense	26,239	23,270
Finance and other income, net of finance expenses	(17,208)	(20,460)
Gain from sale of business	-	(193)
Reversal of provision for diminution in the value of non-current investments	(2,875)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions		
Trade receivables	13,491	(2,058)
Unbilled receivables and contract assets	3,764	(3,295)
Inventories	831	1,663
Other assets	2,276	(503)
Trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	5,970	(7,341)
Contract liabilities	3,791	(590)
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	**150,036**	**96,585**
Income taxes (paid)/refund, net	(22,759)	(5,904)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**127,277**	**90,681**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(16,164)	(18,326)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	666	490
Purchase of investments	(1,168,308)	(1,176,999)
Proceeds from sale of investments	1,186,059	1,209,778
Investment in subsidiaries	(1,546)	-
Payment for business acquisitions, including deposits and escrow, net of cash acquired	-	(3,230)
Proceeds from redemption of preference shares in subsidiaries	-	5,055
Loans to subsidiaries	(32,630)	(9,472)
Proceeds from sale of business	-	923
Interest received	19,128	22,707
Dividend received	45	1,101
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	**(12,750)**	**32,027**

Statement of Cash Flows

(` in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares and shares pending allotment	6	5
Repayment of borrowings	(93,990)	(106,833)
Proceeds from borrowings	101,865	102,509
Payment for buyback of equity shares, including transaction cost	(95,199)	(105,311)
Payment of tax on buyback of equity shares	(21,445)	-
Repayment of lease liabilities	(4,559)	(3,255)
Interest paid	(2,257)	(2,558)
Payment of cash dividend	(5,478)	(5,713)
Payment of tax on cash dividend	-	(1,174)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(121,057)**	**(122,330)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	(6,530)	378
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(78)	163
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	104,440	103,899
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 10)	**97,832**	**104,440**

Refer to Note 15 for supplementary information on statement of cash flows.

^ Value is less than ₹ 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these 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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company Overview

Wipro Limited ("**Wipro**" or the "**Company**" or "**we**" or "**our**" or "**us**"), is a global information technology ("**IT**"), consulting and business process services ("**BPS**") company.

Wipro is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is Wipro Limited, Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru – 560 035, Karnataka, India. Wipro has its primary listing with BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. The Company's American Depository Shares ("**ADS**") representing equity shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

These standalone financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on June 9, 2021.

2. Basis of Preparation of Standalone Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("**Ind AS**"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**the Companies Act**"), as applicable and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these standalone financial statements, except for new accounting standards adopted by the Company.

The standalone financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the standalone financial statements, where applicable.

All amounts included in the standalone financial statements are reported in millions of Indian rupees (₹ in millions) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items, which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

a) Derivative financial instruments,

b) Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss,

c) The defined benefit liability/(asset) is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets, and

d) Contingent consideration

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) **Revenue recognition:** The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognised, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

b) **Impairment testing:** Investments in subsidiaries, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life recognised on business combination are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit to which an asset pertains, is less than the carrying value. The Company assesses acquired intangible assets with finite useful life for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is higher of value in use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation of value in use of an asset or a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which include turnover, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

c) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdictions for the Company are India and the United States of America. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

d) **Deferred taxes:** Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could reduce in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

e) **Business combinations:** In accounting for business combinations, judgment is required in identifying whether an identifiable intangible asset is to be recorded separately from goodwill. Additionally, estimating the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets acquired (including useful life estimates) and liabilities assumed, and contingent consideration assumed involves management judgment. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management. Changes in these judgments, estimates, and assumptions can materially affect the results of operations.

f) **Defined benefit plans and compensated absences:** The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

g) **Expected credit losses on financial assets:** The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the expected credit loss calculation based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

h) **Measurement of fair value of non-marketable equity investments:** These instruments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of investments is determined using the market and income approaches. The market approach includes the use of financial metrics and ratios of comparable companies, such as revenue, earnings, comparable performance multiples, recent financial rounds and the level of marketability of the investments. The selection of comparable companies requires management judgment and is based on a number of factors, including comparable company sizes, growth rates and development stages. The income approach includes the use of discounted cash flow model, which requires significant estimates regarding the investees' revenue, costs, and discount rates based on the risk profile of comparable companies. Estimates of revenue and costs are developed using available historical and forecast data.

i) **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. 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. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

j) **Useful lives of intangible assets**: The Company amortises intangible assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life is estimated 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 assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

k) **Leases:** Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease is included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee would exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option upon occurrence of either a significant event or change in circumstances that are within the control of the lessee.

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

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

m) **Other estimates:** The share-based compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. Fair valuation of derivative hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges involves significant estimates relating to the occurrence of forecasted transactions.

n) **Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19:** In assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, contract assets and contract costs, goodwill, intangible assets, and certain investments, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these standalone financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used herein. Based on the current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

The Company bases its assessment on the belief that the probability of occurrence of forecasted transactions is not impacted by COVID-19. The Company has considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and its own

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness and continues to believe that COVID-19 has no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

The impact of COVID-19 remains uncertain and may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results of operating activities except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. Gains/(losses), net, relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance costs. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

(iii) Financial instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognised only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.
- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, lease liabilities, and eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

A. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

B. Investments

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition)

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to statement of profit and loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Instruments that do not meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in statement of profit and loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Interest income is recognised in statement of profit and loss for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive dividend is established.

Investments in equity instruments:

The Company carries certain equity instruments which are not held for trading. At initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument in other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL). For investments designated to be classified as FVTOCI, movements in fair value of investments are recognised in other comprehensive income and the gain or loss is not transferred to statement of profit and loss on disposal of investments. For investments designated to be classified as FVTPL, both movements in fair value of investments and gain or loss on disposal of investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends from these investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

Investments in subsidiaries:

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment.

C. Other financial assets:

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances and other eligible current and non-current assets.

D. Trade payables and other liabilities

Trade payables and other liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. Contingent consideration recognised in the business combination is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

b) Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets, liabilities, net investment in foreign operations and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives. The Company enters into derivative financial instruments where the counterparty is primarily a bank.

Derivatives are recognised and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

A. Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instruments designated as a cash flow hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and held in cash flow hedging reserve, net of taxes, a component of equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results from operating activities. 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 recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, such cumulative balance is immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

B. Others

Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results from operating activities.

Changes in fair value and gains/(losses), net, on settlement of foreign currency derivative instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedges are recorded in finance costs.

c) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iv) Equity and share capital

a) Share capital and securities premium

The authorised share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2021 is ₹ 25,274 divided into 12,504,500,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each, 25,000,000 preference shares of ₹ 10 each and 150,000, 10% optionally convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as securities premium.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as at the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

b) Capital Reserve

Capital reserve amounting to ₹ 1,139 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,139) is not freely available for distribution.

c) Capital Redemption Reserve

As per the Companies Act, 2013, Capital redemption reserve is created when a company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013. Capital redemption reserve amounting to ₹ 1,135 (March 31, 2020: ₹660) is not freely available for distribution.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

e) Common Control Transactions Capital Reserve

The Common Control Transactions Capital Reserve is on account of merger as explained in footnotes to Note 32. This reserve amounting to ₹ 2,473(March 31, 2020: ₹2,473) is not freely available for distribution.

f) Share options outstanding account

The share options outstanding account is used to record the 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 restricted stock unit options by employees.

g) Special Economic Zone Re-Investment reserve

The Special Economic Zone Re-Investment Reserve has been created out of profit of eligible SEZ units as per provisions of section 10AA (1)(ii) of the Income–tax Act, 1961 for acquiring new plant and machinery. The reserve should be utilised by the Company for acquiring plant and machinery as per the terms of section 10AA(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This reserve is not freely available for distribution.

h) Other reserves

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes, and presented within equity in other reserves.

i) Cash flow hedging reserve

Changes in fair value of derivative hedging instruments designated and effective as a cash flow hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes, and presented within equity as cash flow hedging reserve.

j) Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)

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

k) Dividend

A final dividend, including tax thereon, on equity shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. An interim dividend, including tax thereon, is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Board of directors.

l) Buyback of equity shares

The buyback of equity shares and related transaction costs are recorded as a reduction of free reserves. Further, capital redemption reserve is created as an apportionment from retained earnings.

m) Bonus Issue

For the purpose of bonus issue, the amount is transferred from capital redemption reserves, securities premium and retained earnings to the share capital.

(v) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost.

Capital work-in-progress are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortised over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets is reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	28 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised 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 of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

(vi) Business combinations, Goodwill and Intangible assets

a) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued at the date of exchange by the Company. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business acquisition are expensed as incurred.

The cost of an acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration measured as at the date of acquisition. Any subsequent changes to the fair value of contingent consideration classified as liabilities, other than measurement period adjustments, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Common Control business combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control using the pooling of interests method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves shall be preserved and shall appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor shall be transferred to capital reserve and should be presented separately as Common Control Transactions Capital reserve.

b) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recognised as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised in equity as capital reserve. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment (if any).

Goodwill associated with disposal of an operation that is part of cash-generating unit is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained, unless some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

The amortisation of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated.

The estimated useful life of amortisable intangibles is reviewed and where appropriate is adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of the amortisable intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Customer-related intangibles	5 to 10 years
Marketing-related intangibles	7 years

(vii) Leases

On April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, which applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at April 1, 2019, using modified retrospective method by recording the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to opening retained earnings.

The Company has made use of the following practical expedients available in its transition to Ind AS 116 –

(a) The Company will not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Company or modified by the Company before April 1, 2019.

(b) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment. Consequently, the Company has recorded its lease liability using the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and the Right-of-Use ("**RoU**") asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

(c) The Company excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the RoU asset;

(d) The Company does not recognise RoU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

The weighted average rate of discount applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 5.6%.

On adoption of Ind AS 116,

a) the Company had recognised right-of-use assets ₹ 6,835 and corresponding lease liabilities ₹ 7,618.

b) the net carrying value of assets procured under the finance lease ₹ 143 (gross carrying and accumulated depreciation value of ₹ 263 and ₹ 120, respectively) have been reclassified from property, plant and equipment to RoU assets.

c) the obligations under finance leases of ₹ 596 (non-current and current obligation under finance leases ₹ 152 and ₹ 444 respectively) have been reclassified to lease liabilities.

d) prepaid rent on leasehold land and other assets, which were earlier classified under "Other Assets" have been reclassified to RoU assets by ₹ 2,202.

The adoption of the new standard has resulted in a reduction of ₹ 414 in retained earnings, net of deferred tax asset of ₹ 115.

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and equipment including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to:

a) control use of an identified asset,

b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and

c) direct the use of the identified asset

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognises an RoU asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short-term leases) and low-value assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the RoU asset comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the RoU assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The RoU assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of RoU assets. The estimated useful lives of RoU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether an RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

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For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the RoU assets. Where the carrying amount of the RoU asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

Leases under which the Company is a lessor are classified as a finance or operating lease. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee are classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For leases under which the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

(viii) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, including necessary provision for obsolescence. Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

(ix) Impairment

A) Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments classified as FVTOCI, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets, finance lease receivables and other financial assets. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive discounted using the effective interest rate.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets and finance lease receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit loss are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to account,risk profiling of customers and historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

B) Impairment of Investment in subsidiaries

The Company assesses investments in subsidiaries for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the investment in subsidiary. The recoverable amount of such investment is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal ("**FVLCD**") and its value-in-use ("**VIU**"). The VIU of the investment is calculated using projected future cash flows. If the recoverable amount of the investment is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

C) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment, RoU assets

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually at the same time and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal ("**FVLCD**") and its value-in-use ("**VIU**"). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognised are reversed such that the asset is recognised at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognised initially. An impairment in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(x) Employee benefits

a) Post-employment and pension plans

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognised as an expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, comprising actuarial gains or losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest)are immediately recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

Net interest recognised in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognised as part of remeasurements of the defined benefit plans through other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

A. Provident fund

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. The employer and employees each make periodic contributions to the plan. A portion of the contribution is made to the approved provident fund trust managed by the Company while the remainder of the contribution is made to the government administered pension fund. The contributions to the trust managed by the Company is accounted for as a defined benefit plan as the Company is liable for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the government specified minimum rates of return.

B. Superannuation

Superannuation plan, a defined contribution scheme is administered by third party fund managers. The Company makes annual contributions based on a specified percentage of each eligible employee's salary.

C. Gratuity and Pension

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, applicable for Indian companies, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement

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or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the third-party fund managers.

The Company also maintains pension and similar plans for employees outside India, based on country specific regulations. These plans are partially funded, and the funds are managed by third party fund managers. The plans provide for monthly payout after retirement as per salary drawn and service period or for a lumpsum payment as set out in rules of each fund.

The Company's obligations in respect of the above plans, which are defined benefit plans, are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognises remeasurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability /(asset) in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

c) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

d) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognises accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

(xi) Share-based payment transactions

Selected employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments or cash settled instruments, for rendering services over a defined vesting period and for Company's performance-based stock options over the defined period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. In cases, where equity instruments are granted at a nominal exercise price, the intrinsic value on the date of grant approximates the fair value. The expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the share options outstanding account, a component of equity.

The equity instruments or cash settled instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortisation). The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments or cash settled instruments that will eventually vest.

Cash Settled instruments granted are re-measured by reference to the fair value at the end of each reporting period and at the time of vesting. The expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the financial liability.

(xii) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised 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 onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(xiii) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved 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 recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognise revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognised by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognising revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognised as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

i) Fixed-price development contracts

Revenues from fixed-price development contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognised using the "percentage-of-completion" method. The performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognised only to the extent of costs incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

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A contract liability is an entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Unbilled receivables on other than fixed price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

ii) Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance contracts are recognised on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or ratably using percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customers and the cost to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive.

Revenue for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered is recognised based on our right to invoice. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognised as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method.

In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. In such contracts, revenue is recognised with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilised by the customer is recognised as revenue on completion of the term.

iii) Element or Volume based contracts

Revenues and costs are recognised as the related services are rendered.

C. Products

Revenue on product sales are recognised when the customer obtains control of the specified product.

D. Others

- Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.
- The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates,pricing incentives to customers and penalties as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.
- Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.
- The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognised. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.
- Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortised over the contract term.
- The Company recognises contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognised is amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

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- The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.
- The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.
- Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contract and are recognised 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.

(xiv) Finance costs

Finance costs comprise interest cost on borrowings, lease liabilities and net defined benefit liability,gains or losses arising on re-measurement of financial assets measured at FVTPL, gains/ (losses), net, on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains/ (losses) on settlement of related derivative instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(xv) Finance and other income

Finance and other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains / (losses) on disposal of investments. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(xvi) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. While determining the tax provisions, the Company assesses whether each uncertain tax position is to be considered separately or together with one or more uncertain tax positions depending upon the nature and circumstances of each uncertain tax position. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

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

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences that is expected to reverse within the tax holiday period, taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and foreign branches where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is a right and an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(xvii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

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

(xviii) Statement of Cashflows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period 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 from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(xix) Assets held for sale

Sale of business is classified as held for sale, if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. The condition for classification as held for sale is met when disposal business is available for immediate sale and the same is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification as held for sale.

(xx) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate line of business that has been disposed of or is held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

(xxi) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

Assets and liabilities of disposal groups that are available for immediate sale and where the sale is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification are considered and classified as assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(xxii) Disposal of assets

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of assets is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2020:

Amendment to Ind AS 103- Business combinations

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (**"MCA"**) has issued amendments to Ind AS 103, "Business Combinations", in connection with clarification of business definition, which help in determining whether an acquisition made is of a business or a group of assets. The amendment added a test that makes it easier to conclude that a Company has acquired a group of assets, rather than a business, if the value of the assets acquired is substantially all concentrated in a single asset or group of similar assets. The adoption of amendment to Ind AS 103 is applicable to new acquisition on a prospective basis and did not have any impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The MCA amended some of its requirements for hedge accounting. The amendments provide relief from

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships that are directly affected by these uncertainties. The adoption of amendment to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 did not have any significant material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8 – Definition of Material

The MCA issued Amendment to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and Ind AS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" to update a new definition of material in Ind AS 1. The amendments clarify the definition of "material" and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in Ind AS Standards. The new definition clarifies that, information is considered material if omitting, misstating, or obscuring such information, could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make based on those financial statements. The definition of material in Ind AS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in Ind AS 1. In addition, the MCA amended other Standards that contain a definition of material or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency. The adoption of the amendment to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8 did not have any material impact on its evaluation of materiality in relation to the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 116 – Leases

The MCA issued amendments to Ind AS 116, "Leases", provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. The amendments allowed the expedient to be applied to COVID-19-related rent concessions to payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021 and also require disclosure of the amount recognised in profit or loss to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from COVID-19-related rent concessions. The reporting period in which a lessee first applies the amendment, it is not required to disclose certain quantitative information required under Ind AS 8. Accordingly, the Company recognised ₹ 44 as reversal of lease liability in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021.

New Accounting Standards not yet adopted by the Company

MCA notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

New Amendments not yet adopted by the Company

On March 24, 2021, the MCA through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Current maturities of long-term borrowings should be disclosed separately within borrowings instead of earlier disclosure requirement under Other Financial Liabilities.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility, undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency.
- Disclosure of specified ratios along with explanation for items included in numerator and denominator and explanation for change in any ratio is excess of 25% compared to preceding year.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties and details of benami property held.

These amendments are applicable from April 1, 2021. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendment on the standalone financial statements.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment *	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:							
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 3,610	₹ 33,620	₹ 74,548	₹ 11,175	₹ 5,477	₹ 758	₹ 129,188
Additions	107	3,317	11,298	1,493	348	4	16,567
Disposals	(58)	(691)	(2,326)	(464)	(115)	(384)	(4,038)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 3,659**	**₹ 36,246**	**₹ 83,520**	**₹ 12,204**	**₹ 5,710**	**₹ 378**	**₹ 141,717**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:							
As at April 1, 2020	₹ -	₹ 6,872	₹ 59,055	₹ 8,097	₹ 3,999	₹ 692	₹ 78,715
Depreciation and impairment**	-	1,051	7,223	874	586	57	9,791
Disposals	-	(655)	(2,045)	(364)	(103)	(380)	(3,547)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ -**	**₹ 7,268**	**₹ 64,233**	**₹ 8,607**	**₹ 4,482**	**₹ 369**	**₹ 84,959**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	**₹ 3,659**	**₹ 28,978**	**₹ 19,287**	**₹ 3,597**	**₹ 1,228**	**₹ 9**	**₹ 56,758**
Gross carrying value:							
As at April 1, 2019	**₹ 3,555**	**₹ 25,237**	**₹ 68,156**	**₹ 9,539**	**₹ 4,583**	**₹ 874**	**₹ 111,944**
Reclassified on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	(263)	-	-	-	(263)
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2019	**₹ 3,555**	**₹ 25,237**	**₹ 67,893**	**₹ 9,539**	**₹ 4,583**	**₹ 874**	**₹ 111,681**
Additions	55	8,418	9,265	1,729	994	-	20,461
Additions through business combination	-	-	18	1	1	-	20
Disposals	-	(35)	(2,628)	(94)	(101)	(116)	(2,974)
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 3,610**	**₹ 33,620**	**₹ 74,548**	**₹ 11,175**	**₹ 5,477**	**₹ 758**	**₹ 129,188**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:							
As at April 1, 2019	₹ -	₹ 5,982	₹ 55,673	₹ 7,354	₹ 3,561	₹ 632	₹ 73,202
Reclassified on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	(120)	-	-	-	(120)
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2019	**₹ -**	**₹ 5,982**	**₹ 55,553**	**₹ 7,354**	**₹ 3,561**	**₹ 632**	**₹ 73,082**
Depreciation	-	904	5,788	786	449	162	8,089
Disposals	-	(14)	(2,286)	(43)	(11)	(102)	(2,456)
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ -**	**₹ 6,872**	**₹ 59,055**	**₹ 8,097**	**₹ 3,999**	**₹ 692**	**₹ 78,715**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**₹ 3,610**	**₹ 26,748**	**₹ 15,493**	**₹ 3,078**	**₹ 1,478**	**₹ 66**	**₹ 50,473**

* Including net carrying value of computer equipment and software amounting to ₹ 12.364. and ₹ 9,959 as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

** Includes impairment charge on certain software platforms amounting to ₹ 44 for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

5. Right-of-use Assets

	Category of RoU asset				
	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment*	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:					
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 2,003	₹ 6,685	₹ 1,778	₹ 472	₹ 10,938
Additions	79	3,600	350	-	4,029
Disposals	-	(1,171)	(778)	(54)	(2,003)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 2,082**	**₹ 9,114**	**₹ 1,350**	**₹ 418**	**₹ 12,964**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 27	₹ 1,832	₹ 790	₹ 129	₹ 2,778
Depreciation	28	2,002	625	126	2,781
Disposals	-	(906)	(696)	(22)	(1,624)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 55**	**₹ 2,928**	**₹ 719**	**₹ 233**	**₹ 3,935**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	**₹ 2,027**	**₹ 6,186**	**₹ 631**	**₹ 185**	**₹ 9,029**
Gross carrying value:					
As at April 1, 2019	₹ 2,003	₹ 5,564	₹ 1,235	₹ 378	₹ 9,180
Additions	-	1,022	543	138	1,703
Additions through business combination	-	126	-	-	126
Disposals	-	(27)	-	(44)	(71)
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 2,003**	**₹ 6,685**	**₹ 1,778**	**₹ 472**	**₹ 10,938**
Accumulated depreciation					
Depreciation	₹ 27	₹ 1,850	₹ 790	₹ 133	₹ 2,800
Disposals	-	(18)	-	(4)	(22)
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 27**	**₹ 1,832**	**₹ 790**	**₹ 129**	**₹ 2,778**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**₹ 1,976**	**₹ 4,853**	**₹ 988**	**₹ 343**	**₹ 8,160**

* Includes computer equipment.

The Company recognised the following expenses in the statement of profit and loss:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	₹ 361	₹ 426
Rent expense pertaining to leases of low-value assets recognised under facility expenses	25	17
Rent expense pertaining to leases with less than twelve months of lease term recognised under facility expenses	1,757	1,812
	₹ 2,143	**₹ 2,255**

Income from subleasing ROU assets to subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to ₹ 211 and ₹ 209, respectively.

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company is committed to certain leases amounting to ₹ 1,324 and ₹ 1,399, respectively, which have not yet commenced. The term of such leases ranges from 2 to 10 years.

Payments toward leases of low-value assets and leases with less than twelve months of lease term, are disclosed under operating activities in the statement of cash flows. All other lease payments during the period are disclosed under financing activities in the statement of cash flows.

Refer to Note 20 for remaining contractual maturities of lease liabilities.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

6. Goodwill and other intangible assets

The movement in goodwill balance is given below:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 4,571	₹ 3,882
Acquisition through business combination (Refer to Note 7)	-	689
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ 4,571**	**₹ 4,571**

The Company is organised by three operating segments: IT Services, IT Products and India State Run Enterprises services. Goodwill as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 has been allocated to the IT Services operating segment. Goodwill recognised on business combinations is allocated to Cash Generating Units (CGUs), within the IT Services operating segment, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisitions.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company re-organised its IT Services segment from seven industry verticals to four Strategic Market Units. Accordingly, goodwill has been re-allocated to the CGUs, using a relative value approach as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
CGUs		
Americas 2	₹ 3,782	₹ 3,782
Asia Pacific Middle East Africa	789	789
Total	**₹ 4,571**	**₹ 4,571**

For impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the Company at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and which is not higher than the Company's operating segment. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the Company's procedure for determining the recoverable value of each CGU.

The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined based on FVLCD. The FVLCD of the CGU is determined based on the market capitalisation approach, using the turnover and earnings multiples derived from observable market data. The fair value measurement is categorised as a level 2 fair value based on the inputs in the valuation techniques used.

Based on the above testing, no impairment was identified as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value. An analysis of the calculation's sensitivity to a change in the key parameters (turnover and earnings multiples), did not identify any probable scenarios where the CGU's recoverable amount would fall below its carrying amount.

Movement in other intangible assets is given below:

	Other intangible assets		
	Customer-related	**Marketing-related**	**Total**
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 5,207	₹ 517	₹ 5,724
Deductions/Adjustments	(208)	(485)	(693)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 4,999**	**₹ 32**	**₹ 5,031**
Accumulated amortisation/ impairment:			
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 2,047	₹ 487	₹ 2,534
Amortisation	663	4	667
Deductions/Adjustments	(208)	(485)	(693)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	Other intangible assets		
	Customer-related	**Marketing-related**	**Total**
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 2,502**	**₹ 6**	**₹ 2,508**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	**₹ 2,497**	**₹ 26**	**₹ 2,523**
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2019	₹ 2,913	₹ 485	₹ 3,398
Additions through business combination (Refer to Note 7)	2,294	32	2,326
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 5,207**	**₹ 517**	**₹ 5,724**
Accumulated amortisation/ impairment:			
As at April 1, 2019	₹ 1,527	₹ 485	₹ 2,012
Amortisation	520	2	522
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 2,047**	**₹ 487**	**₹ 2,534**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**₹ 3,160**	**₹ 30**	**₹ 3,190**

As at March 31, 2021, the net carrying value and estimated remaining amortisation period for intangible assets acquired on acquisition are as follows:

Acquisition	Net carrying value	Estimated remaining amortisation period
Vara Infotech Private Limited	₹ 1,888	5.50 - 8.50 years
Other entities	635	0.25 – 2 years
Total	**2,523**	

7. Business Combinations

Summary of material acquisitions during the year ended March 31, 2020 is given below:

On September 30, 2019, the Company acquired the customer contracts, leased facilities, assets and employees of Vara Infotech Private Limited, through a Business Transfer Agreement for a cash consideration of ₹ 3,289. This transaction pertains to our service offerings in BFSI sector.

The following table presents the final purchase price allocation:

Description	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	₹ 274
Customer-related intangibles	2,294
Marketing-related intangibles	32
Total	**₹ 2,600**
Goodwill	689
Total purchase price	**₹ 3,289**

The goodwill of ₹ 689 comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the business combination. The goodwill was allocated to IT Services segment and is deductible for income tax purposes in India.

The pro-forma effects of this business combination on the Company's results were not material.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

8. Investments

Non-current

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial instruments measured at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments -unquoted (Refer to Note 8.1)	₹143	₹152
Financial instruments at amortised cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits-unquoted *	2	-
	₹ 145	**₹ 152**
Investment in Subsidiaries- unquoted (Refer to Note 8.4)	81,922	77,198
	₹ 82,067	**₹ 77,350**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	82,067	77,350
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments in subsidiaries	(4,481)	(7,356)

Current

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial instruments measured at FVTPL		
Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds -unquoted (Refer to Note 8.5)	₹ 22,750	₹ 14,795
Financial instruments measured at FVTOCI		
Commercial paper, Certificate of deposits and bonds -unquoted (Refer to Note 8.2)	-	20,126
Non-convertible debentures, government securities and commercial papers - quoted (Refer to Note 8.3)	131,382	135,461
Financial instruments at amortised cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits -unquoted *	20,820	19,253
	₹ 174,952	**₹ 189,635**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and aggregate market value thereof	131,382	135,461
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	43,570	54,174

* These deposits earn a fixed rate of interest.

* Term deposits include deposits in lien with banks primarily on account of term deposits held as margin money deposits against guarantees amounting to ₹ 614 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 796).

Details of investments:

8.1 Details of investments in equity instruments-other than subsidiaries (fully paid-up) - classified as FVTOCI

Particulars	Number of Shares		Carrying value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-Current				
Wep Peripherals Limited	306,000	306,000	60	68
Wep Solutions Limited	1,836,000	1,836,000	26	27
Drivestream India Private Limited	267,600	267,600	19	19
Altizon Systems Private Limited	23,758	23,758	38	38
Total			**₹ 143**	**₹ 152**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

8.2 Investment in certificate of deposits/ commercial papers and bonds (unquoted) – classified as FVTOCI

Particulars of issuer	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Axis Bank	₹ -	₹ 9,139
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	-	8,833
Small Industries Development Bank of India	-	1,197
ICICI Bank	-	957
Total	**₹ -**	**₹ 20,126**

8.3 Investment in non-convertible debentures, government securities and commercial papers (quoted) – classified as FVTOCI

Particulars of issuer	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Government Securities	₹ 27,373	₹ 12,978
National Highways Authority of India	20,520	18,802
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	12,639	12,000
HDB Financial Services Limited	12,172	13,633
Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	9,258	12,090
Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	7,788	14,114
Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	7,537	8,283
Power Finance Corporation Limited	7,064	12,248
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	4,946	4,574
Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	4,398	4,857
NTPC Limited	4,050	1,679
Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited	3,445	1,273
LIC Housing Finance Limited	3,042	-
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	2,785	5,692
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	2,005	1,882
Small Industries Development Bank of India	1,504	8,914
Kotak Mahindra Bank	848	-
ANZ Bank	8	5
Axis Bank	-	1,823
HDFC Bank Limited	-	614
Total	**₹ 131,382**	**₹ 135,461**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

8.4 Details of investment in unquoted equity and preference instruments of subsidiaries (fully paid up)

Name of the subsidiary	Currency of Investment	Face Value	Number of Units		Balances	
			As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-Current						
Equity Instrument						
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited	INR	₹ 10	93,250	93,250	₹ 22	₹ 22
Wipro Travel Services Limited	INR	₹ 10	66,171	66,171	1	1
Wipro, LLC	USD	Note 1	-	-	50,496	50,496
Wipro Japan KK	JPY	Note 2	650	650	6	6
Wipro Japan KK	USD	Note 2	16	16	640	640
Wipro Shanghai Limited	INR	Note 3	-	-	9	9
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	EUR	EUR 1	163,617	163,617	18,903	18,903
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	SGD	SGD 1	28,126,108	28,126,108	1,339	1,339
Wipro Chengdu Limited	USD	Note 3	-	-	24	24
Wipro Overseas IT Services Pvt. Ltd.	INR	₹ 10	50,000	50,000	^	^
Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited	USD	USD 1	130,151,974	130,151,974	4,480	4,480
Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited	BDT	BDT 10	42,499,990	42,499,990	359	359
Wipro HR Services India Private Limited	INR	₹ 10	70,10,000	70,10,000	8,275	8,275
Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited *	INR	₹ 10	190,924	-	841	-
Eximius Design India Private Limited	INR	₹ 10	74,977	-	1,008	-
Total investment in unquoted equity and preference instruments of subsidiaries					**₹ 86,403**	**₹ 84,554**
Less: Impairment in value of investments in subsidiaries (Note 4 below)					**(4,481)**	**(7,356)**
Net investment in unquoted equity and preference instruments of subsidiaries					**₹ 81,922**	**₹ 77,198**

* The Company holds 83.4% of the equity securities of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited, remaining 16.6% equity securities of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited will be acquired subject to and after receipt of certain regulatory approvals/confirmations.

Note 1 - As per the local laws of USA, there is no requirement of number of shares and face value thereof for a Limited Liability Company (LLC). Hence the investment by the Company is considered as equity contribution.

Note 2 - As per the local laws of Japan, the shares do not have face value.

Note 3 - As per the local laws of People's Republic of China, there is no requirement of number of shares and face value thereof. Hence the investment by the Company is considered as equity contribution.

Note 4 - The impairment as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, are primarily on account of diminution in the value of a step subsidiary of Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited and Wipro, LLC, respectively.

8.5 Details of Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds (unquoted) – classified as FVTPL

Particulars	Number of Shares		Carrying Value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
UTI Arbitrage Fund-Growth Plan	107,117,931	36,445,590	₹ 3,048	₹ 996
Kotak Equity Arbitrage - Direct - Fortnight Dividend	84,544,140	-	2,560	-
HDFC Arbitrage Fund - Wholesale Plan - Growth	141,089,753	141,089,753	2,177	2,100
SBI Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	579,846	496,725	1,945	1,616

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Particulars	Number of Shares		Carrying Value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ICICI Prudential Equity Arbitrage Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	61,667,716	45,551,909	1,730	1,229
IDFC Arbitrage Fund - Growth - Direct Plan	48,133,290	48,133,290	1,288	1,241
HDFC Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	364,207	145,665	1,114	432
Kotak Overnight Fund	994,788	62,144	1,092	66
Axis Overnight Fund	983,593	590,406	1,070	623
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Direct Growth	9,521,944	4,526,064	1,057	488
Aditya Birla Sun Life Arbitrage Fund	46,133,795	-	1,005	-
DSP Floater Fund	99,995,000	-	1,005	-
IDFC Arbitrage Fund – Monthly Dividend- Direct Plan	74,705,539	-	1,004	-
Baroda Overnight Fund	635,996	-	687	-
LIC MF Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	629,140	-	671	-
DSP Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	501,432	488,697	553	522
Invesco India Overnight Fund	188,072	495,317	196	500
L&T Overnight Fund	77,647	-	125	-
Tata Overnight Fund	106,323	107,199	115	113
ABSL Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	71,397	231,342	79	250
UTI Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	22,524	407,120	63	1,113
HSBC Overnight Fund	55,197	479,479	59	500
Mirae Asset Overnight Fund	51,808	-	55	-
IDFC Overnight Fund	47,793	67,569	52	72
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	-	67,906,978	-	1,974
L&T Cash Fund Direct Plan Growth	-	460,742	-	718
Sundaram Overnight Fund	-	228,041	-	242
Total Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds -unquoted			**₹ 22,750**	**₹ 14,795**

^ Value of investment is less than ₹1

9. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Considered good	₹ 83,541	₹ 97,032
Considered doubtful	8,454	10,581
	₹ 91,995	**₹ 107,613**
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	(8,454)	(10,581)
	₹ 83,541	**₹ 97,032**
Included in the balance sheet as follows:		
Non-current	3,079	4,462
Current	80,462	92,570

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

The activity in the allowance for lifetime expected credit loss is given below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 10,581	₹ 11,631
Additions during the year, net	1,149	857
Charged against allowance	(3,232)	(1,989)
Translation adjustment	(44)	82
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ 8,454**	**₹ 10,581**

10. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 consist of the following:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	₹ 13,972	₹ 13,233
Unclaimed dividend	74	85
Demand deposits *	83,784	90,970
Cheques, drafts on hand	2	152
	₹ 97,832	**₹ 104,440**

* These deposits can be withdrawn by the Company at any time without prior notice and without any penalty on the principal.

11. Other Financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Security deposits	₹ 1,087	₹ 1,266
Others	306	253
Interest receivable	1,139	1,139
Finance lease receivables	1,937	1,758
	₹ 4,469	**₹ 4,416**
Current		
Dues from officers and employees	₹ 210	₹ 792
Finance lease receivables	2,387	2,030
Interest receivable	1,501	2,444
Security Deposits	911	886
Others	178	655
Considered doubtful	665	887
	₹ 5,852	₹ 7,694
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(665)	(887)
	₹ 5,187	**₹ 6,807**
Total	**₹ 9,656**	**₹ 11,223**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Finance lease receivables

Finance lease receivables consist of assets that are leased to customers for contract terms ranging from 2 to 5 years, with lease payments due in monthly or quarterly installments. Details of finance lease receivables is given below:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Not later than one year	₹ 2,508	₹ 2,169	₹ 2,387	₹ 2,030
Later than one year but not later than five years	2,026	1,846	1,937	1,758
Gross investment in lease	**4,534**	**4,015**	**4,324**	**3,788**
Less: Unearned finance income	(210)	(227)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payment receivables	**₹ 4,324**	**₹ 3,788**	**₹ 4,324**	**₹ 3,788**
Included in the balance sheet as follows:				
- Non-current			1,937	1,758
- Current			2,387	2,030

12. Inventories

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Finished goods [including goods in transit - ₹2] (₹2 for March 31, 2020)	₹ 3	₹ 3
Stock-in-trade	780	1,125
Stores and spares	127	613
	₹ 910	**₹ 1,741**

13. Other assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Capital advances	₹ 777	₹ 1,537
Prepaid expenses	2,793	3,976
Costs to obtain contract*	416	579
Others	4,287	3,046
	₹ 8,273	**₹ 9,138**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	₹ 9,818	₹ 7,754
Dues from officers and employees	206	428
Advances to suppliers	2,794	2,534
Costs to obtain contract*	265	684
Balance with GST and other authorities	6,986	6,869
Others	714	-
	₹ 20,783	**₹ 18,269**
Total	**₹ 29,056**	**₹ 27,407**

* Amortisation during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to ₹ 755 and ₹ 713, respectively.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

14. Share Capital and Other reserves

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised capital		
12,504,500,000 (March 31, 2020: 12,504,500,000) equity shares [Par value of ₹ 2 per share]	₹ 25,009	₹ 25,009
25,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 25,000,000) preference shares [Par value of ₹ 10 per share]	250	250
150,000 (March 31, 2020:150,000) 10% Optionally convertible cumulative preference shares [Par value of ₹ 100 per share]	15	15
	₹ 25,274	**₹ 25,274**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
5,479,138,555 (March 31, 2020: 5,713,357,390) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	10,958	11,427
	₹ 10,958	**₹ 11,427**

Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Following is the summary of per share dividends recognised as distributions to equity shareholders:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interim dividend (Board recommended the adoption of the interim dividend as the final dividend)	₹1 per share	₹1 per share

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

i. Reconciliation of number of shares

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	₹ Million	No. of Shares	₹ Million
Opening number of equity shares / American Depository Receipts (ADRs) outstanding	5,713,357,390	11,427	6,033,935,388	12,068
Equity shares issued pursuant to Employee Stock Option Plan *	3,281,165	6	2,498,925	5
Buyback of equity shares (Refer to Note 29)	(237,500,000)	(475)	(323,076,923)	(646)
Closing number of equity shares / ADRs outstanding	**5,479,138,555**	**10,958**	**5,713,357,390**	**11,427**

*3,344,866 and 4,607,772 shares have been issued by the controlled trust to eligible employees on exercise of options during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 respectively.

ii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the total equity shares of the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Mr. Azim Hasham Premji Partner representing Hasham Traders	928,946,043	16.95	938,946,043	16.43
Mr. Azim Hasham Premji Partner representing Prazim Traders	1,119,892,315	20.44	1,127,392,315	19.73
Mr. Azim Hasham Premji Partner representing Zash Traders	1,135,618,360	20.73	1,143,118,360	20.01
Azim Premji Trust	558,676,017	10.20	757,398,687	13.26

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

iii. Other details of equity shares for a period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2021

a) 237,500,000, 323,076,923, 343,750,000 and 40,000,000 equity shares were bought back by the Company during the years ended March 31, 2021, 2020, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Refer to Note 29

b) 1,508,469,180 bonus shares and 2,433,074,327 bonus shares were issued during the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

iv. Shares reserved for issue under option

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option plan of the Company, refer to Note 31.

v. The movement in other reserves is summarised below:

Particulars	Other Reserves		
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	Investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI
As at April 1, 2019	**(271)**	**1,164**	**(2,091)**
Other comprehensive income	(700)	1,222	(67)
As at March 31, 2020	**(971)**	**2,386**	**(2,158)**
As at April 1, 2020	**(971)**	**2,386**	**(2,158)**
Other comprehensive income	447	1,851	(6)
As at March 31, 2021	**(524)**	**4,237**	**(2,164)**

15. Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Unsecured		
Loans from institutions other than banks *	₹ 141	₹ 251
	₹ 141	**₹ 251**
Current		
Unsecured		
Borrowings from banks	₹ 57,912	₹50,019
	₹ 57,912	**₹ 50,019**
Total	**₹ 58,053**	**₹ 50,270**

* Current obligations under Loans from institutions other than banks amounting to ₹ 99 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 189) are classified under "Other current financial liabilities".

Short-term borrowings

	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020
	Indian Rupee	Interest rate	Interest rate	Indian Rupee
Unsecured borrowings from banks	57,912	MIBOR/T-Bill + Spread	3.46% - 4.51%	50,019
	₹ 57,912			**₹ 50,019**

The principal source of Short-term borrowings from banks as at March 31, 2021 primarily consists of lines of credit of approximately ₹ 66,523 (2020: ₹ 17,960) and U.S.Dollar (U.S.$) 541 Million (2020: U.S.$ 909 Million) from bankers for working capital requirements and other short-term needs. As at March 31, 2021, the Company has unutilised lines of

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

credit aggregating ₹ 8,610 (2020: ₹ 4,260) and U.S.$ 541Million (2020: U.S.$ 429Million). To utilise these unused lines of credit, the Company requires consent of the lender and compliance with certain financial covenants. Significant portion of these lines of credit are revolving credit facilities and floating rate foreign currency loans, renewable on a periodic basis.

The Company has non-fund based revolving credit facilities in INR amounting to ₹ 46,660 and ₹ 30,726 as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, towards operational requirements that can be used for the issuance of letters of credit and bank guarantees. As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, an amount of ₹ 33,627 and ₹ 17,215, respectively, was unutilised out of these non-fund based facilities.

Long-term borrowings

A summary of long- term borrowings is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020	
Currency	**Foreign currency in millions**	**Indian Rupee**	**Interest rate**	**Final maturity**	**Foreign currency in millions**	**Indian Rupee**
Unsecured loans						
Indian Rupee	NA	₹ 240	8.29% - 9.35%	March 2024	NA	₹ 440
		₹ 240				**₹ 440**

The terms of the other secured and unsecured loans and borrowings also contain certain restrictive covenants primarily requiring the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. As at March 31, 2021 and 2020 the Company has met all the covenants under these arrangements.

Cash and non-cash changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

				Non-Cash Changes		
		April 1, 2020	**Cash flow**	**Additions to lease liabilities**	**Foreign exchange movements**	**March 31, 2021**
Borrowings*		₹ 50,459	₹ 7,875	₹-	₹ (182)	₹ 58,152
Lease Liabilities		9,121	(4,559)	6,395	137	11,094
Total		**₹ 59,580**	**₹ 3,316**	**₹ 6,395**	**₹ (45)**	**₹ 69,246**

			Non-Cash Changes			
	April 1, 2019	**Cash flow**	**Ind AS 116 Adoption**	**Additions to lease liabilities**	**Foreign exchange movements**	**March 31, 2020**
Borrowings	₹ 50,680	₹ (4,324)	₹-	₹-	₹ 4,103	₹ 50,459
Bank overdrafts	3	(3)	-	-	-	-
Obligations under finance leases*	596	-	(596)	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	(3,255)	8,214	3,772	390	9,121
Total	**₹ 51,279**	**₹ (7,582)**	**₹ 7,618**	**₹ 3,772**	**₹ 4,493**	**₹ 59,580**

* Includes current obligations under borrowings classified under “Other current financial liabilities”

Significant portion of loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts bear floating rates of interest, referenced to country specific official benchmark interest rates and a spread, determined based on market conditions.

The terms of the other secured and unsecured loans and borrowings also contain certain restrictive covenants primarily requiring the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has met all the covenants under these arrangements.

Interest expense on borrowings was ₹ 1,453 and ₹ 1,721 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

16. Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

The disclosure pursuant to The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, [MSMED Act] for dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Principal amount remaining unpaid	₹ 184	₹ 131
(b) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	^	-
(c) Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	137	294
(d) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
(e) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	3	3
(f) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises or the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	^	-

This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

17. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Advance from customers	₹ 123	₹ -
Cash Settled ADS RSUs (Refer to Note 31)	7	146
	₹ 130	**₹ 146**
Current		
Salary Payable	₹ 20,039	₹ 15,772
Advance from customers	₹ 496	₹ -
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (Refer to Note 15)	99	189
Interest accrued but not due on borrowing	33	23
Unclaimed dividends	74	85
Cash Settled ADS RSUs (Refer to Note 31)	24	350
Others	1,383	2,238
	₹ 22,148	**₹ 18,657**
Total	**₹ 22,278**	**₹ 18,803**

18. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current:		
Provision for employee benefits	₹ 883	₹ 2,131
Provision for warranty	2	2
	₹ 885	**₹ 2,133**
Current:		
Provision for employee benefits	₹ 11,810	₹ 10,296
Provision for warranty	213	317
Others	851	689
	₹ 12,874	**₹ 11,302**
Total	**₹ 13,759**	**₹ 13,435**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Provision for warranty represents cost associated with providing sales support services which are accrued at the time of recognition of revenues and are expected to be utilised over a period of 1 to 2 years. Other provisions primarily include provisions for compliance related contingencies. The timing of cash outflows in respect of such provision cannot be reasonably determined.

A summary of activity in provision for warranty and other provisions is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021			Year ended March 31, 2020		
	Provision for warranty	Others	Total	Provision for warranty	Others	Total
Provision at the beginning of the year	₹ 319	₹ 689	₹ 1,008	₹ 276	₹ 716	₹ 992
Additions during the year, net	245	270	515	359	139	498
Utilised/written-back during the year	(349)	(108)	(457)	(316)	(166)	(482)
Provision at the end of the year	**₹ 215**	**₹ 851**	**₹ 1,066**	**₹ 319**	**₹ 689**	**₹ 1,008**
Included in the balance sheet as follows:						
Non-current portion	₹ 2	₹ -	₹ 2	₹ 2	₹ -	₹ 2
Current portion	₹ 213	₹ 851	₹ 1,064	₹ 317	₹ 689	₹ 1,006

19. Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Others	₹ 4,979	₹ 3,770
	₹ 4,979	**₹ 3,770**
Current		
Statutory and other liabilities	₹ 6,489	₹ 3,207
Advance from customers	350	1,316
Others	126	126
	₹ 6,965	**₹ 4,649**
Total	**₹ 11,944**	**₹ 8,419**

20. Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities (carrying value / fair value)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ 97,832	₹ 104,440
Investments		
Financial instruments at FVTPL	22,750	14,795
Financial instruments at FVTOCI	131,525	155,739
Financial instruments at amortised cost	20,822	19,253
Investment in Subsidiaries	81,922	77,198
Loans to Subsidiaries	42,015	9,472
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	83,541	97,032
Unbilled receivables	15,823	17,964
Other assets	9,656	11,223
Derivative assets	4,065	2,964
	₹ 509,951	**₹ 510,080**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Liabilities		
Trade payables and other payables		
Trade payables	₹ 43,485	₹ 45,426
Other financial liabilities	22,179	18,614
Borrowings*	58,152	50,459
Derivative liabilities	1,021	7,369
	₹ 124,837	**₹ 121,868**

* Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under 'other current financial liabilities'.

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following table contains information on other financial assets and trade payables and other payables subject to offsetting:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial Assets:		
Gross amounts of recognised other financial assets	₹ 115,361	₹ 132,343
Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	(6,341)	(6,124)
Net amounts of recognised other financial assets presented in the balance sheet	**₹ 109,020**	**₹ 126,219**
Financial liabilities		
Gross amounts of recognised trade payables and other payables	₹ 72,005	₹ 70,164
Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	(6,341)	(6,124)
Net amounts of recognised trade payables and other payables presented in the balance sheet	**₹ 65,664**	**₹ 64,040**

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting or similar arrangements, each agreement between the Company and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis and hence are not offset.

Fair value

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, eligible current and non-current assets,borrowings, trade payables,and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, borrowings,trade payables,other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's long-term debt has been contracted at market rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value.Further, finance lease receivables are periodically evaluated based on individual credit worthiness of customers. Based on this evaluation, the Company records allowance for estimated losses on these receivables. As at March 31, 2021, and 2020 the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds, which are classified as FVTPL are measured using net asset values at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held. Fair value of investments in certificate of deposits, commercial papers and bonds classified as FVTOCI is determined based on the indicative quotes of price and yields prevailing in the market at the reporting date. Fair value of investments in equity instruments classified as FVTOCI is determined using market and income approaches.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rates, yield curves, currency volatility etc.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Particular	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020			
	Fair value measurements at reporting date				Fair value measurements at reporting date			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	**₹ 2,998**	₹-	₹ 2,998	₹ -	**₹ 1,382**	-	₹ 1,382	-
Others	**₹ 1,067**	₹-	₹ 1,067	₹ -	**₹ 1,582**	-	₹ 1,582	-
Investments:								
Investment in liquid and short-term mutual funds	**₹ 22,750**	₹ 22,750	₹ -	₹ -	**₹ 14,795**	₹ 14,795	-	-
Investment in equity instruments-other than subsidiaries	**₹ 143**	₹ 26	₹ -	₹ 117	**₹ 152**	-	-	₹ 152
Commercial paper, Certificate of deposits and bonds	**₹ 131,832**	₹ 2,217	₹ 129,615	₹ -	**₹ 155,587**	₹ 12,983	₹ 142,604	-
Liabilities								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	**₹ (816)**	₹ -	₹ (816)	₹ -	**₹ (4,057)**	-	₹ (4,057)	-
Others	**₹ (205)**	₹ -	₹ (205)	₹ -	**₹ (3,312)**	-	₹ (3,312)	-

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the level 2 financial instruments included in the above table.

Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities): The Company enters derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing, swap models and Black Scholes models (for option valuation), using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying. As at March 31, 2021, the changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Investment in commercial papers, certificate of deposits and bonds: Fair value of these instruments is derived based on the indicative quotes of price and yields prevailing in the market as at reporting date.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the level 3 financial instruments included in the above table.

Investment in equity instruments: Fair value of these instruments is determined using market and income approaches.

Details of assets and liabilities considered under Level 3 classification

Investment in equity instruments	**As at March 31, 2021**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 152	₹ 249
Disposals	-	(6)
Transfer out of Level 3	(27)	-
Loss recognised in other comprehensive income	(8)	(91)
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ 117**	**₹ 152**

As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, a one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets does not have a significant impact on its value.

Derivative assets and liabilities:

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets / liabilities and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency and net investment in foreign operations. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives to hedge foreign currency assets / liabilities and foreign currency forecasted cash flows and net investment in foreign operations. The counterparties in these derivative instruments are primarily banks and the Company considers the risks of non-performance by the counterparty as non-material.

The following table presents the aggregate contracted principal amounts of the Company's derivative contracts outstanding:

(in millions)

	As at March 31, 2021				**As at March 31, 2020**			
	Notional		**Fair Value**		**Notional**		**Fair Value**	
Designated derivative instruments								
Sell: Forward contracts	USD	1,577	₹	2,293	USD	1,011	₹	(2,902)
	£	96	₹	(254)	£	52	₹	240
	€	109	₹	114	€	121	₹	231
	AUD	103	₹	(246)	AUD	144	₹	741
Range Forward Option contracts	USD	138	₹	385	USD	474	₹	(1,057)
	£	55	₹	(116)	£	98	₹	(13)
	€	20	₹	24	€	39	₹	85
	AUD	34	₹	(18)	AUD	-	₹	-
Non-designated derivative instruments								
Sell: Forward contracts	USD	1,394	₹	514	USD	1,138	₹	(3,177)
	£	104	₹	98	£	81	₹	112
	€	99	₹	202	€	59	₹	34
	AUD	29	₹	11	AUD	56	₹	115
	SGD	9	₹	5	SGD	7	₹	8
	ZAR	22	₹	(1)	ZAR	17	₹	1
	CAD	30	₹	3	CAD	51	₹	153
	SAR	137	₹	(1)	SAR	60	₹	(1)
	PLN	8	₹	2	PLN	34	₹	13
	CHF	10	₹	13	CHF	7	₹	4

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020			
	Notional		Fair Value		Notional		Fair Value	
	QAR	15	₹	(6)	QAR	19	₹	(8)
	TRY	47	₹	42	TRY	30	₹	31
	NOK	4	₹	^	NOK	19	₹	16
	OMR	2	₹	(1)	OMR	2	₹	1
	SEK	42	₹	10	SEK	13	₹	4
	MYR	-	₹	-	MYR	20	₹	1
	JPY	370	₹	6	JPY	325	₹	^
Buy: Forward contracts	USD	-	₹	-	USD	480	₹	972
	AED	9	₹	^	AED	-	₹	-
	SEK	37	₹	(15)	SEK	-	₹	-
	MXN	-	₹	-	MXN	11	₹	(9)
	CHF	2	₹	(6)	CHF	-	₹	-
	RMB	30	₹	(2)	RMB	-	₹	-
	DKK	45	₹	(12)	DKK	9	₹	^
			₹	**3,044**			₹	**(4,405)**

^ Value is less than ₹ 1.

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.

The following table summarises activity in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity related to all derivative instruments classified as cash flow hedges:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance as at the beginning of the year	₹ (2,876)	₹ 3,024
Deferred cancellation gain/ (loss), net	-	(201)
Changes in fair value of effective portion of derivatives	4,753	(2,322)
Net (gain)/loss reclassified to statement of profit and loss on occurrence of hedged transactions*	305	(3,377)
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedging derivatives, net	₹ 5,058	₹ (5,900)
Balance as at the end of the year	**₹ 2,182**	**₹ (2,876)**
Deferred tax thereon	(452)	561
Balance as at the end of the year, net of deferred tax	**₹ 1,730**	**₹ (2,315)**

* Includes net (gain)/loss reclassified to revenue of ₹ 58 and (₹ 4,761) for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively; and net (gain)/ loss reclassified to expense of ₹ 247 and ₹ 1,384 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedging reserves as at March 31, 2021 are expected to occur and be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss over a period of two years.

As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no significant gains or losses on derivative transactions or portions thereof that have become ineffective as hedges or associated with an underlying exposure that did not occur.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Sale of financial assets

From time to time, in the normal course of business, the Company transfers accounts receivables, unbilled receivables, net investment in finance lease receivables (financial assets) to banks. Under the terms of the arrangements, the Company surrenders control over the financial assets and transfer is without recourse. Accordingly, such transfers are recorded as sale of financial assets. Gains and losses on sale of financial assets without recourse are recorded at the time of sale based on the carrying value of the financial assets and fair value of servicing liability. The incremental impact of such transactions on our cash flow and liquidity for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 is not material.

In certain cases, transfer of financial assets may be with recourse. Under arrangements with recourse, the Company is obligated to repurchase the uncollected financial assets, subject to limits specified in the agreement with the banks. These are reflected as part of borrowings in the balance sheet.

Financial risk management

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

The Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investment and borrowing activities and revenue generating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of the Company's earnings and equity to losses.

Risk Management Procedures

The Company manages market risk through a corporate treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The corporate treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management and Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally, and a major portion of its business is transacted in several currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through receiving payment for sales and services in the United States and elsewhere and making purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The exchange rate risk primarily arises from foreign exchange revenue, receivables, cash balances, forecasted cash flows, payables and foreign currency loans and borrowings. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is in the U.S. Dollar, the Pound Sterling, the Euro, the Canadian Dollar and the Australian Dollar, while a large portion of costs are in Indian rupees. The exchange rate between the rupee and these currencies has fluctuated significantly in recent years and may continue to fluctuate in the future. Appreciation of the rupee against these currencies can adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from these transactions and enters foreign currency derivative instruments to mitigate such exposure. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward/option contracts to hedge forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company has designated certain derivative instruments as cash flow hedges to mitigate the foreign exchange exposure of forecasted highly probable cash flows.

As at March 31, 2021, a ₹ 1 increase in the spot exchange rate of the Indian rupee with the U.S. dollar would result in approximately ₹ 3,095 (statement of profit and loss ₹ 1,395 and other comprehensive income ₹ 1,700) decrease in the fair value, and a ₹ 1 decrease would result in approximately ₹ 2,844 (statement of profit and loss ₹ 1,395 and other

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

comprehensive income ₹ 1,450) increase in the fair value of foreign currency dollar denominated derivative instruments (forward and option contracts).

The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2021 and 2020:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021						
	US $	Euro	Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Other currencies#	Total
Trade receivables	₹ 36,896	₹ 9,071	₹ 9,446	₹ 4,049	₹ 1,922	₹ 7,488	₹ 68,872
Unbilled receivables	8,405	1,647	1,688	797	283	719	13,539
Contract assets	4,719	1,121	2,755	838	102	460	9,995
Cash and cash equivalents	4,609	1,051	2,041	765	1,877	2,437	12,780
Other assets	1,434	1,174	171	209	93	1,027	4,108
Loans to subsidiaries	42,015	-	-	-	-	-	42,015
Lease liabilities	(3,018)	(1,893)	(1,575)	(202)	(117)	(1,547)	(8,352)
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(25,330)	(3,746)	(4,502)	(1,666)	(340)	(3,261)	(38,845)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**₹ 69,730**	**₹ 8,425**	**₹ 10,024**	**₹ 4,790**	**₹ 3,820**	**₹ 7,323**	**₹ 104,112**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020						
	US $	Euro	Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Other currencies#	Total
Trade receivables	₹ 47,821	₹ 9,839	₹ 7,825	₹ 3,183	₹ 2,339	₹ 7,082	₹ 78,089
Unbilled receivables	9,955	933	2,165	782	292	994	15,121
Contract assets	5,504	1,491	2,845	654	146	654	11,294
Cash and cash equivalents	6,878	1,475	1,361	586	1,292	1,531	13,123
Other assets	1,713	1,413	168	361	65	896	4,616
Loans to subsidiaries	9,472	-	-	-	-	-	9,472
Lease liabilities	(2,532)	(1,712)	(373)	(214)	(16)	(1,328)	(6,175)
Borrowings*	(36,319)	-	-	-	-	-	(36,319)
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(28,542)	(3,433)	(3,730)	(1,420)	(604)	(2,701)	(40,430)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**₹ 13,950**	**₹ 10,006**	**₹ 10,261**	**₹ 3,932**	**₹ 3,514**	**₹ 7,128**	**₹ 48,791**

Other currencies reflect currencies such as Japanese Yen, Swedish Krone, Saudi Riyal, UAE Dirham, Swiss Franc etc.

* Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under “Other current financial liabilities”

As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, every 1% increase/decrease in the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact results by approximately ₹ 1,041and ₹ 488, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company's investments are primarily in short-term investments, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk. The Company manages its net exposure to interest rate risk relating to borrowings by entering into interest rate swap agreements, which allows it to exchange periodic payments based on a notional amount and agreed upon fixed and floating interest rates. Certain borrowings are also transacted at fixed interest rates. If interest rates were to increase by 100 bps as on March 31, 2021, additional net annual interest expense on floating rate borrowing would amount to approximately ₹ 579.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the credit rating and financial reliability of customers, considering the financial condition, current economic trends, forward looking macroeconomic information, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivable as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, and revenues for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk encompasses issuer risk on marketable securities, settlement risk on derivative and money market contracts and credit risk on cash and time deposits. Issuer risk is minimised by only buying securities which are at least AA rated in India based on Indian rating agencies. Settlement and credit risk is reduced by the policy of entering into transactions with counterparties that are usually banks or financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings. Exposure to these risks are closely monitored and maintained within predetermined parameters. There are limits on credit exposure to any financial institution. The limits are regularly assessed and determined based upon credit analysis including financial statements and capital adequacy ratio reviews.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts based on the expected cash flows. As at March 31, 2021, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements, if any.

Contractual cash flows	As at March 31, 2021					
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Borrowings[(1)(2)]	₹ 58,152	₹ 59,627	₹ 84	₹ 57	₹ -	₹ 59,768
Lease Liabilities[(2)]	11,094	4,400	3,554	3,119	849	11,922
Trade payables	43,485	43,485	-	-	-	43,485
Other financial liabilities	22,179	22,172	6	1	-	22,179
Derivative liabilities	1,021	1,021	-	-	-	1,021

Contractual cash flows	As at March 31, 2020					
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Borrowings[(1)(2)]	₹ 50,459	₹ 51,156	₹ 136	₹ 115	₹ -	₹ 51,407
Lease Liabilities[(2)]	₹ 9,121	₹ 3,490	₹ 2,959	₹ 2,652	₹ 842	9,943
Trade payables	₹ 45,426	₹ 45,426				45,426
Other financial liabilities	18,614	18,468	83	63	-	18,614
Derivative liabilities	7,369	7,369	-	-	-	7,369

(1) Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under "Other current financial liabilities"

(2) Includes future cash outflow towards estimated interest on borrowings and lease liabilities.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

The balanced view of liquidity and financial indebtedness is stated in the table below. This calculation of the net cash position is used by the management for external communication with investors, analysts and rating agencies:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ 97,832	₹ 104,440
Investments	174,952	189,635
Borrowings*	(58,152)	(50,459)
Loans to subsidiaries	42,015	9,472
	₹ 256,647	**₹ 253,088**

* Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under "Other current financial liabilities".

21. Income Tax

Income tax expense has been allocated as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Income tax expense		
Current taxes	₹ 22,430	₹ 22,067
Deferred taxes	3,809	1,203
Income tax included in other comprehensive income on:		
Unrealised gains/(losses) on investment securities	225	(230)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging derivatives	1,013	(1,161)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	116	(169)
	₹ 27,593	**₹ 21,710**

Income tax expense consists of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Current taxes		
Domestic	₹ 19,427	₹ 18,038
Foreign	3,003	4,029
	₹ 22,430	**₹ 22,067**
Deferred taxes		
Domestic	₹ 3,904	₹ 1,705
Foreign	(95)	(502)
	₹ 3,809	**₹ 1,203**
	₹ 26,239	**₹ 23,270**

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax	₹ 126,848	₹ 110,077
Enacted income tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	₹ 44,321	₹ 38,461
Effect of:		
Income exempt from tax	₹ (11,951)	₹ (12,630)
Basis differences that will reverse during a tax holiday period	(2,396)	721
Income taxed at higher/ (lower) rates	245	(318)
Taxes related to income of prior years	(4,677)	196
Changes in unrecognised deferred tax assets	(1,005)	(4,633)
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	1,703	1,476
Others, net	(1)	(3)
Income taxes expense	**₹ 26,239**	**₹ 23,270**
Effective income tax rate	*20.69%*	*21.14%*

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carry-forward losses	₹ 548	₹ 201
Trade payables and other liabilities	4,380	3,667
Allowances for lifetime expected credit losses	2,890	3,647
Minimum alternate tax	-	3,425
Property, plant and equipment	-	155
Cash flow hedges	-	561
Others	58	33
	₹ 7,876	**₹ 11,689**
Property, plant and equipment	₹ (25)	₹ -
Amortisable goodwill	(128)	(99)
Interest income and fair value movement of investments	(1,608)	(643)
Cash flow hedges	(452)	-
SEZ Re-investment Reserve	(6,494)	(6,614)
	₹ (8,707)	**₹ (7,356)**
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**₹ (831)**	**₹ 4,333**
Amounts presented in the balance sheet		
Deferred tax assets	₹ 474	₹ 4,333
Deferred tax liabilities	₹ 1,305	₹ -

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	**As at April 1, 2020**	**Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss**	**Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income**	**As at March 31, 2021**
Carry-forward losses	₹ 201	₹ 347	₹ -	₹ 548
Trade payables and other liabilities	3,667	829	(116)	4,380
Allowances for lifetime expected credit losses	3,647	(757)	-	2,890
Cash flow hedges	561	-	(1,013)	(452)
Property, plant and equipment	155	(180)	-	(25)
Amortisable goodwill	(99)	(29)	-	(128)
Interest income and fair value movement of investments	(643)	(740)	(225)	(1,608)
Minimum alternate tax	3,425	(3,425)	-	-
SEZ Re-investment reserve	(6,614)	120	-	(6,494)
Others	33	26	(1)	58
Total	**₹ 4,333**	**₹ (3,809)**	**₹ (1,355)**	**₹ (831)**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	As at April 1, 2019	Credit/ (charge) in the statement of profit and loss	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2020
Carry-forward losses	₹ 100	₹ 101	₹ -	₹ 201
Trade payables and other liabilities	2,743	783	141	3,667
Allowances for lifetime expected credit losses	4,366	(719)	-	3,647
Cash flow hedges	(600)	(4)	1,165	561
Property, plant and equipment	(333)	364	124	155
Amortisable goodwill	(77)	(22)	-	(99)
Interest income and fair value movement of investments	(1,463)	590	230	(643)
Minimum alternate tax	-	3,425	-	3,425
SEZ Re-investment reserve	(1,132)	(5,482)	-	(6,614)
Others	202	(239)	70	33
Total	**₹ 3,806**	**₹ (1,203)**	**₹ 1,730**	**₹ 4,333**

Deferred taxes on unrealised foreign exchange gain / loss relating to cash flow hedges, fair value movements in investments and remeasurements of the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity. Other than these, the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities is primarily recorded in the statement of profit and loss.

In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers the extent to which it is probable that the deferred tax asset will be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on this, the Company believes that it is probable that the Company will realise the benefits of these deductible differences. The amount of deferred tax asset considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if the estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets of ₹ 548 and ₹ 201 as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 primarily in respect of capital loss incurred on account of liquidation of an investment. Management's projections of future taxable capital gain support the assumption that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to utilise this deferred tax asset.

The Company calculates its tax liability for domestic taxes after considering MAT. The excess tax paid under MAT provisions over and above normal tax liability can be carried forward and set-off against future tax liabilities computed under normal tax provisions. The Company is carrying deferred tax asset of ₹ Nil as at March 31, 2021 relating to MAT.

A substantial portion of the profits of the Company's India operations are exempt from Indian income taxes being profits attributable to export operations and profits from units established under Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 scheme. Units in designated special economic zones providing service on or after April 1, 2005 will be eligible for a deduction of 100 percent of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from commencement of provision of services and 50 percent of such profits and gains for a further five years. Certain tax benefits are also available for a further five years subject to the unit meeting defined conditions. Profits from certain other undertakings are also eligible for preferential tax treatment. The tax holiday period being currently available to the Company expires in various years through fiscal 2034-35.The impact of tax holidays has resulted in a decrease of current tax expense of ₹ 11,458 and ₹ 11,963 for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, compared to the effective tax amounts that we estimate we would have been required to pay if these incentives had not been available. The per share effect of these tax incentives for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 was ₹ 2.03 and ₹ 2.05, respectively.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with US branch profit tax where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, deferred income tax liabilities on branch profit tax @ 15% of the US branch profits have not been recognised. Further, it is not practicable to estimate the amount of the unrecognised deferred tax liabilities for these undistributed earnings.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

22. Revenue from Operations

A. Contract Assets and Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the Company recognises a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume-based contracts. The Company presents such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realisable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method.

Contract assets: During the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, ₹ 11,451 and ₹ 9,654 of contract assets pertaining to fixed-price development contracts have been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones.

Contract liabilities: During the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognised revenue of ₹ 11,978 and ₹ 12,964 arising from contract liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and 2019 respectively.

Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognised, which includes contract liabilities and amounts that will be invoiced and recognised as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed its right to consideration from customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date, which are contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based.

As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, were ₹ 224,746 and ₹ 221,618, respectively of which approximately 71% and 74%, respectively is expected to be recognised as revenues within two years, and the remainder thereafter. This includes contracts, with a substantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause.

C. Disaggregation of Revenue

The tables below present disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers by business segment and type of contract. The Company believes that the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors

Revenue by business segment

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of Services	₹ 496,434	₹ 494,471
Sales of Products	6,560	9,406
	₹ 502,994	**₹ 503,877**
Revenue by type of contract		
Fixed price and volume based	₹ 301,694	₹ 301,352
Time and Materials	194,740	193,119
Products	6,560	9,406
	₹ 502,994	**₹ 503,877**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

23. Other Income

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income	₹ 17,935	₹ 20,599
Dividend income	45	1,101
Net Gain from investments classified as FVTPL	1,475	1,277
Net Gain from investments classified as FVTOCI	988	675
Finance and other income	20,443	23,652
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net on financial instruments measured at FVTPL	3,594	(2,767)
Other foreign exchange differences, net	(208)	3,881
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net	3,386	1,114
	₹ 23,829	**₹ 24,766**

24. Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening stock		
Finished goods	₹ 3	₹ 3
Stock-in-trade	1,125	2,724
	₹ 1,128	**₹ 2,727**
Less: Closing Stock		
Finished goods	₹ 3	₹ 3
Stock-in-trade	**780**	**1,125**
	₹ 783	₹ 1,128
Decrease/ (Increase)	**₹ 345**	**₹ 1,599**

25. Employee benefits

a) **Employee costs includes**	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and bonus	₹ 253,424	₹ 253,014
Employee benefits plans		
Gratuity and other defined benefit plans	1,713	1,433
Defined contribution plans	6,722	6,047
Share-based compensation*	2,814	1,224
	₹ 264,673	**₹ 261,718**

* Includes ₹ 587 for the year ended March 31, 2021, towards cash settled ADS RSUs.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net recognised in other comprehensive income include:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income - (gain)/loss	₹ (573)	₹ 20
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from financial assumptions	249	435
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	91	202
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(329)	212
	₹ (562)	**₹ 869**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

b) Defined benefit plans:

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Current service cost	₹ 1,713	₹ 1,437
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	66	(4)
	₹ 1,779	**₹ 1,433**
Actual return on plan assets	**₹ 1,096**	**₹ 539**

Defined benefit plans include gratuity for employees drawing salary in Indian rupees and certain benefits plans in foreign jurisdictions.

Change in present value of defined benefit obligation is summarised below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	₹ 10,341	₹ 8,249
Transfer in	-	78
Current service cost	1,713	1,437
Interest on obligation	589	555
Benefits paid	(910)	(915)
Remeasurement (gains)/loss		
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from financial assumptions	249	435
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	91	202
Actuarial (gains)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(329)	212
Translation adjustment	3	88
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**₹ 11,747**	**₹ 10,341**

Change in plan assets is summarised below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	₹ 9,092	₹ 8,274
Transfer in	-	33
Expected return on plan assets	523	559
Employer contributions	1,832	171
Benefits paid	(5)	-
Remeasurement gains/(loss)		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income - gain/(loss)	573	(20)
Translation adjustment	6	75
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**₹ 12,021**	**₹ 9,092**
Present value of unfunded obligation	274	(1,249)
Recognised asset/(liability)	₹ 274	₹ (1,249)

As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, plan assets were primarily invested in insurer managed funds.

The Company has established an income tax approved irrevocable trust fund to which it regularly contributes to finance the liabilities of the gratuity plan. The fund's investments are managed by certain insurance companies as per the selection made by the trustees among the fund plan available.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	5.31%	5.69%
Expected return on plan assets	5.31%	5.69%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.41%	7.40%
Duration of defined benefit obligations	7 years	7 years

The expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long-term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

The discount rate is primarily based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimates of future salary increase considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors. Attrition rate considered is the management's estimate, based on previous years' employee turnover of the Company.

The expected future contribution and estimated future benefit payments from the fund are as follows:

Expected contribution to the fund during the year ending March 31, 2022	₹ 1,735
Estimated benefit payments from the fund for the year ending March 31:	
2022	₹ 1,454
2023	1,275
2024	1,277
2025	1,266
2026	1,251
Thereafter	11,070
Total	**₹ 17,593**

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions used to measure the Company's benefit obligations as at March 31, 2021.

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed to show the movement in defined benefit obligation by 1 percentage.

As at March 31, 2021, every 1 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in discount rate will result in (decrease)/increase of gratuity benefit obligation by approximately ₹ (890) and ₹790,respectively.

As at March 31, 2021 every 1 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in expected rate of salary will result in increase/ (decrease) of gratuity benefit obligation by approximately ₹ 738 and ₹ (686), respectively.

c) Provident fund:

The details of fund and plan assets are given below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fair value of plan assets	₹ 71,196	₹ 61,397
Present value of defined benefit obligation	71,196	61,397
Net (shortfall)/excess	₹ -	₹ -

The plan assets have been invested as per the regulations of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

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

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate for the term of the obligation	5.80%	6.05%
Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio	6 years	7 years
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%	8.50%

Also refer to Note 31 for details of employee stock options.

26. Finance Costs

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expense	₹ 3,235	₹ 3,192
Exchange fluctuation on foreign currency borrowings, net (to the extent regarded as borrowing cost)	791	2,160
	₹ 4,026	**₹ 5,352**

27. Other Expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Rates, taxes and insurance	₹ 2,116	₹ 1,943
Lifetime expected credit loss	1,149	857
Provision for diminution in value of investments in subsidiaries	(2,875)	-
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees	73	67
For taxation matters	1	6
Other Services	13	16
Out of pocket expenses	2	6
Miscellaneous expenses *	3,487	1,790
	₹ 3,966	**₹ 4,685**

*Miscellaneous expenses for the year ended March 31, 2021 include an amount of ₹ 991 towards COVID-19 contributions.

28. Earnings per equity share

A reconciliation of profit for the year and equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is set out below:

Basic: Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, excluding equity shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ 100,609	₹ 86,807
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	5,649,265,885	5,833,384,018
Basic earnings per share	**₹ 17.81**	**₹ 14.88**

Diluted: Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for assumed conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Employee share options are dilutive potential equity shares for the Company.

The calculation is performed in respect of share options to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average market price of the Company's shares during the year). The number of shares

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹100,609	₹ 86,807
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	5,649,265,885	5,833,384,018
Effect of dilutive equivalent share options	12,391,937	14,439,221
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share	5,661,657,822	5,847,823,239
Diluted earnings per share	**₹ 17.77**	**₹ 14.84**

29. Dividends and Buyback of equity shares

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. According to the Companies Act, 2013 any dividend should be declared out of accumulated distributable profits. A Company may, before the declaration of any dividend, transfer a percentage of its profits for that financial year as it may consider appropriate to the reserves.

The cash dividends paid per equity share were ₹ 1 and ₹ 1, during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, including an interim dividend of ₹ 1 and ₹ 1 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company concluded the buyback of 237,500,000 equity shares as approved by the Board of Directors on October 13, 2020. This has resulted in a total cash outflow of ₹ 116,445 (including tax on buyback of ₹ 21,445). In line with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, an amount of ₹ 1,427 and ₹ 115,018 has been utilised from securities premium and retained earnings respectively. Further, capital redemption reserve of ₹ 475 (representing the nominal value of the shares bought back) has been created as an apportionment from retained earnings. Consequent to such buyback, the paid-up equity share capital has reduced by ₹ 475.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company concluded the buyback of 323,076,923 equity shares as approved by the Board of Directors on April 16, 2019. This has resulted in a total cash outflow of ₹ 105,000. In line with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, an amount of ₹ 105,000 has been utilised from the retained earnings. Further, capital redemption reserve of ₹ 646 (representing the nominal value of the shares bought back) has been created as an apportionment from retained earnings. Consequent to such buyback, share capital has reduced by ₹ 646.

30. Additional Capital Disclosures

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor, and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company's focus is on keeping a strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required without impacting the risk profile of the Company.

The Company's goal is to continue to be able to return excess liquidity to shareholders by continuing to distribute annual dividends in future periods.

The amount of future dividends/ buyback of equity shares will be balanced with efforts to continue to maintain an adequate liquidity status.

The capital structure as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	% Change
Total equity (A)	**₹ 452,416**	**₹ 464,537**	**(2.61%)**
As percentage of total capital	86.73%	88.63%	
Current borrowings *	₹ 58,011	₹ 50,208	
Non-current borrowings	141	251	
Lease Liabilities	11,094	9,121	
Total borrowings and lease liabilities (B)	₹ 69,246	₹ 59,580	16.22%
As percentage of total capital	13.27%	11.37%	
Total capital (A) + (B)	**₹ 521,662**	**₹ 524,117**	**(0.47%)**

* Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under "Other current financial liabilities" (Refer to Note 15)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

31. Employee Stock Option

The stock compensation expense recognised for employee services received during the year ended year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 were ₹ 2,814 and ₹1,224, respectively.

Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT"): In 1984, the Company established a controlled trust called the Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT"). In the earlier years, WERT purchased shares of the Company out of funds borrowed from the Company. The Company's Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee recommends to WERT certain officers and key employees, to whom WERT issues shares from its holdings at nominal price subject to vesting conditions.

Wipro Employee Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit Option Plans

A summary of the general terms of grants under stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plans are as follows:

Name of Plan	Number of options reserved under the plan	Range of exercise price
Wipro ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WARSUP 2004 plan) *	59,797,979	US $ 0.03
Wipro employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2005 (WSRUP 2005 plan) *	59,797,979	₹ 2
Wipro employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan) *	49,831,651	₹ 2
Wipro Equity Reward Trust Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 2013 **	39,546,197	₹ 2

Employees covered under Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit ("RSU") Option Plans (collectively "Stock Option Plans") are granted an option to purchase shares of the Company at the respective exercise prices, subject to requirements of vesting conditions. These options generally vest in tranches over a period of two to four years from the date of grant. Upon vesting, the employees can acquire one equity share for every option.

* The maximum contractual term for these Stock Option Plans and RSU Option Plans is perpetual until the options are available for grant under the plan.

** The maximum contractual term for these Stock Option Plans is up to May 29, 2023 until the options are available for grant under the plan.

The activity in equity-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plan is summarised below:

	Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	
		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	₹ 2	15,594,190	17,607,463
	US $ 0.03	7,854,540	14,446,790
Granted *	₹ 2	6,275,290	5,662,500
	US $ 0.03	5,033,648	5,341,000
Exercised	₹ 2	(3,356,199)	(4,610,572)
	US $ 0.03	(3,269,832)	(2,496,125)
Modification **	₹ 2	-	-
	US $ 0.03	3,453,015	(5,681,966)
Forfeited and expired	₹ 2	(2,681,333)	(3,065,201)
	US $ 0.03	(2,248,895)	(3,755,159)
Outstanding at the end of the year	₹ 2	15,831,948	15,594,190
	US $ 0.03	10,822,476	7,854,540
Exercisable at the end of the year	₹ 2	2,679,538	1,502,957
	US $ 0.03	465,603	1,212,560

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

The activity in cash-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plans is summarised below:

	Number of options	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,721,388	-
Modification **	(3,453,015)	5,681,966
Exercised	(845,066)	(429,909)
Forfeited and expired	(345,108)	(530,669)
Outstanding at the end of the year	78,199	4,721,388
Exercisable at the end of the year	23,999	63,999

The following table summarises information about outstanding stock options:

	2021		2020	
Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	**Number of options**	**Weighted average remaining life (months)**	**Number of options**	**Weighted average remaining life (months)**
₹ 2	15,831,948	18	15,594,190	23
US $ 0.03	10,822,476	19	7,854,540	23

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2021, and 2020 was ₹ 354.78 and ₹ 260.65 for each option, respectively. The weighted average share price of options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 was ₹ 354.45 and ₹ 267.04 for each option, respectively.

The carrying value of liability towards Cash Settled ADS RSU's outstanding was ₹ 31 (including ₹ 11 towards exercisable units) and ₹ 496 (including ₹15 towards exercisable units) as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

* Includes 2,969,860 and 2,461,500 Performance based stock options (RSU) granted during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. 2,376,980 and 2,524,600 Performance based stock options (ADS) granted during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Performance based stock options (RSU) were issued under Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan) and Performance based stock options (ADS) were issued under Wipro ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WARSUP 2004 plan).

****Restricted Stock Units arrangements that were modified during the year ended March 31, 2021**

Pursuant to the SEBI clarification dated December 18, 2020 the restriction under SEBI's circular dated October 10, 2019 "Framework of Depository Receipts" shall not apply in case of issue of Depository Receipts to Non-resident Indians ("NRIs"), pursuant to share based employee benefit schemes which are implemented by a company in terms of SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations 2014, the Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee approved in January 2021,allotment of underlying equity shares in respect of ADSs to be issued and allocated to NRI employees upon exercise of vested ADS RSU under the Company's WARSUP 2004 Plan. This change was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification was determined based on prevailing market price and accordingly an amount of ₹ 739 has been recognised as equity with a corresponding adjustment to financial liability.

****Restricted Stock Units arrangements that were modified during the year ended March 31, 2020**

Pursuant to the SEBI circular dated October 10, 2019 prohibiting issuance of depository receipts by listed companies to NRIs, the Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee approved in November 2019, cash pay out to its NRI employees in lieu of shares and upon exercise of vested ADS RSU under the Company's WARSUP 2004 Plan, based on prevailing market price of ADS on the date of exercise. This change was accounted for as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification of ₹ 561 has beenrecognised as financial liability with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

32. Related party relationship and transactions

List of subsidiaries and associates as of March 31, 2021 are provided in the table below:

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro, LLC			USA
	Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC		USA
		Wipro Opus Mortgage Solutions LLC (formerly known as Opus Capital Markets Consultants, LLC)	USA
		Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions Americas, LLC	USA
	Wipro Insurance Solutions, LLC		USA
	Wipro IT Services, LLC		USA
		HealthPlan Services, Inc. **	USA
		Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc) **	USA
		Designit North America, Inc. (formerly known as Cooper Software Inc.)	USA
		Infocrossing, LLC	USA
		Wipro US Foundation	USA
		International TechneGroup Incorporated **	USA
		Wipro Designit Services, Inc. (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc) **	USA
		Wipro VLSI Design Services, LLC (formerly known as Eximius Design, LLC)	USA
Wipro Overseas IT Services Pvt. Ltd			India
Wipro Japan KK			Japan
Wipro Shanghai Limited			China
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited			India
Wipro Travel Services Limited			India
Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited			U.K.
	Designit A/S		Denmark
		Designit Denmark A/S	Denmark
		Designit Germany GmbH	Germany
		Designit Oslo A/S	Norway
		Designit Sweden AB	Sweden
		Designit T.L.V Ltd.	Israel
		Designit Tokyo Ltd.	Japan
		Designit Spain Digital, S.L **	Spain
	Wipro Europe Limited		U.K.
		Wipro UK Limited	U.K.
	Wipro Financial Services UK Limited		U.K.
	Wipro IT Services S.R.L.		Romania
	Wipro 4C NV (formerly known as 4C NV)		Belgium
		Wipro 4C Danmark ApS (formerly known as 4C Danmark ApS)	Denmark

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
		4C Nederland B.V	Netherlands
		Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited) **	U.K.
		Wipro 4C Consulting France SAS (formerly known as 4C Consulting France)	France
Wipro IT Services UK Societas			U.K.
	Wipro Doha LLC #		Qatar
	Wipro Technologies SA DE CV		Mexico
	Wipro Philippines, Inc.		Philippines
	Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság		Hungary
		Wipro Holdings Investment Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Hungary
	Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE		Egypt
	Wipro Arabia Co. Limited *		Saudi Arabia
		Women's Business Park Technologies Limited *	Saudi Arabia
	Wipro Poland SP Z.O.O		Poland
	Wipro IT Services Poland SP Z.O.O		Poland
	Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd		Australia
	Wipro Corporate Technologies Ghana Limited		Ghana
	Wipro Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited		South Africa
		Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	Nigeria
	Wipro IT Service Ukraine, LLC		Ukraine
	Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.		Netherlands
		Wipro Portugal S.A. **	Portugal
		Wipro Technologies Limited	Russia
		Wipro Technology Chile SPA	Chile
		Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Canada
		Wipro Information Technology Kazakhstan LLP	Kazakhstan
		Wipro Technologies W.T. Sociedad Anonima	Costa Rica
		Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	Ireland
		Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.	Venezuela
		Wipro Technologies Peru SAC	Peru
		Wipro do Brasil Servicos de Tecnologia Ltda	Brazil
		Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda **	Brazil
	Wipro Technologies SA		Argentina
	Wipro Technologies SRL		Romania
	PT. WT Indonesia		Indonesia
	Wipro (Thailand) Co. Limited		Thailand

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Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
	Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. W.L.L (formerly known as Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C.)		Bahrain
	Wipro Gulf LLC		Sultanate of Oman
	Rainbow Software LLC		Iraq
Wipro Networks Pte Limited			Singapore
	Wipro (Dalian) Limited		China
	Wipro Technologies SDN BHD		Malaysia
Wipro Chengdu Limited			China
Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited			Bangladesh
Wipro HR Services India Private Limited			India
Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited*			India
Eximius Design India Private Limited			India

* All the above direct subsidiaries are 100% held by the Company except that the Company holds 83.4% of the equity securities of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited, 66.67% of the equity securities of Wipro Arabia Co. Limited and 55% of the equity securities of Women's Business Park Technologies Limited are held by Wipro Arabia Co. Limited.

The remaining 16.6% equity securities of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited will be acquired subject to and after receipt of certain regulatory approvals/confirmations.

51% of equity securities of Wipro Doha LLC are held by a local shareholder. However, the beneficial interest in these holdings is with the Company.

The Company controls 'The Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme Trust', 'Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme SPV (RF) (PTY) LTD incorporated in South Africa and Wipro Foundation in India.

** Step Subsidiary details of Wipro Portugal S.A, Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda, Designit Spain Digital, S.L, HealthPlan Services, Inc, International TechneGroup Incorporated, Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc), Wipro Designit Services, Inc (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc) and Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited) are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Portugal S.A.			Portugal
	Wipro Technologies GmbH		Germany
		Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH (formerly known as Cellent GmbH)	Austria
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda			Brazil
	Wipro Do Brasil Sistemetas De Informatica Ltd		Brazil
	Wipro do Brasil Servicos Ltda (formerly known as IVIA Serviços De Informática ltda)		Brazil
Designit Spain Digital, S.L.			Spain
	Designit Colombia S A S		Colombia
	Designit Peru SAC		Peru
HealthPlan Services, Inc.			USA

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
	HealthPlan Services Insurance Agency, LLC		USA
International TechneGroup Incorporated			USA
	International TechneGroup Ltd.		U.K.
	ITI Proficiency Ltd		Israel
	International TechneGroup S.R.L.		Italy
		MechWorks S.R.L.	Italy
Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc)			USA
	Appirio, K.K		Japan
	Topcoder, LLC.		USA
	Wipro Appirio (Ireland) Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd)		Ireland
		Wipro Appirio UK Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd (UK))	U.K.
Wipro Designit Services, Inc (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc)			USA
	Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd		Australia
	Wipro Designit Services Limited (formerly known as Rational Interaction Limited)		Ireland
Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited)			U.K.
	CloudSocius DMCC		UAE

As at March 31, 2021, the Company held 43.7% interest in Drivestream Inc, 33% interest in Denim Group Limited and 33.3% in Denim Group Management, LLC, accounted for using the equity method.

The list of controlled trusts are:

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation
Wipro Equity Reward Trust	India
Wipro Foundation	India

The other related parties are:

Name of the related parties:	Nature
Azim Premji Foundation	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Foundation for Development	Entity controlled by Director
Hasham Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Prazim Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Zash Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Hasham Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt. Ltd	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Trust	Entity controlled by Director

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	Entity controlled by Director
Wipro GE Healthcare Private Limited	Entity controlled by Director
Key management personnel	
Rishad A. Premji	Chairman
Thierry Delaporte	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (i)
Abidali Z. Neemuchwala	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (ii)
Azim H. Premji	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director(iii)
William Arthur Owens	Non-Executive Director
M.K. Sharma	Non-Executive Director
Ireena Vittal	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Patrick J. Ennis	Non-Executive Director
Patrick Dupuis	Non-Executive Director
Arundhati Bhattacharya	Non-Executive Director (iv)
Deepak M. Satwalekar	Non-Executive Director (v)
Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal	Chief Financial Officer
M. Sanaulla Khan	Company Secretary

(i) Mr. Thierry Delaporte was appointed as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from July 6, 2020 for a period of five years.

(ii) Mr. Abidali Z. Neemuchwala resigned as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from the end of the day on June 1, 2020.

(iii) Mr. Azim H. Premji is the ultimate controlling party.

(iv) Ms. Arundhati Bhattacharya resigned as Non- Executive Director with effect from close of business hours on June 30, 2020.

(v) Mr. Deepak M. Satwalekar was appointed as Non- Executive Director with effect from July 1, 2020 for a term of five years.

Relatives of key management personnel:

- Yasmeen H. Premji
- Tariq A. Premji

The Company has the following related party transactions for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020:

Transactions / balances	Subsidiaries/Trusts		Entities controlled by Directors		Key Management Personnel #	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Sales of goods and services	₹ 63,938	₹ 65,671	₹ 171	₹ 43	₹ -	₹ -
Purchase of services	25,452	22,449	1	^	-	-
Assets purchased	-	-	423	741	-	-
Dividend paid	19	24	3,760	3,987	242	243
Dividend received	-	734	-	-	-	-
Commission paid	1,489	1,023	-	-	-	-
Rent Paid	162	130	2	2	7	9
Rental Income	223	216	50	45	-	-
Redemption of preference shares	-	5,055	-	-	-	-
Loans given to subsidiaries	32,630	8,934	-	-	-	-
Others	4,165	2,853	44	119	-	-

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Transactions / balances	Subsidiaries/Trusts		Entities controlled by Directors		Key Management Personnel #	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Buyback of shares	-	-	91,562	69,392	-	4,076
Interest Income	133	23	-	-	-	-
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee commission	165	206	-	-	-	-
Key management personnel *						
Remuneration and short-term benefits					₹ 761	₹ 369
Other benefits					231	178
Balance as at the year end						
Receivables **	₹ 11,690	₹ 16,358	₹ 229	^	₹ -	₹ -
Payables	5,945	3,422	-	56	334	166

* Post-employment benefits comprising compensated absences are not disclosed as these are determined for the Company as a whole. Benefits includes the prorated value of RSU granted to the personnel, which vest over a period of time.

Other benefits include share-based compensation of ₹ 219 and ₹ 170 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Including relative of key management personnel.

** Includes the following balances being in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries of the Company including interest accrued, where applicable and inter-corporate deposits with subsidiary.

^ Value is less than ₹ 1.

Loan outstanding from subsidiaries:

Name of the entity	Balance As at March 31		Maximum amount due during the year	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Wipro, LLC	₹ 42,015	₹ 9,472	₹ 42,015	₹ 9,472

The following are the significant related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of services		
Wipro, LLC	₹ 45,355	₹ 47,765
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	2,785	1,999
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	1,933	1,693
Wipro Arabia Co. Limited	1,715	748
Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC	1,474	1,612
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	1,703	1,435
Wipro Japan KK	1,132	620
Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited	1,078	1,336
Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd	736	615
HealthPlan Services, Inc.	657	810
Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited	587	413
Wipro Technologies SA DE CV	570	654
Wipro Appirio, Inc.	507	1,118
Wipro Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	501	703
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.	425	1,256

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Purchase of services		
Wipro Appirio, Inc.	₹ 3,779	₹ 3,503
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	3,729	2,439
Wipro Philippines, Inc.	2,849	2,402
Wipro, LLC	2,699	2,315
Wipro Technologies SA DE CV	2,260	2,132
Wipro Technologies S.R.L.	2,255	1,801
Wipro IT Services Poland SP Z.O.O	1,829	1,468
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda	1,198	1,084
Wipro Portugal S.A.	771	462
Wipro Appirio UK Limited	506	718
Wipro (Dalian) Limited	504	480
Wipro Chengdu Limited	537	479
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	319	329
Designit Denmark A/S	211	382
Cellent GmbH	-	320
Asset purchased/ capitalised		
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	₹ 419	₹ 741
Dividend paid		
Zash Traders	₹ 1,136	₹ 1,143
Prazim Traders	1,120	1,127
Hasham Traders	929	939
Azim Premji Trust	559	757
Commission paid		
Wipro Technologies Gmbh	₹ 790	₹ 719
Wipro Japan KK	678	220
Rent paid		
Wipro, LLC	₹ 41	₹ 61
Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited	57	51
Buyback of shares		
Azim Premji Trust	₹ 79,489	₹ 13,179
Hasham Traders	4,000	16,338
Prazim Traders	3,000	19,617
Zash Traders	3,000	19,890
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt. Ltd	2,073	-
Azim H. Premji	-	3,986
Rental income		
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	₹ 44	₹ 44
Designit Denmark A/S	29	35
Wipro, LLC	182	174
Remuneration paid to key management personnel		
Azim H. Premji*	₹ 8	₹ 15
Rishad A. Premji	118	52
Thierry Delaporte	644	-
Abidali Z. Neemuchwala	23	323
Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal	75	44
M. Sanaulla Khan	20	15

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Corporate guarantee commission		
Wipro, LLC	₹ 96	₹ 93
Wipro Gulf LLC	-	37
Wipro Solutions Canada Ltd	43	45
Wipro Technologies GmbH	9	8
Wipro Arabia Co. Limited	8	15

* Includes sitting fees and commission paid as Non-Independent- Non-Executive Director effective July 31, 2019.

All related party transactions were entered at an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel, which may have a potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.

33. Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments: As at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 the Company had committed to spend approximately ₹ 6,949 and ₹ 13,365, respectively, under agreements to purchase/construct property and equipment. These amounts are net of capital advances paid in respect of these purchases.

Contingent liabilities to the extent not provided for:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Guarantees given by the banks on behalf of the Company	₹ 13,032	₹ 13,511
Guarantees given by the Company on behalf of subsidiaries	9	59

Contingencies and lawsuits:

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims (including tax assessment orders/ penalty notices) which have arisen in the ordinary course of its business. Some of the claims involve complex issues and it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the expected financial effect, if any, that will result from ultimate resolution of such proceedings. However, the resolution of these legal proceedings is not likely to have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

The Company's assessments are completed for the years up to March 31, 2016 in India. The Company has received demands on multiple tax issues in India. These claims are primarily arising out of denial of deduction under section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in respect of profits earned by the Company's undertaking in Software Technology Park at Bengaluru, the appeals filed against the said demand before the Appellate authorities have been allowed in favor of the Company by the second appellate authority for the years up to March 31, 2008 which either has been or may be contested by the Income tax authorities before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Other claims relate to disallowance of tax benefits on profits earned from Software Technology Park and Special Economic Zone units, capitalisation of research & development expenses, transfer pricing adjustments on intercompany / inter unit transactions and other issues.

Income tax claims against the Company amounting to ₹ 80,032 and ₹ 77,873 are not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. These matters are pending before various Appellate Authorities and the management expects its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The contingent liability in respect of disputed demands for excise duty, custom duty, sales tax and other matters amounting to ₹ 11,413 and ₹ 8,033 as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. However, the resolution of these disputed demands is not likely to have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, through a ruling in February 2019, provided interpretation on the components of Salary on which the Company and its employees are to contribute towards Provident Fund under the Employee's Provident Fund Act. Based on the current evaluation, the Company believes it is not probable that certain components of Salary paid by the Company will be subject to contribution towards Provident Fund due to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order. The Company will continue to monitor and evaluate its position based on future events and developments.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

34. Corporate Social Responsibility

a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company is ₹ 1,656 and ₹ 1,669 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, respectively

b. Amount spent during the year on:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021		
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
(ii) On purposes other than above (i) above*	2,435	77	2,512
Total amount spent during the year	**₹ 2,435**	**₹ 77**	**₹ 2,512**

	For the year ended March 31, 2020		
	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
(ii) On purposes other than above (i) above*	1,778	40	1,818
Total amount spent during the year	**₹ 1,778**	**₹ 40**	**₹ 1,818**

*Includes contribution of ₹ 582 and ₹ 143, to Wipro Foundation a trust controlled by the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

35. Segment information

The Company publishes these standalone financial statements 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.

36. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. Based on an initial assessment by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries, the additional impact on Provident Fund contributions by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries is not expected to be material, whereas, the likely additional impact on Gratuity liability / contributions by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries could be material. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will complete their evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in the standalone financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

37. Events after the reporting period

a) In April 2021, the Company completed its acquisition of Capco Technologies Private Limited for an upfront cash consideration of ₹ 2,713.

b) In June 2021, the Company's Board has approved to provide unconditional and irrevocable financial guarantee of up to US$750 million, towards proposed issuance of U.S. dollar denominated Notes by a wholly owned subsidiary.

As per our report of even date attached

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rishad A. Premji
Chairman

M. K. Sharma
Director

Thierry Delaporte
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal
Chief Financial Officer

M. Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of Wipro Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Wipro Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries, (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS'), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2021, and it's consolidated profit, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Fixed price contracts using the percentage of completion method - Refer Notes 2 (iii)(a), 3(xiv)B and 21 to the financial statements.

Key Audit Matter Description

Revenue from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method.

Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The estimation of total project costs involves significant judgement and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information. In addition, provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated project costs.

We identified the revenue recognition for fixed price contracts where the percentage-of-completion method is used as a key audit matter because of the significant judgement involved in estimating the efforts to complete such contracts.

This estimate has a high inherent uncertainty and requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred to-date and estimates of efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance obligations over the lives of the contracts.

This required a high degree of auditor judgment in evaluating the audit evidence supporting the application of the input method used to recognize revenue and a higher extent of audit effort to evaluate the reasonableness of the total estimated amount of revenue recognized on fixed-price contracts.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to estimates of efforts to complete for fixed-price contracts accounted using the percentage-of-completion method included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls relating to (1) recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance

Independent Auditor's Report

obligations, and (2) access and application controls pertaining to time recording and allocation systems, which prevents unauthorised changes to recording of efforts incurred.

- We evaluated management's ability to reasonably estimate the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation by comparing actual information to estimates for performance obligations that have been fulfilled.
- We selected a sample of fixed price contracts with customers accounted using percentage-of-completion method and performed the following:
  - Read the contract and based on the terms and conditions evaluated whether recognizing revenue over time was appropriate, and the contract was included in management's calculation of revenue over time.
  - Evaluated other information that supported the estimates of the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation.
  - Evaluated the appropriateness of and consistency in the application of management's policies and methodologies to estimate progress towards satisfying the performance obligation.
  - Compared efforts incurred with Company's estimate of efforts incurred to date to identify significant variations and evaluate whether those variations have been considered appropriately in estimating the remaining efforts to complete the contract.
  - Tested the estimate for consistency with the status of delivery of milestones and customer acceptances to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require changes in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations.

Allowance for credit losses Refer Notes 2(iii)(g), 3(x)(a), and 10 to the financial statements

Key Audit Matter Description

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considered current and anticipated future economic conditions on the basis of the credit reports and other related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future and has taken into account estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID-19.

We identified allowance for credit losses as a key audit matter because of the significant judgement involved in calculating the expected credit losses. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort when performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of management's estimate of the expected credit losses.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the allowance for credit losses for trade receivables, unbilled receivables and contract assets included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the (1) development of the methodology for the allowance for credit losses, including consideration of the current and estimated future economic conditions, (2) completeness and accuracy of information used in the estimation of probability of default, and (3) computation of the allowance for credit losses.
- For a sample of customers we tested the input data such as credit reports and other credit related information used in estimating the probability of default by comparing them to external and internal sources of information.
- We evaluated the incorporation of the applicable assumptions into the estimate of expected credit losses and tested the mathematical accuracy and computation of the allowances by using the same input data used by the Company.
- We evaluated the qualitative adjustment to the historical loss rates, including assessing the basis for the adjustments and the reasonableness of the significant assumptions.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's report and Corporate Governance Report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements, Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company and its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India, has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions

Independent Auditor's Report

of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Consolidated Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements.

    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

    c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India, and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies, incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

    g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

    h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

        i) The Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group,

        ii) Provision has been made in the Consolidated Financial Statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;

        iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership number: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Wipro Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

In conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Wipro Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the company, and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company, and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company, and its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company, and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on, the criteria for internal control over financial reporting established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 117366W/W-100018

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership number: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	65,751	60,617
Right-of-Use Assets	5	16,420	16,748
Capital work-in-progress		18,532	18,811
Goodwill	6	135,147	126,894
Other Intangible assets	6	13,085	16,362
Investments accounted for using the equity method	8	1,464	1,383
Financial assets			
Derivative assets	9	16	-
Investments	8	10,576	9,302
Trade receivables	10	4,358	6,049
Other financial assets	11	6,088	5,881
Deferred tax assets (net)	28	1,664	6,005
Non-current tax assets (net)		14,323	11,414
Other non-current assets	12	16,712	13,472
Total non-current assets		**304,136**	**292,938**
Current assets			
Inventories	13	1,064	1,865
Financial assets			
Investments	8	175,707	189,635
Trade receivables	10	94,298	104,474
Cash and cash equivalents	14	169,793	144,499
Derivative assets	9	4,064	3,025
Unbilled receivables		27,124	25,209
Other financial assets	11	7,245	8,614
Current tax assets (net)		2,461	2,882
Contract assets		16,507	17,143
Other current assets	12	24,923	22,505
Total current assets		**523,186**	**519,851**
TOTAL ASSETS		**827,322**	**812,789**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	15	10,958	11,427
Other Equity		538,052	541,790
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company		**549,010**	**553,217**
Non-controlling interest		1,498	1,875
TOTAL EQUITY		**550,508**	**555,092**

Consolidated Balance Sheet

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	7,458	4,840
Derivative liabilities	9	-	138
Lease liabilities	16	13,513	12,638
Other financial liabilities	17	2,291	151
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	28	4,606	2,793
Non-current tax liabilities (net)		11,069	13,205
Other non-current liabilities	19	4,780	3,771
Provisions	18	3,057	3,768
Total non-current liabilities		**46,774**	**41,304**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	60,363	54,020
Trade payables	20	54,174	58,400
Derivative liabilities	9	1,070	7,231
Lease liabilities	16	7,669	6,560
Other financial liabilities	17	41,677	39,810
Contract liabilities		22,535	18,775
Current tax liabilities (net)		17,324	11,731
Other current liabilities	19	9,750	6,503
Provisions	18	15,478	13,363
Total current liabilities		**230,040**	**216,393**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**276,814**	**257,697**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**827,322**	**812,789**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rishad A. Premji
Chairman

M. K. Sharma
Director

Thierry Delaporte
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal
Chief Financial Officer

M. Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	21	619,430	610,232
Other operating income	22	(81)	1,144
Other income	23	23,907	27,250
Total Income		**643,256**	**638,626**
EXPENSES			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		6,957	9,360
Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade	24	315	2,022
Employee benefits expense	25	332,371	326,571
Finance costs	26	5,088	7,328
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense		27,634	20,855
Sub-contracting / technical fees / third party application		83,609	90,521
Facility expenses		20,255	19,733
Travel		5,258	18,169
Communication		6,069	4,812
Marketing and brand building		1,011	2,532
Legal and Professional charges		5,561	4,733
Lifetime expected credit loss		1,506	1,043
Other expenses	27	8,723	8,457
Total expenses		**504,357**	**516,136**
Share of net profit /(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method		130	29
Profit before tax		**139,029**	**122,519**
Tax expense			
Current tax	28	26,065	24,324
Deferred tax	28	4,284	477
Total tax expense		**30,349**	**24,801**
Profit for the year		**108,680**	**97,718**
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net	25	334	(1,246)
Net change in fair value of investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI		1,214	700
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	28	(109)	220

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation differences relating to foreign operations		(518)	8,091
Net change in time value of option contracts designated as cash flow hedges		66	(648)
Net change in intrinsic value of option contracts designated as cash flow hedges		1,193	(1,941)
Net change in fair value of forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges		3,799	(3,305)
Net change in fair value of investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI		2,079	1,015
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	28	(1,241)	1,371
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of taxes		**6,817**	**4,257**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**115,497**	**101,975**
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		107,964	97,223
Non-controlling interest		716	495
		108,680	**97,718**
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		114,834	101,322
Non-controlling interest		663	653
		115,497	**101,975**
Earnings per equity share: (Equity shares of par value ₹ 2 each)	30		
Basic		19.11	16.67
Diluted		19.07	16.63
Weighted average number of equity shares			
used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic		5,649,265,885	5,833,384,018
Diluted		5,661,657,822	5,847,823,239

As per our report of even date attached

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rishad A. Premji
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Director

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Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

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Chief Financial Officer

M. Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Equity share capital

Balance as at April 1, 2020	Change in equity share capital	Balance as at March 31, 2021
11,427	(469)	10,958

Balance as at April 1, 2019	Change in equity share capital	Balance as at March 31, 2020
12,068	(641)	11,427

Other equity

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Reserves and Surplus: Securities premium	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special economic Zone re-investment reserve	Other components of equity: Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Other reserves [3]	Total attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	^	1,346	1,139	660	472,196	1,550	43,804	21,981	(2,315)	1,429	541,790	1,875	543,665
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	107,964	-	-	-	-	-	107,964	716	108,680
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(465)	4,045	3,290	6,870	(53)	6,817
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	107,964	-	-	(465)	4,045	3,290	114,834	663	115,497
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	-	866	-	-	-	(866)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buyback of equity shares, including tax thereon[1]	-	(1,427)	-	475	(115,018)	-	-	-	-	-	(115,970)	-	(115,970)
Transaction cost related to buyback of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(199)	-	-	-	-	-	(199)	-	(199)
Issue of shares by controlled trust on exercise of options*	-	-	-	-	662	(662)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effect of modification of ADS RSUs from cash settled to equity settled[2]	-	-	-	-	-	739	-	-	-	-	739	-	739
Compensation cost related to employee share-based payment	-	-	-	-	7	2,310	-	-	-	-	2,317	-	2,317
Transferred from special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	2,650	-	(2,650)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	(5,459)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,459)	(960)	(6,419)
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(80)	(80)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	^	785	1,139	1,135	462,803	3,071	41,154	21,516	1,730	4,719	538,052	1,498	539,550

* Includes 19,401,215 treasury shares held as at March 31, 2021 by a controlled trust. 3,344,866 shares have been transferred by the controlled trust to eligible employees on exercise of options during the year ended March 31, 2021.

^ Value less than ₹1

[1] Refer to Note 33

[2] Refer to Note 31

[3] Refer to Note 29

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Reserves and Surplus						Other components of equity			Total attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total
		Securities premium	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Retained earnings	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special economic Zone re-investment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve	Other reserves [3]			
Balance as at April 1, 2019	^	**604**	**1,139**	**14**	**502,223**	**2,617**	**28,565**	**14,048**	**2,415**	**533**	**552,158**	**2,637**	**554,795**
Adjustment on adoption of Ind AS 116[4]	-	-	-	-	(872)	-	-	-	-	-	(872)	-	(872)
Adjusted balances as at April 1, 2019	^	**604**	**1,139**	**14**	**501,351**	**2,617**	**28,565**	**14,048**	**2,415**	**533**	**551,286**	**2,637**	**553,923**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	97,223	-	-	-	-	-	**97,223**	495	**97,718**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,933	(4,730)	896	**4,099**	158	**4,257**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	**97,223**	-	-	**7,933**	**(4,730)**	**896**	**101,322**	**653**	**101,975**
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	-	742	-	-	-	(742)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buyback of equity shares[1]	-	-	-	646	(105,000)	-	-	-	-	-	**(104,354)**	-	**(104,354)**
Transaction cost related to buyback of equity shares	-	-	-	-	(311)	-	-	-	-	-	**(311)**	-	**(311)**
Issue of shares by controlled trust on exercise of options*	-	-	-	-	1,026	(1,026)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation cost related to employee share-based payment	-	-	-	-	9	1,262	-	-	-	-	**1,271**	-	**1,271**
Effect of modification of ADS RSUs from equity settled to cash settled[2]	-	-	-	-	-	(561)	-	-	-	-	**(561)**	-	**(561)**
Transferred to special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	(15,239)	-	15,239	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid (including dividend tax thereon)[2]	-	-	-	-	(6,863)	-	-	-	-	-	**(6,863)**	-	**(6,863)**
Cash dividend paid to Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,415)	**(1,415)**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	^	**1,346**	**1,139**	**660**	**472,196**	**1,550**	**43,804**	**21,981**	**(2,315)**	**1,429**	**541,790**	**1,875**	**543,665**

* Includes 22,746,081 treasury shares held as at March 31, 2020 by a controlled trust. 4,607,772 shares have been transferred by the controlled trust to eligible employees on exercise of options during the year ended March 31, 2020.

^ Value is less than ₹1

(1) Refer to Note 33

(2) Refer to Note 31

(3) Refer to Note 29

(4) Refer to Note 3

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rishad A. Premji
Chairman

M. K. Sharma
Director

Thierry Delaporte
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal
Chief Financial Officer

M. Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit for the year	108,680	97,718
Adjustments to reconcile the profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities:		
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	(516)	(11)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	27,634	20,855
Unrealised exchange (gain)/ loss, net and exchange (gain)/ loss on borrowings	(2,251)	6,376
Share-based compensation expense	2,310	1,262
Share of net profit of associates accounted for using equity method	(130)	(29)
Income tax expense	30,349	24,801
Finance and other income, net of finance expenses	(16,614)	(18,945)
(Gain)/loss from sale of business	81	(1,144)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities; net of effects from acquisitions:		
Trade receivables	12,848	(3,327)
Unbilled receivables and contract assets	(1,062)	(3,561)
Inventories	803	2,085
Other assets	931	(80)
Trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	5,698	(12,401)
Contract liabilities	3,704	(6,572)
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	172,465	107,027
Income taxes (paid)/refund, net	(24,915)	(6,384)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**147,550**	**100,643**
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(19,577)	(23,497)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	753	1,270
Purchase of investments	(1,172,251)	(1,178,247)
Proceeds from sale of investments	1,189,059	1,212,826
Payment for business acquisitions including deposits and escrow, net of cash acquired	(9,873)	(10,003)
Proceeds from sale of business	-	7,459
Interest received	19,624	23,837
Dividend received	4	367
Net cash generated from investing activities	**7,739**	**34,012**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares and shares pending allotment	6	14
Repayment of borrowings	(97,206)	(132,380)
Proceeds from borrowings	103,418	106,342
Repayment of lease liabilities	(8,660)	(6,784)
Payment for buyback of equity shares, including transaction cost	(95,199)	(105,311)
Payment of tax on buyback of equity shares	(21,445)	-
Interest paid	(3,335)	(4,601)
Payment of cash dividend	(5,459)	(5,689)
Payment of tax on cash dividend	-	(1,174)
Payment of cash dividend to Non-controlling interests holder	(960)	(1,415)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(128,840)**	**(150,998)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year	26,449	(16,343)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(890)	1,922
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	144,104	158,525
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 14)	**169,663**	**144,104**
Refer to Note 16 for supplementary information on consolidated statement of cash flows		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rishad A. Premji
Chairman

M. K. Sharma
Director

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Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

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Chief Financial Officer

M. Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company Overview

Wipro Limited ("**Wipro**" or the "**Parent Company**"), together with its subsidiaries and controlled trusts (collectively, "**we**", "**us**", "**our**", "**the Company**" or the "**Group**") is a global information technology ("**IT**"), consulting and business process services ("**BPS**") company.

Wipro is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is Wipro Limited, Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru – 560 035, Karnataka, India. The Company has its primary listing with BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. The Company's American Depository Shares ("**ADS**") representing equity shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Company's Board of Directors authorised these consolidated financial statements for issue on June 9, 2021.

2. Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards ("**Ind AS**"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**the Companies Act**"), as applicable and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("**SEBI**"). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements except for new accounting standards adopted by the Company.

These consolidated financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and consolidated balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, where applicable.

All amounts included in these consolidated financial statements are reported in millions of Indian rupees (₹ in millions) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. Previous year figures have been regrouped/re-arranged, wherever necessary.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:

a. Derivative financial instruments;

b. Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss;

c. The defined benefit liability/(asset) is recognised as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets; and

d. Contingent consideration.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) Revenue recognition: The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognised, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

b) **Impairment testing:** Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life recognised on business combination are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit to which an asset pertains, is less than the carrying value. The Company assesses acquired intangible assets with finite useful life for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation of value-in-use of an asset or a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which include turnover, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

c) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdictions for the Company are India and the United States of America. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

d) **Deferred taxes:** Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could reduce in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

e) **Business combinations:** In accounting for business combinations, judgment is required in identifying whether an identifiable intangible asset is to be recorded separately from goodwill. Additionally, estimating the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets acquired (including useful life estimates), liabilities assumed, and contingent consideration assumed involves management judgment. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management. Changes in these judgments, estimates, and assumptions can materially affect the results of operations.

f) **Defined benefit plans and compensated absences:** The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

g) **Expected credit losses on financial assets:** The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

selecting the inputs to the expected credit loss calculation based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

h) **Measurement of fair value of non-marketable equity investments:** These instruments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of investments is determined using the market and income approaches. The market approach includes the use of financial metrics and ratios of comparable companies, such as revenue, earnings, comparable performance multiples, recent financial rounds and the level of marketability of the investments. The selection of comparable companies requires management judgment and is based on a number of factors, including comparable company sizes, growth rates, and development stages. The income approach includes the use of discounted cash flow model, which requires significant estimates regarding the investees' revenue, costs, and discount rates based on the risk profile of comparable companies. Estimates of revenue and costs are developed using available historical and forecast data.

i) **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. 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. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

j) **Useful lives of intangible assets:** The Company amortises intangible assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life is estimated 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 assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

k) **Leases:** Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend lease is included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee would exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option upon occurrence of either a significant event or change in circumstances that are within the control of the lessee.

l) **Provisions and contingent liabilities**: The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events, and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

m) **Other estimates:** The share-based compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. Fair valuation of derivative hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges involves significant estimates relating to the occurrence of forecasted transactions.

n) **Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19:** In assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, contract assets and contract costs, goodwill, intangible assets, and certain investments, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used herein. Based on the current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company bases its assessment on the belief that the probability of the occurrence of forecasted transactions is not impacted by COVID-19. The Company has considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and its own credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness and continues to believe that COVID-19 has no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

The impact of COVID-19 remains uncertain and may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries and controlled trusts

The Company determines the basis of control in line with the requirements of *Ind AS 110, Consolidated Financial Statements*. Subsidiaries and controlled trusts are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the parent has power over the entity, it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries and controlled trusts are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

All intra-Group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Company's equity. The interest of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition to acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interest is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interest's share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if it results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method are entities in respect of which, the Company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Generally, a Company has a significant influence if it holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting power of another entity. Investments in such entities are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of investment is increased/ decreased to recognise investors share of profit or loss of the investee after the acquisition date.

Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

Assets and liabilities of disposal groups that are available for immediate sale and where the sale is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification are considered and classified as assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Parent Company.

(iii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

a) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results of operating activities except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. Gains/(losses), net, relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance costs. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

b) Foreign operations

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations that have a functional currency other than Indian rupees are translated into Indian rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and held in foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR), a component of equity, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interest. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount recognised in FCTR is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

c) Others

Foreign currency differences arising on the translation or settlement of a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the FCTR to the extent the hedge is effective. To the extent the hedge is ineffective, such differences are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

When the hedged part of a net investment is disposed of, the relevant amount recognised in FCTR is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Foreign currency differences arising from translation of intercompany receivables or payables relating to foreign operations, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of net investment in foreign operation and are recognised in FCTR.

(iv) Financial instruments

A) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognised when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognised only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.
- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables, lease liabilities and eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

a. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the consolidated balance sheet, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

b. Investments

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Instruments that do not meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Interest income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Group's right to receive dividend is established.

Investments in equity instruments:

The Company carries certain equity instruments which are not held for trading. At initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument in other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or through statement of profit and loss (FVTPL). For investments designated to be classified as FVTOCI, movements in fair value of investments are recognised in other comprehensive income and the gain or loss is not transferred to consolidated statement of profit and loss on disposal of investments. For investments designated to be classified as FVTPL, both movements in fair value of investments and gain or loss on disposal of investments are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Dividends from these investments are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

c. **Other financial assets:**

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

d. **Trade payables and other payables:**

Trade payables and other payables are initially recognised at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. Contingent

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consideration recognised in the business combination is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

B) Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets, liabilities, net investment in foreign operations and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives. The Company enters into derivative financial instruments where the counterparty is primarily a bank.

Derivatives are recognised and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss as cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

a. Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instruments designated as a cash flow hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income and held in cash flow hedging reserve, net of taxes, a component of equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results from operating activities. 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 recognised in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, such cumulative balance is immediately recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

b. Hedges of net investment in foreign operations

The Company designates derivative financial instruments as hedges of net investments in foreign operations. The Company designates foreign currency denominated borrowing as a hedge of net investment in foreign operations. Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instruments and gains/losses on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated borrowings designated as a hedge of net investment in foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the FCTR to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results from operating activities.

c. Others

Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments neither designated as cash flow hedges nor hedges of net investment in foreign operations are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results from operating activities. Changes in fair value and gains/(losses), net, on settlement of foreign currency derivative instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedges are recorded in finance costs.

C) Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises 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. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and recognises a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the group's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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(v) Equity and share capital

a) Share capital and Securities premium

The authorised share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2021 is ₹25,274 divided into 12,504,500,000 equity shares of ₹2 each, 25,000,000 preference shares of ₹10 each and 150,000 10% optionally convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹100 each. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as Securities premium.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as at the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

b) Shares held by controlled trust (Treasury shares)

The Company's equity shares held by the controlled trust, which is consolidated as a part of the Group are classified as Treasury shares. The Company has 19,401,215 and 22,746,081treasury shares as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Treasury shares are recorded at acquisition cost.

c) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

d) Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve amounting to ₹ 1,139 (March 31, 2020:₹ 1,139) is not freely available for distribution.

e) Capital Redemption Reserve

As per the Companies Act, 2013, Capital redemption reserve is created when a company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013. Capital redemption reserve amounting to ₹ 1,135 (March 31, 2020: ₹660) is not freely available for distribution.

f) Share options outstanding account

The Share options outstanding account is used to record the 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 restricted stock unit options by employees.

g) Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, differences arising from translation of long-term inter-company receivables or payables relating to foreign operations, settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, changes in fair value of the derivative hedging instruments and gains/losses on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated borrowings designated as hedge of net investment in foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and presented within equity in the FCTR.

h) Cash flow hedging reserve

Changes in fair value of derivative hedging instruments designated and effective as a cash flow hedge are recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes, and presented within equity as cash flow hedging reserve.

i) Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve

The SEZ Re-Investment Reserve has been created out of profit of eligible SEZ units as per provisions of section 10AA(1)(ii) of the Income–tax Act, 1961 for acquiring new plant and machinery. The said reserve should be utilised by the Company for acquiring plant and machinery as per the terms of Section 10AA(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This reserve is not freely available for distribution.

j) Other reserves

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and presented within equity in other reserves.

k) Dividend

A final dividend, including tax thereon, on equity shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. An interim dividend, including tax thereon, is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the board of directors.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

l) Buyback of equity shares

The buyback of equity shares and related transaction costs are recorded as a reduction of free reserves. Further, capital redemption reserve is created as an apportionment from retained earnings.

m) Bonus issue

For the purpose of bonus issue, the amount is transferred from capital redemption reserves, securities premium and retained earnings to the share capital.

(vi) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost.

Capital work-in-progress are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortised over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets is reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	28 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised 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 of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

(vii) Business combinations, Goodwill and Intangible assets

a) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued at the date of exchange by the Company. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business acquisition are expensed as incurred.

The cost of an acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration measured as at the date of acquisition. Any subsequent changes to the fair value of contingent consideration classified as liabilities, other than measurement period adjustments, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

b) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recognised as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised in equity as capital reserve. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment (if any).

Goodwill associated with disposal of an operation that is part of cash-generating unit is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained, unless some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

The amortisation of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated.

The estimated useful life of amortisable intangibles is reviewed and where appropriate is adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of the amortisable intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Customer-related intangibles	0.75 to 15 years
Marketing-related intangibles	3 to 10 years

(viii) Leases

On April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases”, which applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at April 1, 2019, using modified retrospective method by recording the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to opening retained earnings.

The Company has made use of the following practical expedients available in its transition to Ind AS 116: -

a) The Company will not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the Company or modified by the Company before April 1, 2019,

b) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment. Consequently, the Company has recorded its lease liability using the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and the Right-of-Use(“**RoU**”) asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application,

c) The Company excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the RoU asset,

d) The Company does not recognize RoU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

The weighted average of discount rates applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 5.7%.

On adoption of Ind AS 116,

a) the Company has recognised RoU assets of ₹ 13,630 and corresponding lease liability of ₹15,379,

b) the net carrying value of assets procured under the finance lease of ₹ 1,243 (gross carrying value and accumulated depreciation of ₹ 3,420 and ₹ 2,177, respectively) have been reclassified from property, plant and equipment to RoU assets**,**

c) the obligations under finance leases of ₹ 2,002 (non-current and current obligation under finance leases ₹ 496 and ₹ 1,506, respectively) have been reclassified to lease liabilities,

d) prepaid rent on leasehold land and other assets, which were earlier classified under “Other Assets” have been reclassified to RoU assets by ₹ 2,222.

The adoption of the new standard has resulted in a reduction of ₹ 872 in retained earnings, net of deferred tax asset of ₹ 138.

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and equipment including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to –

(a) control use of an identified asset,

(b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and

(c) direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognises a RoU asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short-term leases) and low-value assets. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The cost of the RoU assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the RoU assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The RoU assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of RoU assets. The estimated useful lives of RoU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies Ind AS 36 to determine whether a RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the RoU assets. Where the carrying amount of the RoU asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

Leases under which the Company is a lessor are classified as a finance or operating lease. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee, are classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating lease.

For leases under which the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

(ix) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, including necessary provision for obsolescence. Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

(x) Impairment

a) Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments classified as FVTOCI, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets, finance lease receivables, and other financial assets. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted using the effective interest rate.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets and finance lease receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to account, risk profiling of customers and historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment, RoU assets and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets.

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Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually at the same time and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of cash-generating unit or groups of cash -generating units which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal ("**FVLCD**") and its value-in-use ("**VIU**"). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognised are reversed such that the asset is recognised at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognised initially. An impairment in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(xi) Employee benefits

Post-employment and pension plans

The Group participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognised as an expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, comprising actuarial gains or losses,and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are immediately recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

Net interest recognised in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate, is recognised as part of remeasurements of the defined benefit plans through other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

a. Provident fund

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. The employer and employees each make periodic contributions to the plan. A portion of the contribution is made to the approved provident fund trust managed by the Company while the remainder of the contribution is made to the government administered pension fund. The contributions to the trust managed by the Company is accounted for as a defined benefit plan as the Company is liable for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the government specified minimum rates of return.

b. Superannuation

Superannuation plan, a defined contribution scheme is administered by third party fund managers. The Company makes annual contributions based on a specified percentage of each eligible employee's salary.

c. Gratuity and Pension

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, applicable for Indian companies, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by third party fund managers.

The Company also maintains pension and similar plans for employees outside India, based on country specific regulations. These plans are partially funded, and the funds are managed by third party fund managers. The plans provide for monthly payout after retirement as per salary drawn and service period or for a lumpsum payment as set out in rules of each fund.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's obligations in respect of the above plans, which are defined benefit plans, are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognises remeasurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

d. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

e. Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

f. Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognises accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

(xii) Share-based payment transactions

Selected employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments or cash settled instruments, for rendering services over a defined vesting period and for Company's performance-based stock options over the defined period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. In cases, where equity instruments are granted at a nominal exercise price, the intrinsic value on the date of grant approximates the fair value. The expense is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the share options outstanding account, a component of equity.

The equity instruments or cash settled instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortisation). The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments or cash settled instruments that will eventually vest.

Cash Settled instruments granted are re-measured by reference to the fair value at the end of each reporting period and at the time of vesting. The expense is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to financial liability.

(xiii) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognised 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 onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(xiv) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved 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 recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognise revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or service is combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognised by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and material contractsare recognised as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

i. Fixed-price development contracts

Revenues from fixed-price development contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, are recognised using the “percentage-of-completion” method. The performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognised only to the extent of costs incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is an entity’s obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Unbilled receivables on other than fixed-price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

ii. Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance contracts are recognised on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or ratably using percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customers and the cost to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive.

Revenue for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered is recognised based on our right to invoice. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognised as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method.

In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. In such contracts, revenue is recognised with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilised by the customer is recognised as revenue on completion of the term.

iii. Element or Volume based contracts

Revenues and costs are recognised as the related services are rendered.

C. Products

Revenue on product sales are recognised when the customer obtains control of the specified product.

D. Others

- Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.
- The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers and penalties as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.
- Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.
- The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognised. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.
- Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognised as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortised over the contract term.
- The Company recognises contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognised is amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.
- The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.

- The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.
- Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contract and are recognised 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.

(xv) Finance costs

Finance costs comprises interest cost on borrowings, lease liabilities and net defined benefit liability, gains or losses arising on re-measurement of financial assets measured at FVTPL, gains/(losses) on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains/ (losses) on settlement of related derivative instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

(xvi) Finance and other income

Finance and other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains/(losses) on disposal of investments. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(xvii) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognised in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. While determining the tax provisions, the Company assesses whether each uncertain tax position is to be considered separately or together with one or more uncertain tax positions depending upon the nature and circumstances of each uncertain tax position. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

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

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences that is expected to reverse within the tax holiday period, taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and foreign branches where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is a right and an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on anet basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(xviii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

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

(xix) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period 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 from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(xx) Assets held for sale

Sale of business is classified as held for sale, if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. The condition for classification as held for sale is met when disposal business is available for immediate sale and the same is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification as held for sale.

(xxi) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate line of business that has been disposed of or is held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

(xxii) Disposal of assets

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of assets is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2020:

Amendment to Ind AS 103- Business combinations

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has issued amendments to Ind AS 103, 'Business Combinations', in connection with clarification of business definition, which help in determining whether an acquisition made is of a business or a group of assets. The amendment added a test that makes it easier to conclude that a Company has acquired a group of assets, rather than a business, if the value of the assets acquired is substantially all concentrated in a single asset or group of similar assets. The adoption of amendment to Ind AS 103 is applicable to new acquisition on a prospective basis and did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The MCA amended some of its requirements for hedge accounting. The amendments provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships that are directly affected by these uncertainties. The adoption of amendment to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 did not have any significant material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Amendment to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8 – Definition of Material

The MCA issued Amendment to Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Ind AS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' to update a new definition of material in Ind AS 1. The amendments clarify the definition of "material" and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in Ind AS Standards. The new definition clarifies that, information is considered material if omitting, misstating, or obscuring such information, could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make based on those financial statements. The definition of material in Ind AS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in Ind AS 1. In addition, the MCA amended other Standards that contain a definition of material or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency. The adoption of the amendment to Ind AS 1 and Ind AS 8 did not have any material impact on its evaluation of materiality in relation to the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 116 – Leases

The MCA issued amendments to Ind AS 116, 'Leases', provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. The amendments allowed the expedient to be applied to COVID-19-related rent concessions to payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021 and also require disclosure of the amount recognised in profit or loss to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from COVID-19-related rent concessions. The reporting period in which a lessee first applies the amendment, it is not required to disclose certain quantitative information required under Ind AS 8. Accordingly, the Company recognised ₹ 61 as reversal of lease liability in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021 respectively.

New Accounting standards not yet adopted by the Company:

MCA notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

New Amendments not yet adopted by the Company

On March 24, 2021, MCA through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

- Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- Current maturities of long-term borrowings should be disclosed separately within borrowings instead of earlier disclosure requirement under Other Financial Liabilities.
- Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters.
- Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility, undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency.
- Disclosure of specified ratios along with explanation for items included in numerator and denominator and explanation for change in any ratio is excess of 25% compared to preceding year.
- If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties and details of benami property held.

These amendments are applicable from April 1, 2021. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment *	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:							
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 3,761	₹ 36,314	₹ 100,615	₹ 12,901	₹ 6,872	₹ 808	₹ 161,271
Translation adjustment	5	100	303	5	20	(1)	432
Additions	107	3,569	14,362	1,615	343	9	20,005
Additions through business combinations	-	-	27	55	2	-	84
Disposals	(58)	(765)	(4,532)	(844)	(374)	(398)	(6,971)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 3,815**	**₹ 39,218**	**₹ 110,775**	**₹ 13,732**	**₹ 6,863**	**₹ 418**	**₹ 174,821**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:							
As at April 1, 2020	₹ -	₹ 7,888	₹ 77,993	₹ 9,117	₹ 4,929	₹ 727	₹ 100,654
Translation adjustment	-	32	172	(1)	12	-	215
Depreciation and impairment**	-	1,481	11,122	1,211	632	61	14,507
Disposals	-	(695)	(4,312)	(615)	(293)	(391)	(6,306)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ -**	**₹ 8,706**	**₹ 84,975**	**₹ 9,712**	**₹ 5,280**	**₹ 397**	**₹ 109,070**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	**₹ 3,815**	**₹ 30,512**	**₹ 25,800**	**₹ 4,020**	**₹ 1,583**	**₹ 21**	**₹ 65,751**
Gross carrying value:							
As at April 1, 2019	₹ 3,697	₹ 27,294	₹ 92,286	₹ 10,500	₹ 5,908	₹ 948	₹ 140,633
Reclassified on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	(3,420)	-	-	-	(3,420)
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2019	₹ 3,697	₹ 27,294	₹ 88,866	₹ 10,500	₹ 5,908	₹ 948	₹ 137,213
Translation adjustment	9	84	1,437	64	65	(5)	1,654
Additions	55	9,130	13,571	2,435	1,052	11	26,254
Additions through business combination	-	5	417	6	1	-	429
Disposals	-	(199)	(3,676)	(104)	(154)	(146)	(4,279)
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 3,761**	**₹ 36,314**	**₹ 100,615**	**₹ 12,901**	**₹ 6,872**	**₹ 808**	**₹ 161,271**
Accumulated depreciation/impairment:							
As at April 1, 2019	₹ -	₹ 6,659	₹ 73,129	₹ 8,163	₹ 4,335	₹ 682	₹ 92,968
Reclassified on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-	(2,177)	-	-	-	(2,177)
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2019	₹ -	₹ 6,659	₹ 70,952	₹ 8,163	₹ 4,335	₹ 682	₹ 90,791
Translation adjustment	-	32	1,066	46	45	(2)	1,187
Depreciation and impairment**	-	1,315	8,624	992	564	175	11,670
Disposals	-	(118)	(2,649)	(84)	(15)	(128)	(2,994)
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ -**	**₹ 7,888**	**₹ 77,993**	**₹ 9,117**	**₹ 4,929**	**₹ 727**	**₹ 100,654**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**₹ 3,761**	**₹ 28,426**	**₹ 22,622**	**₹ 3,784**	**₹ 1,943**	**₹ 81**	**₹ 60,617**

* Including net carrying value of computer equipment and software amounting to ₹ 18,508 and ₹ 16,844 as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

** Includes impairment charge on certain software platforms, amounting to ₹ 285 and Nil for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

5. Right-of-use Assets

	Category of RoU asset				
	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment*	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:					
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 2,003	₹ 15,624	₹ 4,236	₹ 826	₹ 22,689
Additions	79	5,323	770	162	6,334
Disposals	-	(2,503)	(1,103)	(154)	(3,760)
Additions through Business combinations	-	352	-	84	436
Translation adjustment	-	48	15	8	71
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 2,082**	**₹ 18,844**	**₹ 3,918**	**₹ 926**	**₹ 25,770**
Accumulated depreciation:					
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 27	₹ 3,928	₹ 1,721	₹ 265	₹ 5,941
Depreciation	28	4,487	1,465	285	6,265
Disposals	-	(1,703)	(1,023)	(119)	(2,845)
Translation adjustment	-	(9)	(6)	4	(11)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 55**	**₹ 6,703**	**₹ 2,157**	**₹ 435**	**₹ 9,350**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021					**₹ 16,420**
Gross carrying value:					
As at April 1, 2019	₹ 2,003	₹ 11,502	₹ 2,941	₹ 649	₹ 17,095
Additions	-	3,520	1,210	219	4,949
Additions through Business combinations	-	364	-	-	364
Disposals	-	(41)	(47)	(59)	(147)
Translation adjustment	-	279	132	17	428
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 2,003**	**₹ 15,624**	**₹ 4,236**	**₹ 826**	**₹ 22,689**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Depreciation	₹ 27	₹ 3,884	₹ 1,731	₹ 269	₹ 5,911
Disposals	-	(18)	(47)	(10)	(75)
Translation adjustment	-	62	37	6	105
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 27**	**₹ 3,928**	**₹ 1,721**	**₹ 265**	**₹ 5,941**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020					**₹ 16,748**

* includes computer equipment

The Company recognised the following expenses in the statement of profit and loss:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	₹ 798	₹ 914
Rent expense pertaining to leases of low-value assets recognised under facility expenses	53	44
Rent expense pertaining to leases with less than twelve months of lease term recognised under facility expenses	1,876	2,085
	₹ 2,727	**₹ 3,043**

Payments toward leases of low-value assets and leases with less than twelve months of lease term, are disclosed under operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows. All other lease payments during the period are disclosed under financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Income from subleasing RoU assets is not material.

As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company is committed to certain leases amounting to ₹ 2,468 and ₹ 1,399, respectively, which have not yet commenced. The term of such leases ranges from 2 to 10 years.

Refer to Note 9 for remaining contractual maturities of lease liabilities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

6. Goodwill and other intangible Assets

The movement in goodwill balance is given below:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 126,894	₹ 113,220
Translation adjustment	(1,219)	8,841
Acquisition through business combinations* (Refer to Note 7)	9,472	4,833
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ 135,147**	**₹ 126,894**

* Acquisition through business combinations for the year ended March 31, 2021 is net of ₹ (72) towards changes in the purchase price allocation of acquisitions made during the year ended March 31, 2020.

The Company is organised by three operating segments: IT Services, IT Products and India State Run Enterprise Services. Goodwill as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 has been allocated to the IT Services operating segment.

Goodwill recognised on business combinations is allocated to Cash Generating Units (CGUs), within the IT Services operating segment, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisitions.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company re-organised its IT Services segment from seven industry verticals to four Strategic Market Units (Refer to Note 36). Accordingly, goodwill has been re-allocated to the CGUs, using a relative value approach as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
CGUs		
Americas 1	₹ 64,469	₹ 63,323
Americas 2	32,172	30,463
Europe	24,953	20,404
Asia Pacific Middle East Africa (APMEA)	13,553	12,704
	₹ 135,147	**₹ 126,894**

For impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and which is not higher than the Company's operating segment. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the Company's procedure for determining the recoverable value of each CGU.

The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined based on FVLCD. The FVLCD of the CGU is determined based on the market capitalisation approach, using the turnover and earnings multiples derived from observable market data. The fair value measurement is categorised as a level 2 fair value based on the inputs in the valuation techniques used.

Based on the above testing, no impairment was identified as at March 31, 2021 and 2020 as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value. An analysis of the calculation's sensitivity to a change in the key parameters (turnover and earnings multiples), did not identify any probable scenarios where the CGU's recoverable amount would fall below its carrying amount.

The movement in other intangible assets is given below:

	Other intangible assets		
	Customer-related	Marketing-related	Total
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 32,490	₹ 6,698	₹ 39,188
Translation adjustment	(56)	(159)	(215)
Acquisition through business combinations (Refer to Note 7)	2,460	828	3,288
Deductions/Adjustments	(8,568)	(5,756)	(14,324)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 26,326**	**₹ 1,611**	**₹ 27,937**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Other intangible assets		
	Customer-related	Marketing-related	Total
Accumulated amortisation/ impairment:			
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 17,898	₹ 4,928	₹ 22,826
Translation adjustment	(142)	(116)	(258)
Amortisation and impairment*	5,060	1,548	6,608
Deductions/Adjustments	(8,568)	(5,756)	(14,324)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 14,248**	**₹ 604**	**₹ 14,852**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	**₹ 12,078**	**₹ 1,007**	**₹ 13,085**
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2019	₹ 26,924	₹ 5,945	₹ 32,869
Translation adjustment	1,031	382	1,413
Acquisition through business combinations (Refer to Note 7)	4,535	371	4,906
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 32,490**	**₹ 6,698**	**₹ 39,188**
Accumulated amortisation/ impairment:			
As at April 1, 2019	₹15,345	₹ 3,762	₹ 19,107
Translation adjustment	220	226	446
Amortisation and impairment	2,333	940	3,273
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 17,898**	**₹ 4,928**	**₹ 22,826**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**₹ 14,592**	**₹ 1,770**	**₹ 16,362**

* includes impairment charge on certain intangible assets recognized on acquisitions, amounting to ₹ 1,879 and ₹ Nil for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

* During the year ended March 31, 2021, change in business strategy of a customer led to a significant decline in the revenue and earnings estimates, resulting in revision of recoverable value of customer-relationship intangible assets recognised on business combination. Further, the Company integrated certain brands acquired as part of a business combination, resulting in discontinuance of the acquired brands. Consequently, the Company has recognised impairment charge ₹ 1,879 for the year ended March 31, 2021 respectively, as part of amortisation and impairment.

* Due to change in our estimate of useful life of customer-related intangibles in an earlier business combination, the Company has recognised additional amortisation charge of ₹ 795 and ₹ Nil for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, as part of amortisation and impairment.

As at March 31, 2021, the net carrying value and the estimated remaining amortisation period for intangible assets acquired on acquisition are as follows:

Acquisition	Net carrying value	Estimated remaining amortisation period
ATCO I-Tek	₹ 1,920	0.33 years
Vara Infotech Private Limited	1,888	5.5 - 8.5 years
Rational Interaction, Inc.	1,799	1.92 - 5.92 years
Eximius Design, LLC	1,701	0.75 - 6.42 years
4C NV	770	0.83 - 4.42 years
IVIA Serviços de Informática Ltda	343	4.42 years
Appirio Inc.	302	0.67 years
Cellent AG	289	1.75 years
International TechneGroup Incorporated	287	3.5 years
Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited	161	2.75 - 4.75 years
Others	3,625	0.25 - 11.25 years
Total	**13,085**	

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7. Business Combinations

Summary of acquisitions during the year ended March 31, 2021 is given below:

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has completed four business combinations (which individually are not material) for a total consideration (upfront cash payout to acquire control and contingent consideration) of ₹ 13,724. These include:

a) ₹ 1,643 towards acquisition of IVIA Serviços de Informática Ltda. (“**IVIA**”) on August 14, 2020, a specialised IT services provider to financial services, retail and manufacturing sectors in Brazil

b) ₹ 5,268 towards acquisition of 4C NV and its subsidiaries (“**4C**”) on August 11, 2020, a Salesforce multi-cloud partner in Europe, U.K. and the Middle East

c) ₹ 841 towards acquisition of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited (“**ETT**”), a Finastra trade finance solutions partner across the Middle East, Africa, India and Asia Pacific on December 15, 2020, and

d) ₹ 5,972 towards acquisition of Eximius Design, LLC and Eximius Design India Private Limited (“**Eximius**”) on February 25, 2021, a leading engineering services company with expertise in semiconductor, software and systems design.

The following table presents the provisional purchase price allocation:

Description	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	₹ 1,324
Customer-related intangibles	2,460
Marketing-related intangibles	828
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	(432)
Total	**₹ 4,180**
Goodwill	9,544
Total purchase price	**₹ 13,724**

The total consideration for IVIA includes a contingent consideration linked to achievement of revenues and earnings over a period of 3 years ending September 30, 2023, and range of contingent consideration payable is between ₹ Nil and ₹ 746. The fair value of the contingent consideration is estimated by applying the discounted cash-flow approach considering discount rate of 5.7% and probability adjusted revenue and earnings estimates. The undiscounted fair value of contingent consideration is ₹ 525 as of the date of acquisition. The fair value of discounted contingent consideration of ₹ 460 is recorded as part of provisional purchase price allocation.

The total consideration for ETT includes a contingent consideration linked to achievement of revenues and earnings over a period of 18 months ending March 31, 2022, and range of contingent consideration payable is between ₹ Nil and ₹ 305. The fair value of the contingent consideration is estimated by applying the discounted cash-flow approach considering discount rate of 7.4% and probability adjusted revenue and earnings estimates. The undiscounted fair value of contingent consideration is ₹ 215 as of the date of acquisition. The fair value of discounted contingent consideration of ₹ 196 is recorded as part of provisional purchase price allocation.

The total consideration for Eximius includes a contingent consideration linked to achievement of revenues and earnings over a period of 2 years ending March 31, 2023, and range of contingent consideration payable is between ₹ Nil and ₹ 1,738. The fair value of the contingent consideration is estimated by applying the discounted cash-flow approach considering discount rate of 2.3% and probability adjusted revenue and earnings estimates. The undiscounted fair value of contingent consideration is ₹ 1,695 as of the date of acquisition. The fair value of discounted contingent consideration of ₹ 1,637 is recorded as part of provisional purchase price allocation.

Net assets acquired include ₹ 1,000 of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables valued at ₹ 1,157.

The goodwill of ₹ 9,544 comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the business combinations. Goodwill is allocated to IT Services segment and is not deductible for income tax purposes except for Eximius Design, LLC in the United States.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The transaction costs of ₹ 175 related to the above acquisitions have been included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The pro-forma effects of these business combinations on the Company's results were not material.

Summary of acquisitions during the year ended March 31, 2020 is given below:

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has completed three business combinations (which both individually and in aggregate are not material) for a total consideration (upfront cash payout to acquire control) of ₹ 10,403. These include:

a) ₹ 3,289 towards taking over customer contracts, leased facilities, assets and employees of Vara Infotech Private Limited on September 30, 2019.

b) ₹ 3,283 towards acquisition of International TechneGroup Incorporated, on October 01, 2019, a global digital engineering and manufacturing solutions company.

c) ₹ 3,831 towards acquisition of Rational Interaction, Inc, on February 21, 2020, a digital customer experience management company.

The following table presents the final purchase price allocation:

Description	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	₹ 949
Customer-related intangibles	4,535
Marketing-related intangibles	371
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	(213)
Total	**₹ 5,642**
Goodwill	4,761
Total purchase price	**₹ 10,403**

Net assets acquired include ₹ 324 of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivable valued at ₹ 809.

The goodwill of ₹ 4,761 comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the business combinations. The goodwill was allocated to IT Services segment and is partially deductible for income tax purpose in India and United States.

The pro-forma effects of these business combinations on the Company's results were not material.

Acquisition consummated after March 31, 2021

On March 4, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% equity interest in Capco, a global management and technology consultancy providing digital, consulting and technology services to financial institutions in the Americas, Europe and Asia Pacific, and its subsidiaries, for a total cash consideration of ₹ 108,760. The acquisition was consummated on April 29, 2021. The following table presents the provisional purchase price allocation:

Description	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	₹ 4,398
Customer-related intangibles	24,284
Marketing-related intangibles	8,048
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	(9,376)
Total	₹ 27,354
Goodwill	81,406
Total purchase price	**₹ 108,760**

The goodwill of ₹ 81,406 comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the business combinations. This acquisition will make the Company one of the largest end-to-end global consulting, technology

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

and transformation service providers to the banking and financial services industry. By combining our capabilities in strategic design, digital transformation, cloud, cybersecurity, IT and operations services with Capco's domain and consulting strength, clients will gain access to a partner who can deliver integrated, bespoke solutions to help fuel growth and achieve their transformation objectives.

Goodwill is allocated to IT Services segment and is not deductible for income tax purposes.

8. Investments

Non-current

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial instruments measured at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments -unquoted (Refer to Note 8.1)	₹ 10,572	₹ 9,297
Financial instruments at amortised cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits-unquoted *	4	5
	₹ 10,576	**₹ 9,302**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	₹ 10,576	₹ 9,302

Current

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial instruments measured at FVTOCI		
Commercial papers, Certificate of deposits and bonds - unquoted (Refer to Note 8.3)	₹ -	₹ 20,126
Non-convertible debentures, government securities and commercial papers - quoted (Refer to Note 8.4)	131,382	135,461
Financial instruments at amortised cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits -unquoted *	20,823	19,253
Financial instruments measured at FVTPL		
Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds - unquoted (Refer to Note 8.2)	23,502	14,795
	₹ 175,707	**₹ 189,635**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and aggregate market value thereof	₹ 131,382	₹ 135,461
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	₹ 44,325	₹ 54,174

* These deposits earn a fixed rate of interest. Term deposits include non-current and current deposits in lien with banks primarily on account of term deposits held as margin money deposits against guarantees amounting to ₹ 4 and ₹ 615, respectively (March 31, 2020: Term deposits non-current of ₹ 5 and Term deposits current of ₹ 796).

Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company has no material associates as at March 31, 2021. The aggregate summarised financial information in respect of the Company's immaterial associates that are accounted for using the equity method is set forth below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carrying amount of the Company's interest in associates accounted for using the equity method	₹ 1464	₹ 1,383

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Company's share of net profit/(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method in consolidated statement of profit and loss	₹ 130	₹ 29

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Details of investments:

8.1 Details of investments in equity instruments- classified as FVTOCI

Particulars	Number of Shares		Carrying value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-Current				
Ensono Holdings, LLC	13,024,920	13,024,920	₹ 2,665	₹ 2,733
TLV Partners			804	567
Immuta, Inc.	1,126,394	-	714	-
Tricentis Corporation	4,933,051	4,933,051	674	588
IntSights Cyber Intelligence Limited	2,192,838	2,191,903	620	641
Vectra Networks, Inc	1,826,920	1,811,807	562	582
Incorta Inc, Ltd.	1,458,272	1,458,272	512	529
YugaByte, Inc.	1,443,530	-	494	-
Tradeshift Inc.	384,615	384,615	367	510
Harte Hanks Inc.	9,926	9,926	319	119
Vicarious FPC, Inc.	173,575	42,392	309	244
TLV Partners II, L.P.			295	190
Avaamo Inc.	1,887,193	1,887,193	252	260
B Capital Fund II, L.P.			220	118
Vulcan Cyber Ltd.	601,253	-	219	-
CyCognito	1,422,816	122,075	216	99
Moogsoft (Herd) Inc.	2,918,933	1,230,182	179	227
Work-Bench Ventures II-A, LP			170	118
Boldstart Ventures IV, L.P.			156	49
Sealights Technologies Ltd	1,343,635	1,343,635	146	151
CloudKnox Security Inc.	2,389,486	2,389,486	146	151
Headspin Inc	633,076	230,733	140	849
Glilot Capital Partners III L.P.			87	28
Boldstart Opportunities II, L.P.			79	-
TLV Partners III, L,P.			73	14
Wep Peripherals Ltd.	306,000	306,000	60	68
Altizon Systems Private Limited	23,758	23,758	38	38
Wep Solutions Limited	1,836,000	1,836,000	26	27
Drivestream India Private Limited	267,600	267,600	19	19
Work-Bench Ventures III-A, LP			11	-
CloudGenix	-	1,946,131	-	378
Total			**₹ 10,572**	**₹ 9,297**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

8.2 Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds (unquoted) – classified as FVTPL

Particulars	Number of Units		Carrying value	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current				
UTI Arbitrage Fund-Growth Plan	107,117,931	36,445,590	3,048	996
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund-Direct Plan-Growth	84,544,140	-	2,560	-
HDFC Arbitrage Fund - Wholesale Plan - Growth	141,089,753	141,089,753	2,177	2,100
SBI Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	579,846	496,725	1,945	1,616
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Direct Growth	16,299,450	4,526,064	1,809	488
ICICI Prudential Equity Arbitrage Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	61,667,716	45,551,909	1,730	1,229
IDFC Arbitrage Fund - Growth - Direct Plan	48,133,290	48,133,290	1,288	1,241
HDFC Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	364,207	145,665	1,114	432
Kotak Overnight Fund	994,788	62,144	1,092	66
Axis Overnight Fund	983,593	590,406	1,070	623
Aditya Birla Sun Life Arbitrage Fund	46,133,795	-	1,005	-
DSP Floater Fund	99,995,000	-	1,005	-
IDFC Arbitrage Fund – Monthly Dividend- Direct Plan	74,705,539	-	1,004	-
Baroda Overnight Fund	635,996	-	687	-
LIC MF Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	629,140	-	671	-
DSP Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	501,432	488,697	553	522
Invesco India Overnight Fund	188,072	495,317	196	500
L&T Overnight Fund	77,647	-	125	-
Tata Overnight Fund	106,323	107,199	115	113
Aditya Birla Sun Life Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	71,397	231,342	79	250
UTI Overnight Fund Direct Plan Growth	22,524	407,120	63	1,113
HSBC Overnight Fund	55,197	479,479	59	500
Mirae Asset Overnight Fund	51,808	-	55	-
IDFC Overnight Fund	47,793	67,569	52	72
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	-	67,906,978	-	1,974
L&T Cash Fund Direct Plan Growth	-	460,742	-	718
Sundaram Overnight Fund	-	228,041	-	242
			₹ 23,502	**₹ 14,795**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

8.3 Investment in certificate of deposits/ commercial papers and bonds (unquoted)– classified as FVTOCI

Particulars of issuer	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Axis Bank	₹ -	₹ 9,139
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	-	8,833
Small Industries Development Bank of India	-	1,197
ICICI Bank	-	957
Total	**₹ -**	**₹ 20,126**

8.4 Investment in non-convertible debentures, government securities and commercial papers (quoted) – classified as FVTOCI

Particulars of issuer	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Current		
Government Securities	₹ 27,374	₹ 12,978
National Highways Authority of India	20,520	18,802
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	12,639	12,000
HDB Financial Services Limited	12,172	13,633
Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	9,258	12,090
Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	7,788	14,114
Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	7,537	8,283
Power Finance Corporation Limited	7,064	12,248
National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	4,946	4,574
Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited	4,398	4,857
NTPC Limited	4,050	1,679
Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited	3,445	1,273
LIC Housing Finance Limited	3,042	-
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	2,785	5,692
Aditya Birla Finance Limited	2,005	1,882
Small Industries Development Bank of India	1,504	8,914
Kotak Mahindra Bank	848	-
ANZ Bank	7	5
Axis Bank	-	1,823
HDFC Bank Limited	-	614
Total	**₹ 131,382**	**₹ 135,461**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

9. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities (carrying value / fair value)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ 169,793	₹ 144,499
Investments		
Financial instruments at FVTPL	23,502	14,795
Financial instruments at FVTOCI	141,954	164,884
Financial instruments at Amortised cost	20,827	19,258
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	98,656	110,523
Unbilled receivables	27,124	25,209
Other assets	13,333	14,495
Derivative assets	4,080	3,025
	₹ 499,269	**₹ 496,688**
Liabilities:		
Trade payables and other payables		
Trade payables	₹ 54,174	₹ 58,400
Lease liabilities	21,182	19,198
Other financial liabilities	28,457	20,779
Borrowings *	83,332	78,042
Derivative liabilities	1,070	7,369
	₹ 188,215	**₹ 183,788**

* Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under "Other current financial liabilities"

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following table contains information on other financial assets and trade payables and other payables, subject to offsetting:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial Assets:		
Gross amount of recognised other financial assets	₹ 146,709	₹ 157,304
Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities set off in the consolidated balance sheet	(7,596)	(7,077)
Net amount of recognised other financial assets presented in the consolidated balance sheet	**₹ 139,113**	**₹ 150,227**
Financial liabilities		
Gross amount recognised as Trade payables and other payables	₹ 90,227	₹ 86,256
Gross amount of recognised financial liabilities set off in the consolidated balance sheet	(7,596)	(7,077)
Net amounts of recognised Trade payables and other payables presented in the consolidated balance sheet	**₹ 82,631**	**₹ 79,179**

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting or similar arrangements, each agreement between the Company and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis and hence are not offset.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Fair value

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, eligible current and non-current assets, borrowings, trade payables, eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, borrowings, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's long-term debt has been contracted at market rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value. Further, finance lease receivables are periodically evaluated based on individual credit worthiness of customers. Based on this evaluation, the Company records allowance for estimated losses on these receivables. As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds, which are classified as FVTPL are measured using net asset values at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held. Fair value of investments in commercial papers, certificate of deposits and bonds classified as FVTOCI is determined based on the indicative quotes of price and yields prevailing in the market at the reporting date. Fair value of investments in equity instruments classified as FVTOCI is determined using market and income approaches.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rates, yield curves, currency volatility etc.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020			
	Fair value measurements at reporting date				Fair value measurements at reporting date			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	**₹ 2,998**	₹ -	₹ 2,998	-	**₹ 1,382**	-	₹ 1,382	₹ -
Others	**1,082**	-	1,082	-	**1,643**	-	1,643	-
Investments:								
Investment in liquid and short-term mutual funds	**23,502**	23,502	-	-	**14,795**	14,795	-	-
Investment in equity instruments	**10,572**	26	319	10,227	**9,297**	-	119	9,178
Commercial paper, Certificate of deposits and bonds	**131,382**	2,217	129,165	-	**155,587**	12,983	142,604	-
Liabilities								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	**₹ (816)**	₹ -	₹ (816)	-	**₹ (4,057)**	₹ -	₹ (4,057)	-
Others	**(254)**	-	(254)	-	**(3,312)**	-	(3,312)	-
Contingent consideration (Refer to Note 7)	**(2,293)**	-	-	(2,293)	**-**	-	-	-

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the level 2 financial instruments included in the above table.

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Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities): The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing, swap models and Black Scholes models (for option valuation), using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying. As at March 31, 2021, the changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Investment in commercial papers, certificate of deposits and bonds: Fair value of these instruments is derived based on the indicative quotes of price and yields prevailing in the market as at reporting date.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the level 3 financial instruments included in the above table.

Investment in equity instruments: Fair value of these instruments is determined using market and income approaches.

Details of assets and liabilities considered under Level 3 classification

Investment in equity instruments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 9,178	₹ 6,668
Additions	1,575	2,124
Disposals	(1,256)	(1,327)
Transfers out of level 3	(27)	-
Gain/(loss) recognized in foreign currency translation reserve	(252)	855
Gain recognized in other comprehensive income	1,009	858
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ 10,227**	**₹ 9,178**

During the year ended March 31, 2021, as a result of M&A transactions, the Company sold its shares in CloudGenix and Emailage Corp at a fair value of ₹ 1,256 and recognised a cumulative gain of ₹ 884 in other comprehensive income.

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Contingent consideration		
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ -	₹ -
Additions (Refer to Note 7)	(2,293)	-
Finance expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	(25)	-
Gain/(loss) recognised in foreign currency translation reserve	25	-
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ (2,293)**	**-**

During the year ended March 31, 2021, as a result of M&A transactions, the Company sold its shares in CloudGenix and Emailage Corp at a fair value of ₹ 1,256 and recognised a cumulative gain of ₹ 884 in other comprehensive income.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

As at March 31, 2021

Items	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Input	Movement by	Increase (₹)	Decrease (₹)
Unquoted equity investments	Discounted cash flow model	Long term growth rate	3.0%	0.5%	304	(295)
		Discount rate	10.9%	0.5%	(393)	395

As at March 31, 2020

Items	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Input	Movement by	Increase (₹)	Decrease (₹)
Unquoted equity investments	Discounted cash flow model	Long term growth rate	3.0%	0.5%	298	(273)
		Discount rate	11.6%	0.5%	(388)	404

As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, 0.5 percentage point increase/(decrease) in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of other Level 3 assets does not have a significant impact in its value.

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Derivative assets and liabilities:

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets / liabilities, forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency and net investment in foreign operations. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives to hedge foreign currency assets / liabilities, foreign currency forecasted cash flows and net investment in foreign operations. The counter parties in these derivative instruments are primarily banks and the Company considers the risks of non-performance by the counterparty as non-material.

The following table presents the aggregate contracted principal amounts of the Company's derivative contracts outstanding:

(in million)

	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020			
	Notional		Fair value		Notional		Fair value	
Designated derivative instruments								
Sell: Forward contracts	USD	1,577	₹	2,293	USD	1,011	₹	(2,902)
	€	109	₹	114	€	121	₹	231
	£	96	₹	(254)	£	52	₹	240
	AUD	103	₹	(246)	AUD	144	₹	741
Range forward option contracts	USD	138	₹	385	USD	474	₹	(1,057)
	€	20	₹	24	€	39	₹	85
	£	55	₹	(116)	£	98	₹	(13)
	AUD	34	₹	(18)	AUD	-	₹	-
Non-designated derivative instruments								
Sell: Forward contracts*	USD	1,638	₹	480	USD	1,314	₹	(3,116)
	€	99	₹	202	€	59	₹	34
	£	104	₹	98	£	81	₹	112
	AUD	29	₹	11	AUD	56	₹	115
	SGD	9	₹	5	SGD	7	₹	8
	ZAR	22	₹	(1)	ZAR	17	₹	1
	CAD	30	₹	3	CAD	51	₹	153
	SAR	137	₹	(1)	SAR	60	₹	(1)
	PLN	8	₹	2	PLN	34	₹	13
	CHF	10	₹	13	CHF	7	₹	4
	QAR	15	₹	(6)	QAR	19	₹	(8)
	TRY	47	₹	42	TRY	30	₹	31
	NOK	4	₹	^	NOK	19	₹	16
	OMR	2	₹	(1)	OMR	2	₹	1
	SEK	42	₹	10	SEK	13	₹	4
	MYR	-	₹	-	MYR	20	₹	1
	JPY	370	₹	6	JPY	325	₹	^
Buy: Forward contracts	USD	-	₹	-	USD	480	₹	972
	MXN	-	₹	-	MXN	11	₹	(9)
	SEK	37	₹	(15)	SEK	-	₹	-
	DKK	45	₹	(12)	DKK	9	₹	^
	CHF	2	₹	(6)	CHF	-	₹	-
	RMB	30	₹	(2)	RMB	-	₹	-
	AED	9	₹	^	AED	-	₹	-
			₹	**3,010**			₹	**(4,344)**

* USD 1638 and USD 1,314 includes USD/PHP sell forward of USD 244 and USD 176 as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

^ Value is less than ₹ 1

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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table summarises activity in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity related to all derivative instruments classified as cash flow hedges:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance as at the beginning of the year	₹ (2,876)	₹ 3,019
Deferred cancellation gain/(loss), net	-	(201)
Changes in fair value of effective portion of derivatives	4,753	(2,312)
Net (gain)/loss reclassified to consolidated statement of profit and loss on occurrence of hedged transactions*	305	(3,382)
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedging derivatives, net	₹ 5,058	₹ (5,895)
Balance as at the end of the year	**₹ 2,182**	**₹ (2,876)**
Deferred tax thereon	(452)	561
Balance as at the end of the year, net of deferred tax	**₹ 1,730**	**₹ (2,315)**

*Includes net gain/(loss) reclassified to revenue (March 31, 2021: ₹58, March 31, 2020: ₹ (4,761)) and expense (March 31, 2021: ₹247, March 31, 2020: ₹1,379).

The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedging reserves as at March 31, 2021 are expected to occur and be reclassified to the consolidated statement of profit and loss over a period of two years.

As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, there were no significant gains or losses on derivative transactions or portions thereof that have become ineffective as hedges or associated with an underlying exposure that did not occur.

Sale of financial assets

From time to time, in the normal course of business, the Company transfers accounts receivables, unbilled receivables, net investment in finance lease receivables (financial assets) to banks. Under the terms of the arrangements, the Company surrenders control over the financial assets and transfer is without recourse. Accordingly, such transfers are recorded as sale of financial assets. Gains and losses on sale of financial assets without recourse are recorded at the time of sale based on the carrying value of the financial assets and fair value of servicing liability. The incremental impact of such transactions on our cash flow and liquidity for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 is not material.

In certain cases, transfer of financial assets may be with recourse. Under arrangements with recourse, the Company is obligated to repurchase the uncollected financial assets, subject to limits specified in the agreement with the banks. These are reflected as part of borrowings in the consolidated balance sheet.

Financial risk management

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, foreign currency receivables, payables and borrowings.

The Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investment and borrowing activities and revenue generating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of the Company's earnings and equity to losses.

Risk Management Procedures

The Company manages market risk through a corporate treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The corporate treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management and Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally, and a major portion of its business is transacted in several currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through receiving payment for sales and services in the United States and elsewhere and making purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The exchange rate risk primarily arises from foreign exchange revenue, receivables, cash balances, forecasted cash flows, payables and foreign currency loans and borrowings. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is in the U.S. Dollar, the Pound Sterling, the Euro, the Canadian Dollar and the Australian Dollar, while a large portion of costs are in Indian rupees. The exchange rate between the rupee and these currencies has fluctuated significantly in recent years and may continue to fluctuate in the future. Appreciation of the rupee against these currencies can adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from these transactions and enters into foreign currency derivative instruments to mitigate such exposure. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward/option contracts to hedge forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company has designated certain derivative instruments as cash flow hedges to mitigate the foreign exchange exposure of forecasted highly probable cash flows. The Company also designates foreign currency borrowings as hedge against respective net investments in foreign operations.

As at March 31, 2021, a ₹ 1 increase in the spot exchange rate of the Indian rupee with the U.S. dollar would result in approximately ₹ 3,095 (consolidated statement of profit and loss ₹ 1,395 and other comprehensive income ₹ 1,700) decrease in the fair value, and a ₹ 1 decrease would result in approximately ₹ 2,845 (consolidated statement of profit and loss ₹ 1,395 and other comprehensive income ₹ 1,450) increase in the fair value of foreign currency dollar denominated derivative instruments (forward and option contracts).

The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as at March 31, 2021 and 2020:

	As at March 31, 2021						
Particulars	**US $**	**Euro**	**Pound Sterling**	**Australian Dollar**	**Canadian Dollar**	**Other currencies#**	**Total**
Trade receivables	₹ 33,421	₹ 9,094	₹ 9,334	₹ 4,101	₹ 1,436	₹ 4,196	₹ 61,582
Unbilled receivables	9,255	1,681	1,740	803	283	821	14,583
Contract assets	5,111	1,121	2,755	838	102	536	10,463
Cash and cash equivalents	11,838	1,385	2,052	765	1,876	2,728	20,644
Other assets	73,212	3,981	9,116	2	891	3,479	90,681
Lease Liabilities	(3,800)	(2,684)	(1,575)	(202)	(117)	(1,548)	(9,926)
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(23,187)	(3,569)	(4,370)	(1,415)	(350)	(2,622)	(35,513)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**₹ 105,850**	**₹ 11,009**	**₹ 19,052**	**₹ 4,892**	**₹ 4,121**	**₹ 7,590**	**₹ 152,514**

	As at March 31, 2020						
Particulars	**US $**	**Euro**	**Pound Sterling**	**Australian Dollar**	**Canadian Dollar**	**Other currencies #**	**Total**
Trade receivables	₹ 42,329	₹ 8,860	₹ 7,735	₹ 3,044	₹1,388	₹ 4,522	₹ 67,878
Unbilled receivables	11,127	1,030	2,221	784	291	1,126	16,579
Contract assets	5,517	1,559	2,850	654	146	790	11,516
Cash and cash equivalents	13,481	3,978	1,697	586	1,292	1,733	22,767
Other assets	49,835	4,314	3,283	413	1,447	1,805	61,097
Borrowings*	(36,578)	-	-	-	-	-	(36,578)
Lease Liabilities	(3,393)	(2,606)	(373)	(214)	(16)	(1,412)	(8,014)
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	(27,457)	(3,419)	(3,718)	(1,228)	(605)	(3,087)	(39,514)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**₹ 54,861**	**₹ 13,716**	**₹ 13,695**	**₹ 4,039**	**₹ 3,943**	**₹ 5,477**	**₹ 95,731**

Other currencies reflect currencies such as Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, Saudi Riyal etc.

* Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under "Other current financial liabilities"

As at March 31, 2021and 2020, respectively, every 1% increase/decrease in the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact results by approximately ₹ 1,525 and ₹ 957, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company's investments are primarily in short-term investments, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk. The Company manages its net exposure to interest rate risk relating to borrowings by entering into interest rate swap agreements, which allows it to exchange periodic payments based on a notional amount and agreed upon fixed and floating interest rates. Certain borrowings are also transacted at fixed interest rates. If interest rates were to increase by 100 bps as onMarch 31, 2021, additional net annual interest expense on floating rate borrowing would amount to approximately ₹829.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the credit rating and financial reliability of customers, considering the financial condition, current economic trends, forward looking macroeconomic information, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivable as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, and revenues for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk encompasses issuer risk on marketable securities, settlement risk on derivative and money market contracts and credit risk on cash and time deposits. Issuer risk is minimised by only buying securities which are at least AA rated in India based on Indian rating agencies. Settlement and credit risk is reduced by the policy of entering into transactions with counterparties that are usually banks or financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings. Exposure to these risks are closely monitored and maintained within predetermined parameters. There are limits on credit exposure to any financial institution. The limits are regularly assessed and determined based upon credit analysis including financial statements and capital adequacy ratio reviews.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts based on the expected cash flows. As of March 31, 2021, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements, if any.

As at March 31, 2021						
Contractual cash flows	**Carrying value**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4years**	**Beyond 4 years**	**Total**
Borrowings (1) (2)	₹ 83,332	₹ 77,609	₹ 166	₹ 7,441	₹ -	₹ 85,216
Lease Liabilities (2)	21,182	8,398	6,317	6,017	2,091	22,823
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	82,631	80,343	1,330	1,077	-	82,750
Derivative liabilities	1,070	1,070	-	-	-	1,070

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As at March 31, 2020						
Contractual cash flows	**Carrying value**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-4years**	**Beyond 4 years**	**Total**
Borrowings [1] [2]	₹ 78,042	₹ 74,663	₹ 4,761	₹ 119	₹ -	₹ 79,543
Lease Liabilities [2]	19,198	7,322	6,128	5,425	2,192	21,067
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	79,179	79,028	88	63	-	79,179
Derivative liabilities	7,369	7,231	90	48	-	7,369

The balanced view of liquidity and financial indebtedness is stated in the table below. This calculation of the net cash position is used by the management for external communication with investors, analysts and rating agencies:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ 169,793	₹ 144,499
Investments	175,707	189,635
Borrowings [1]	(83,332)	(78,042)
	₹ 262,168	**₹ 256,092**

[1] Includes current obligation under borrowings classified under “Other current financial liabilities”

[2] Includes future cash outflow towards estimated interest on borrowings and lease liabilities.

10. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Considered good	₹ 98,656	₹110,523
Considered doubtful	11,077	13,937
	₹ 109,733	**₹ 124,460**
Less: Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	(11,077)	(13,937)
	₹ 98,656	**₹ 110,523**
Included in the consolidated balance sheet as follows:		
Non-current	₹ 4,358	₹ 6,049
Current	₹ 94,298	₹104,474

The activity in the allowance for lifetime expected credit loss is given below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 13,937	₹ 14,824
Additions during the year, net	1,506	1,043
Charged against allowance	(4,381)	(2,139)
Translation adjustment	15	209
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ 11,077**	**₹ 13,937**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

11. Other Financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Security deposits	₹ 1,477	₹ 1,581
Interest receivables	1,139	1,139
Finance lease receivables	3,144	2,359
Others	328	802
	₹ 6,088	**₹ 5,881**
Current		
Security deposits	₹ 1,149	₹ 1,127
Dues from officers and employees	411	1,040
Interest receivables	1,628	2,581
Finance lease receivables	3,438	2,811
Others	619	1,055
	₹ 7,245	**₹ 8,614**
Total	**₹ 13,333**	**₹ 14,495**

12. Other Assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Prepaid expenses	₹ 3,417	₹ 4,535
Costs to obtain contract*	3,413	4,030
Costs to fulfil contract	337	305
Capital advances	777	1,537
Others (Refer to Note 39)	8,768	3,065
	₹ 16,712	**₹ 13,472**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	₹12,121	₹ 9,876
Dues from officers and employees	105	310
Advances to suppliers	3,199	3,121
Balance with GST and other authorities	7,903	7,805
Cost to obtain contract*	759	1,258
Cost to fulfil contract	53	-
Others	783	135
	₹ 24,923	**₹ 22,505**
Total	**₹ 41,635**	**₹ 35,977**

* Amortisation during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 amounting to ₹ 1,257and ₹ 1,237, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

13. Inventories

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Finished goods [including goods-in-transit - ₹ 2 (₹ 2 for March 31, 2020)]	₹ 3	₹ 3
Stock-in-trade	936	1,251
Stores and spares	125	611
	₹ 1,064	**₹ 1,865**

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks		
Current accounts	₹ 68,758	₹ 33,840
Demand deposits *	100,951	110,412
Unclaimed dividends	74	85
Cheques, drafts on hand	10	162
	₹ 169,793	**₹ 144,499**

* These deposits can be withdrawn by the Company at any time without prior notice and without any penalty on the principal.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following for the purpose of the statement of cash flows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents (as above)	₹ 169,793	₹ 144,499
Bank overdrafts	(130)	(395)
	₹ 169,663	**₹ 144,104**

15. Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised capital		
12,504,500,000 (March 31, 2020: 12,504,500,000) equity shares [Par value of ₹ 2 per share]	₹ 25,009	₹ 25,009
25,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 25,000,000) preference shares [Par value of ₹ 10 per share]	250	250
150,000 (March 31, 2020: 150,000) 10% Optionally convertible cumulative preference shares [Par value of ₹ 100 per share]	15	15
	₹ 25,274	**₹ 25,274**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up capital		
5,479,138,555 (March 31, 2020: 5,713,357,390) equity shares of ₹ 2 each	₹ 10,958	₹ 11,427
	₹ 10,958	**₹ 11,427**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Terms / Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹2 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders approval in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Following is the summary of per share dividends recognised as distributions to equity shareholders:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interim dividend (Board recommended the adoption of the interim dividend as the final dividend)	₹ 1 per share	₹ 1 per share

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

i. Reconciliation of number of shares

	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	₹ Million	No. of Shares	₹ Million
Opening number of equity shares / American Depository Receipts (ADRs) outstanding	5,713,357,390	11,427	6,033,935,388	12,068
Equity shares issued pursuant to Employee Stock Option Plan *	3,281,165	6	2,498,925	5
Buyback of equity shares (Refer to Note 33)	(237,500,000)	(475)	(323,076,923)	(646)
Closing number of equity shares / ADRs outstanding	**5,479,138,555**	**10,958**	**5,713,357,390**	**11,427**

*3,344,866 and 4,607,772 shares have been transferred by the controlled trust to eligible employees on exercise of options during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

ii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the total equity shares of the Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
Mr. Azim Hasham Premji Partner representing Hasham Traders	928,946,043	16.95	938,946,043	16.43
Mr. Azim Hasham Premji Partner representing Prazim Traders	1,119,892,315	20.44	1,127,392,315	19.73
Mr. Azim Hasham Premji Partner representing Zash Traders	1,135,618,360	20.73	1,143,118,360	20.01
Azim Premji Trust	558,676,017	10.20	757,398,687	13.26

iii. Other details of equity shares for a period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2021

(a) 237,500,000, 323,076,923, 343,750,000 and 40,000,000 equity shares were bought back by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2021, 2020, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Refer to Note 33.

(b) 1,508,469,180 and 2,433,074,327 bonus shares were issued during the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

iv. Shares reserved for issue under option

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option plan of the Company,Refer to Note 31.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

16. Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Unsecured		
Term loans:		
Borrowings from banks	₹ 7,310	₹ 4,535
Loans from institutions other than banks	148	305
Total Non-current	**₹ 7,458**	**₹ 4,840**
Current		
Unsecured		
Bank overdrafts	₹ 130	₹ 395
Borrowings from Banks *	60,233	53,624
Loans from institutions other than banks **	-	1
Total Current	**₹ 60,363**	**₹ 54,020**
Total Borrowings	**₹ 67,821**	**₹ 58,860**

* Current obligations under borrowings from banks amounting to ₹ 15,352 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 18,898) are classified under "Other current financial liabilities".

** Current maturities of loans from institutions other than bank amounting to ₹ 159 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 284) are classified under "Other current financial liabilities".

Short-term borrowings

The Company had loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts amounting to ₹ 60,363 and ₹ 54,020, as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The principal source of borrowings from banks as at March 31, 2021 primarily consists of lines of credit of approximately ₹ 66,533, U.S. Dollar (U.S.$) 593 million, Canadian Dollar (CAD) 73 million, Saudi Riyal (SAR) 20 million, Euro (EUR) 33 million, Pound Sterling (GBP) 6 million, Qatari Riyal (QAR) 10 million, Brazilian Real (BRL) 13 million, Australian Dollar (AUD $) 150 million, Bahraini Dinar (BHD) 1 million and Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) 13,000 million from bankers for working capital requirements and other short-term needs.

As at March 31, 2021, the Company has unutilised lines of credit aggregating ₹ 8,620, U.S.$ 593 million, CAD 33 million, SAR 20 million, EUR 33 million, GBP 6 million, QAR 10 million, BRL 3 million, AUD $ 150 million, BHD 1 million, and IDR 13,000 million. To utilize these unused lines of credit, the Company requires consent of the lender and compliance with certain financial covenants. Significant portion of these lines of credit are revolving credit facilities and floating rate foreign currency loans, renewable on a periodic basis.

The Company has non-fund based revolving credit facilities in various currencies equivalent to ₹ 56,421 and ₹ 41,597 as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, towards operational requirements that can be used for the issuance of letters of credit and bank guarantees. As of March 31, 2021 and 2020, an amount of ₹ 39,293 and ₹ 22,790,respectively, was unutilised out of these non-fund based facilities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Long-term loans and borrowings

A summary of long- term loans and borrowings is as follows:

Currency	As at March 31, 2021				As at March 31, 2020	
	Foreign currency in millions	Indian Rupee	Interest rate	Final maturity	Foreign currency in millions	Indian Rupee
Unsecured loans						
U.S. Dollar (U.S.$)	310	22,671	1.04% - 3.81%	March-24	311	23,478
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	^	10	1.48% - 3.26%	July-21	^	25
Indian Rupee (INR)	-	240	8.29% - 9.35%	March-24	-	440
Australian Dollar (AUD)	^	26	4.65%	January-22	1	44
Pound Sterling (GBP)	^	12	2.93%	February-22	^	22
Euro (EUR)	^	10	2.87%	April-23	^	13
		₹ 22,969				**₹ 24,022**

	2021	2020
Non-current portion of long-term loans and borrowings	7,458	4,840
Current portion of long-term loans and borrowings	15,511	19,182

^ Value is less than 1

Cash and non-cash changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	April 1, 2020	Cash flow	Non-cash changes: Net additions to lease liabilities	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movements	March 31, 2021
Borrowings	₹ 77,647	₹ 6,212	₹ -	₹ (657)	₹ 83,202
Bank overdrafts	395	(265)	-	-	130
Lease liabilities	19,198	(8,660)	10,404	240	21,182
	₹ 97,240	**₹ (2,713)**	**₹ 10,404**	**₹ (417)**	**₹ 104,514**

	April 1, 2019	Cash flow	Non-cash changes: Ind AS 116 adoption	Non-cash changes: Net additions to lease liabilities	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movements	March 31, 2020
Borrowings	₹ 97,461	₹ (26,038)	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 6,224	₹ 77,647
Bank overdrafts	4	391	-	-	-	395
Obligations under finance leases	2,002	-	(2,002)	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	(6,784)	17,381	7,942	659	19,198
	₹ 99,467	**₹ (32,431)**	**₹ 15,379**	**₹ 7,942**	**₹ 6,883**	**₹ 97,240**

Significant portion of these facilities bear floating rates of interest, referenced to country specific official benchmark interest rates and a spread, determined based on market conditions.

The terms of the other secured and unsecured loans and borrowings also contain certain restrictive covenants primarily requiring the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has met all the covenants under these arrangements.

Interest expense on borrowings was ₹ 1,897 and ₹ 3,166 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

17. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current		
Cash Settled ADS RSUs (Refer to Note 31)	₹ 7	₹ 146
Contingent consideration (Refer to Note 7)	2,158	-
Advance from customers	123	-
Deposits and others	3	5
	₹ 2,291	**₹ 151**
Current		
Salary payable	₹ 24,696	₹ 19,729
Current maturities of long-term borrowings *	15,511	19,182
Interest accrued but not due on borrowing	47	55
Unclaimed dividends	74	85
Cash Settled ADS RSUs (Refer to Note 31)	24	350
Contingent consideration (Refer to Note 7)	135	-
Advance from customers	496	-
Deposits and others	694	409
	₹ 41,677	**₹ 39,810**
Total	**₹ 43,968**	**₹ 39,961**

* For rate of interest and other term and conditions, refer to Note 16.

18. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current:		
Provision for employee benefits	₹ 3,055	₹ 3,766
Provision for warranty	2	2
	₹ 3,057	**₹ 3,768**
Current:		
Provision for employee benefits	₹ 14,401	₹ 12,358
Provision for warranty	213	316
Others	864	689
	₹ 15,478	**₹ 13,363**
Total	**₹ 18,535**	**₹ 17,131**

Provision for warranty represents cost associated with providing sales support services which are accrued at the time of recognition of revenues and are expected to be utilised over a period of 1 to 2 years. Other provisions primarily include provisions for compliance related contingencies. The timing of cash outflows in respect of such provision cannot be reasonably determined.

A summary of activity in provision for warranty and other provisions is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021			Year ended March 31, 2020		
	Provision for warranty	Others	Total	Provision for warranty	Others	Total
Provision at the beginning of the year	₹ 318	₹ 689	₹ 1,007	₹ 277	₹ 717	₹ 994
Additions during the year, net	246	284	530	359	138	497
Utilised/written-back during the year	(349)	(109)	(458)	(318)	(166)	(484)
Provision at the end of the year	**₹ 215**	**₹ 864**	**₹ 1,079**	**₹ 318**	**₹ 689**	**₹ 1,007**
Included in the consolidated balance sheet as follows:						
Non-current portion	₹ 2	₹ -	₹ 2	₹ 2	₹ -	₹ 2
Current portion	₹ 213	₹ 864	₹ 1,077	₹ 316	₹ 689	₹ 1,005

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

19. Other Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current:		
Others	₹ 4,780	₹ 3,771
	₹ 4,780	**₹ 3,771**
Current:		
Statutory and other liabilities	₹ 9,266	₹ 4,919
Advance from customers	362	1,464
Others	122	120
	₹ 9,750	**₹ 6,503**
Total	**₹ 14,530**	**₹ 10,274**

20. Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Trade payables	₹ 54,174	₹ 58,400
	₹ 54,174	**₹ 58,400**

21. Revenue from Operations

A. Contract Assets and Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the Company recognises a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume based contracts. The Company presents such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realisable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in Ind AS 109 using expected credit loss method.

Contract assets: During the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, ₹ 15,101 and ₹ 13,068 of contract assets pertaining to fixed-price development contracts have been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones.

Contract liabilities: During the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognised revenue of ₹16,082 and ₹ 21,193 arising from contract liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and 2019 respectively.

Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognised, which includes contract liabilities and amounts that will be invoiced and recognised as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed its right to consideration from customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date, which are contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based.

As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, were ₹ 384,881 and ₹ 360,033, respectively, of which approximately 59% and 62%, respectively, is expected to be recognised as revenues within two years, and the remainder thereafter. This includes contracts with a substantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause.

C. Disaggregation of Revenue

The tables below present disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers by business segment(refer to Note 36 "Segment Information"), sector and type of contract. The Company believes that the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Information on disaggregation of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as follows:

	IT Services					IT Products	ISRE	Total
	Americas 1	Americas 2	Europe	APMEA	Total			
A. Revenue								
Rendering of services	₹ 177,387	₹ 178,920	₹ 164,498	₹ 82,050	₹ 602,855	₹ -	₹ 8,912	**₹ 611,767**
Sale of products	-	-	-	-	-	7,663	-	**7,663**
	₹ 177,387	**₹ 178,920**	**₹ 164,498**	**₹ 82,050**	**₹ 602,855**	**₹ 7,663**	**₹ 8,912**	**₹ 619,430**
B. Revenue by sector								
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	₹ 2,609	₹ 103,040	₹ 56,275	₹ 23,228	₹ 185,152			
Health	64,397	18	12,390	4,789	81,594			
Consumer	68,258	2,306	17,731	10,544	98,839			
Communications	6,252	1,112	8,247	15,512	31,123			
Energy, Natural Resources and Utilities	426	27,405	31,271	19,717	78,819			
Manufacturing	265	23,350	22,339	3,024	48,978			
Technology	35,180	21,689	16,245	5,236	78,350			
	₹ 177,387	**₹ 178,920**	**₹ 164,498**	**₹ 82,050**	**₹ 602,855**	**₹ 7,663**	**₹ 8,912**	**₹ 619,430**
C. Revenue by type of contract								
Fixed price and volume based	₹ 98,868	₹ 110,143	₹ 108,591	₹ 54,519	₹ 372,121	₹ -	₹ 7,166	**₹ 379,287**
Time and materials	78,519	68,777	55,907	27,531	230,734	-	1,746	**232,480**
Products	-	-	-	-	-	7,663	-	**7,663**
	₹ 177,387	**₹ 178,920**	**₹ 164,498**	**₹ 82,050**	**₹ 602,855**	**₹ 7,663**	**₹ 8,912**	**₹ 619,430**

Information on disaggregation of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2020 is as follows:

	IT Services					IT Products	ISRE	Total
	Americas 1	Americas 2	Europe	APMEA	Total			
A. Revenue								
Rendering of services	₹ 175,318	₹ 180,404	₹ 156,598	₹ 78,280	₹ 590,600	₹ -	₹ 7,950	**₹ 598,550**
Sale of products	-	-	-	-	-	11,682	-	**11,682**
	₹ 175,318	**₹ 180,404**	**₹ 156,598**	**₹ 78,280**	**₹ 590,600**	**₹ 11,682**	**₹ 7,950**	**₹ 610,232**
B. Revenue by sector								
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	₹ 2,151	₹ 106,694	₹ 53,869	₹ 20,659	₹ 183,373			
Health	63,435	105	10,090	4,167	77,797			
Consumer	67,980	2,054	16,030	10,448	96,512			
Communications	8,061	1,048	7,753	16,794	33,656			
Energy, Natural Resources and Utilities	418	26,024	29,854	19,661	75,957			
Manufacturing	349	23,548	20,324	3,639	47,860			
Technology	32,924	20,931	18,678	2,912	75,445			
	₹ 175,318	**₹ 180,404**	**₹ 156,598**	**₹ 78,280**	**₹ 590,600**	**₹ 11,682**	**₹ 7,950**	**₹ 610,232**
C. Revenue by type of contract								
Fixed price and volume based	₹ 96,876	₹ 108,665	₹ 104,165	₹ 53,220	₹ 362,926	₹ -	₹ 6,404	**₹ 369,330**
Time and materials	78,442	71,739	52,433	25,060	227,674	-	1,546	**229,220**
Products	-	-	-	-	-	11,682	-	**11,682**
	₹ 175,318	**₹ 180,404**	**₹ 156,598**	**₹ 78,280**	**₹ 590,600**	**₹ 11,682**	**₹ 7,950**	**₹ 610,232**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

22. Other Operating Income/(Loss), Net

Year ended March 31, 2021

The Company has partially met the first and second-year business targets pertaining to the sale of its hosted data center business concluded during the year ended March 31, 2019. Change in fair value of the callable units pertaining to achievement of cumulative business targets amounting to ₹ (81) for the year ended March 31, 2021 was recognised under other operating income/(loss), net.

Year ended March 31, 2020

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company concluded the sale of assets pertaining to Workday business and Cornerstone On Demand business in Portugal, France and Sweden. A gain of ₹ 152 arising from such transaction was recognised under other operating income.

The Company has partially met the first year and second year business targets pertaining to the sale of its hosted data center business concluded during the year ended March 31, 2019. Change in fair value of the callable units pertaining to achievement of the business targets amounting to ₹ 992 for the year ended March 31, 2020 respectively, was recognised under other operating income.

23. Other Income

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income	₹ 18,442	₹ 21,764
Dividend income	4	367
Net gain from investments classified as FVTPL	1,478	1,275
Net gain from investments classified as FVTOCI	988	675
Finance and other income	**₹ 20,912**	**₹ 24,081**
Foreign exchange gains, net, on financial instruments measured at FVTPL	₹ 4,383	₹ 2,144
Other exchange differences, net	(1,388)	1,025
Foreign exchange gains, net	**₹ 2,995**	**₹ 3,169**
	₹ 23,907	**₹ 27,250**

24. Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade and finished goods

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening stock		
Stock-in-trade	₹ 1,251	₹ 3,273
Finished goods	3	3
	₹ 1,254	**₹ 3,276**
Less: Closing stock		
Stock-in-trade	₹ 936	₹ 1,251
Finished goods	3	3
	₹ 939	**₹ 1,254**
	₹ 315	**₹ 2,022**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

25. Employee benefits

a) Employee costs includes

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and bonus	₹ 318,043	₹ 315,036
Employee benefits plans		
Gratuity and other defined benefit plans	2,085	1,845
Defined contribution plans	9,346	8,428
Share-based compensation*	2,897	1,262
	₹ 332,371	**₹ 326,571**

* Includes ₹ 587 for the year ended March 31, 2021, towards cash settled ADS RSUs.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net recognised in other comprehensive income include:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income - (gain)/loss	₹ (578)	₹ 76
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from financial assumptions	423	749
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	155	227
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(334)	194
	₹ (334)	**₹ 1,246**

b) Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans include gratuity for employees drawing salary in Indian rupees and certain benefits plans in foreign jurisdictions

Amount recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Current service cost	₹ 2,085	₹ 1,782
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	131	63
	₹ 2,216	**₹ 1,845**
Actual return on plan assets	₹ 1,127	₹ 513

Change in present value of defined benefit obligation is summarised below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	₹ 13,465	₹ 10,485
Acquisitions	7	229
Current service cost	2,085	1,782
Interest on obligation	681	652
Benefits paid	(1,069)	(1,123)
Remeasurement (gain)/loss		
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from financial assumptions	423	749
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from demographic assumptions	155	227
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(334)	194
Translation adjustment	62	270
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**₹ 15,475**	**₹ 13,465**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Change in plan assets is summarised below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	₹ 10,535	₹ 9,443
Acquisitions	-	58
Expected return on plan assets	550	589
Employer contributions	1,993	383
Benefits paid	(76)	(95)
Remeasurement (loss)/gain		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income - (loss)/gain	578	(76)
Translation adjustment	57	233
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**₹ 13,637**	**₹ 10,535**
Present value of unfunded obligation	₹ (1,838)	₹ (2,930)
Recognised liability	₹ (1,838)	₹ (2,930)

As at March 31, 2021 and 2020, plan assets were primarily invested in insurer managed funds.

The Company has established an income tax approved irrevocable trust fund to which it regularly contributes to finance the liabilities of the gratuity plan. The fund's investments are managed by certain insurance companies as per the selection made by the trustees among the fund plan available.

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate	4.69%	5.05%
Expected return on plan assets	4.69%	5.05%
Expected rate of salary increase	6.57%	6.60%
Duration of defined benefit obligations	9 years	9 years

The expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long-term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

The discount rate is primarily based on the prevailing market yields of government securities for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimates of future salary increase considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors. Attrition rate considered is the management's estimate, based on previous years' employee turnover of the Company.

The expected future contribution and estimated future benefit payments from the fund are as follows:

Expected contribution to the fund during the year ending March 31, 2022	₹ 1,787
Estimated benefit payments from the fund for the year ending March 31:	
2022	₹ 1,802
2023	1,417
2024	1,406
2025	1,385
2026	1,361
Thereafter	15,915
Total	**₹ 23,286**

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions used to measure the Company's benefit obligations as of March 31, 2021.

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed to show the movement in defined benefit obligation by 1 percentage.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of March 31, 2021, every 1 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in discount rate will result in (decrease)/increase of defined benefit obligation by approximately ₹ (1,508) and ₹ 1,440 respectively (March 31, 2020: ₹ (1,252) and ₹ 1,168 respectively).

As of March 31, 2021, every 1 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in expected rate of salary will result in increase/ (decrease) of defined benefit obligation by approximately ₹ 864 and ₹ (798) respectively (March 31, 2020: ₹ 706 and ₹ (658) respectively).

c) Provident fund:

The details of fund and plan assets are given below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Fair value of plan assets	₹ 71,196	₹ 61,397
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(71,196)	(61,397)
Net (shortfall)/ excess	₹ -	₹ -

The plan assets have been invested as per the regulations of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

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

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Discount rate for the term of the obligation	5.80%	6.05%
Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio	6 years	7 years
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%	8.50%

Refer to Note 31 for details of employee stock options.

26. Finance Costs

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expense	₹ 4,298	₹ 5,136
Exchange fluctuation on foreign currency borrowings, net (to the extent regarded as borrowing cost)	790	2,192
	₹ 5,088	**₹ 7,328**

27. Other Expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Rates, taxes and insurance	₹ 3,475	₹ 3,004
Miscellaneous expenses	5,248	5,453
	₹ 8,723	**₹ 8,457**

28. Income Tax

Income tax expense has been allocated as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Income tax expense as per the consolidated statement of profit and loss	₹ 30,349	₹ 24,801
Income tax included in other comprehensive income on:		
Unrealised gains/(losses) on investment securities	226	(230)
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging derivatives	1,013	(1,165)
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	111	(196)
	₹ 31,699	**₹ 23,210**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Income tax expenses consist of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Current taxes		
Domestic	₹ 19,773	₹ 18,437
Foreign	6,292	5,887
	₹ 26,065	**₹ 24,324**
Deferred taxes		
Domestic	₹ 3,986	₹ 1,626
Foreign	298	(1,149)
	₹ 4,284	**₹ 477**
	₹ 30,349	**₹ 24,801**

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before tax is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax	₹ 139,029	₹ 122,519
Enacted income tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	48,577	42,808
Effect of:		
Income exempt from tax	(12,697)	(12,930)
Basis differences that will reverse during a tax holiday period	(2,268)	480
Income taxed at higher/ (lower) rates	(2,381)	(3,122)
Taxes related to income of prior years	(3,861)	(116)
Changes in unrecognised deferred tax assets	1,096	(3,898)
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	1,879	1,785
Others, net	4	(206)
Income tax expense	**₹ 30,349**	**₹ 24,801**
Effective tax rate	*21.83%*	*20.24%*

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Carry-forward losses *	₹ 1,637	₹ 2,044
Trade payables and other liabilities	5,115	4,994
Allowance for lifetime expected credit losses	3,208	3,921
Minimum alternate tax	-	3,425
Cash flow hedges	-	561
Contract asset	91	-
Others	90	-
	10,141	**14,945**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Property, plant and equipment	(1,241)	(654)
Amortisable goodwill	(2,065)	(2,166)
Intangible assets	(1,249)	(1,541)
Interest Income and fair value movement of investment	(1,582)	(626)
Cash flow hedges	(452)	-
Contract liabilities	-	(11)
SEZ re-investment reserve	(6,494)	(6,614)
Others	-	(121)
	₹ (13,083)	**₹ (11,733)**
Net deferred tax assets	**₹ (2,942)**	**₹ 3,212**
Amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet		
Deferred tax assets	₹ 1,664	₹ 6,005
Deferred tax liabilities	₹ (4,606)	₹ (2,793)

* Includes deferred tax asset recognised on carry-forward losses pertaining to business combinations.

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2021	**As at April 1, 2020**	**Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of profit and loss**	**Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income***	**Others**	**As at March 31, 2021**
Carry-forward losses	₹ 2,044	₹ (230)	₹ (22)	₹ (155)	₹ 1,637
Trade payables and other liabilities	4,994	279	(171)	13	5,115
Allowance for lifetime expected credit losses	3,921	(734)	21	-	3,208
Minimum alternate tax	3,425	(3,425)	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(654)	(653)	65	1	(1,241)
Amortisable goodwill	(2,166)	34	67	-	(2,065)
Intangible assets	(1,541)	759	(55)	(412)	(1,249)
Interest Income and fair value movement of investment	(626)	(730)	(226)	-	(1,582)
Cash flow hedges	561	-	(1,013)	-	(452)
Contract asset / (Contract liabilities)	(11)	101	4	(3)	91
SEZ re-investment reserve	(6,614)	120	-	-	(6,494)
Others	(121)	195	16	-	90
Total	**₹ 3,212**	**₹ (4,284)**	**₹ (1,314)**	**₹ (556)**	**₹ (2,942)**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of profit and loss	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income*	On account of business combination	As at March 31, 2020
Carry-forward losses	₹ 3,149	₹ (1,287)	₹ 182	₹ -	₹ 2,044
Trade payables and other liabilities	3,713	1,033	248	-	4,994
Allowance for lifetime expected credit losses	4,521	(591)	(9)	-	3,921
Minimum alternate tax	-	3,425	-	-	3,425
Property, plant and equipment	(1,807)	1,148	5	-	(654)
Amortisable goodwill	(1,899)	(92)	(175)	-	(2,166)
Intangible assets	(2,295)	1,021	(90)	(177)	(1,541)
Interest Income and fair value movement of investment	(1,455)	599	230	-	(626)
Cash flow hedges	(604)	-	1,165	-	561
Contract liabilities	(289)	285	(7)	-	(11)
SEZ re-investment reserve	(1,132)	(5,482)	-	-	(6,614)
Others	318	(536)	97	-	(121)
Total	**₹ 2,220**	**₹ (477)**	**₹ 1,646**	**₹ (177)**	**₹ 3,212**

*Includes impact of foreign currency translation.

Deferred taxes on unrealised foreign exchange gain / loss relating to cash flow hedges, fair value movements in investments and remeasurements of the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax liability on the intangible assets identified and carry forward losses on acquisitions is recorded by an adjustment to goodwill. Other than these, the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities is primarily recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers the extent to which it is probable that the deferred tax asset will be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on this, the Company believes that it is probable that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The amount of deferred tax asset considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if the estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

Deferred tax asset amounting to ₹ 8,676 and ₹ 8,124 as at March 31, 2021and 2020, respectively in respect of unused tax losses have not been recognised by the Company. The tax loss carry-forwards of ₹ 31,993 and ₹ 29,736 as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, on which deferred tax asset has not been recognized by the Company, because it is probable that future taxable profits will not be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized in the foreseeable future. Approximately, ₹ 17,691 and ₹ 14,429 as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, of these tax loss carry-forwards is not currently subject to expiration dates. The remaining tax loss carry-forwards of approximately ₹ 14,302 and ₹ 15,307 as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, expires in various years through fiscal 2038.

The Company has recognised deferred tax assets of ₹ 1,637 and ₹ 2,044 primarily in respect of carry forward losses including certain subsidiaries as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Management's projections of future taxable income and tax planning strategies support the assumption that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to utilise these deferred tax assets.

The Company calculates its tax liability for domestic taxes after considering MAT. The excess tax paid under MAT provisions over and above normal tax liability can be carried forward and set-off against future tax liabilities computed under normal tax provisions. Deferred tax asset relating to MAT payment of ₹ Nil and ₹ 3,425 has been recognised in the statement of consolidated financial position as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

A substantial portion of the profits of the Company's India operations are exempt from Indian income taxes being profits attributable to export operations and profits from units established under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 scheme.

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Units in designated special economic zones providing service on or after April 1, 2005 will be eligible for a deduction of 100 percent of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from commencement of provision of services and 50 percent of such profits and gains for a further five years. Certain tax benefits are also available for a further five years subject to the unit meeting defined conditions. Profits from certain other undertakings are also eligible for preferential tax treatment. The tax holiday period being currently available to the Company expires in various years through fiscal 2034-35. The impact of tax holidays has resulted in a decrease of current tax expense of ₹ 11,458 and ₹ 11,963 for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, compared to the effective tax amounts that we estimate the Company would have been required to pay if these incentives had not been available. The per share effect of these tax incentives for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 was ₹ 2.03 and ₹ 2.05, respectively.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, deferred income tax liabilities on cumulative earnings of subsidiaries amounting to ₹ 59,793 and ₹ 56,391 as at March 31, 2021and 2020, respectively and branch profit tax @ 15% of the US branch profit have not been recognised. Further, it is not practicable to estimate the amount of the unrecognised deferred tax liabilities for these undistributed earnings.

29. Foreign Currency Translation Reserve and Other Reserves

The movement in foreign currency translation reserve attributable to equity holders of the Company is summarised below:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 21,981	₹ 14,048
Translation difference related to foreign operations, net	(465)	7,933
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ 21,516**	**₹ 21,981**

The movement in other reserves is summarised below:

	Other reserves		
Particulars	**Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans**	**Investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI**	**Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI**
As at April 1, 2019	**₹ (70)**	**₹ 1,164**	**₹ (561)**
Other comprehensive income	(1,050)	1,222	724
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ (1,120)**	**₹ 2,386**	**₹ 163**
As at April 1, 2020	**₹ (1,120)**	**₹ 2,386**	**₹ 163**
Other comprehensive income	223	1,851	1,216
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ (897)**	**₹ 4,237**	**₹ 1,379**

30. Earnings per Equity Share

A reconciliation of profit for the year and equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is set out below:

Basic: Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, excluding equity shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ 107,964	₹ 97,223
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	5,649,265,885	5,833,384,018
Basic earnings per share	**₹ 19.11**	**₹ 16.67**

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Diluted: Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for assumed conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Employee share options are dilutive potential equity shares for the Company.

The calculation is performed in respect of share options to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average market price of the Company's shares during the year). The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ 107,964	₹ 97,223
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	5,649,265,885	5,833,384,018
Effect of dilutive equivalent share options	12,391,937	14,439,221
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share	5,661,657,822	5,847,823,239
Diluted earnings per share	**₹ 19.07**	**₹ 16.63**

31. Employee Stock Option

The stock compensation expense recognised for employee services received during the Year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 were ₹ 2,897 and ₹ 1,262, respectively.

Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT")

In 1984, the Company established a controlled trust called the Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT"). In the earlier years, WERT purchased shares of the Company out of funds borrowed from the Company. The Company's Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee recommends to WERT certain officers and key employees, to whom WERT issues shares from its holdings at nominal price subject to vesting conditions. WERT held 19,401,215 and 22,746,081 treasury shares as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Wipro Employee Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit Option Plans

A summary of the general terms of grants under stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plans are as follows:

Name of Plan	Number of options reserved under the plan	Range of exercise price
Wipro ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WARSUP 2004 plan) *	59,797,979	US $ 0.03
Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2005 (WSRUP 2005 plan) *	59,797,979	₹ 2
Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan) *	49,831,651	₹ 2
Wipro Equity Reward Trust Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 2013 **	39,546,197	₹ 2

Employees covered under Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit (**RSU**) Option Plans (collectively "**Stock Option Plans**") are granted an option to purchase shares of the Company at the respective exercise prices, subject to requirements of vesting conditions. These options generally vest in tranches over a period of two to four years from the date of grant. Upon vesting, the employees can acquire one equity share for every option.

* The maximum contractual term for these Stock Option Plans and RSU Option Plans isperpetual until the options are available for grant under the plan.

** The maximum contractual term for these Stock Option Plans isup to May 29, 2023, until the options are available for grant under the plan.

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The activity in equity-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plan is summarised below:

	Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	
		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	₹ 2	15,594,190	17,607,463
	US $0.03	7,854,540	14,446,790
Granted*	₹ 2	6,275,290	5,662,500
	US $0.03	5,033,648	5,341,000
Exercised	₹ 2	(3,356,199)	(4,610,572)
	US $0.03	(3,269,832)	(2,496,125)
Modification **	₹ 2	-	-
	US $0.03	3,453,015	(5,681,966)
Forfeited and expired	₹ 2	(2,681,333)	(3,065,201)
	US $0.03	(2,248,895)	(3,755,159)
Outstanding at the end of the year	₹ 2	15,831,948	15,594,190
	US $0.03	10,822,476	7,854,540
Exercisable at the end of the year	₹ 2	2,679,538	1,502,957
	US $0.03	465,603	1,212,560

* Includes 2,969,860 and 2,461,500 Performance based stock options (RSU) during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. 2,376,980 and 2,524,600 Performance based stock options (ADS) during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Performance based stock options (RSU) were issued under Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan) and Performance based stock options (ADS) were issued under Wipro ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WARSUP 2004 plan).

The activity in cash-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plans is summarised below:

	Number of options	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,721,388	-
Modification **	(3,453,015)	5,681,966
Exercised	(845,066)	(429,909)
Forfeited and lapsed	(345,108)	(530,669)
Outstanding at the end of the year	78,199	4,721,388
Exercisable at the end of the year	23,999	63,999

The carrying value of liability towards Cash Settled ADS RSU's outstanding was ₹ 31 (including ₹ 11 towards exercisable units) and ₹ 496 (including ₹ 15 towards exercisable units) as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

** Restricted Stock Units arrangements that were modified during the year ended March 31, 2021

Pursuant to the SEBI clarification dated December 18, 2020, the restriction under SEBI circular dated October 10, 2019, "Framework of Depository Receipts" shall not apply in case of issue of Depository Receipts to Non-Resident Indians ("**NRIs**"), pursuant to share based employee benefit schemes which are implemented by a company in terms of SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations 2014, the Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee approved in January 2021 allotment of underlying equity shares in respect of ADSs to be issued and allocated to NRI employees upon exercise of vested ADS RSU under the Company's WARSUP 2004 Plan. This change was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification was determined based on prevailing market price and accordingly an amount of ₹ 739 has been recognised as equity with a corresponding adjustment to financial liability.

** Restricted Stock Units arrangements that were modified during the year ended March 31, 2020

Pursuant to the SEBI circular dated October 10, 2019, prohibiting issuance of depository receipts by listed companies to

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

NRIs, the Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee approved in November 2019 cash pay out to its NRI employees in lieu of shares and upon exercise of vested ADS RSU under the Company's WARSUP 2004 Plan, based on prevailing market price of ADS on the date of exercise. This change was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification of ₹ 561 has been recognised as financial liability with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The following table summarises information about outstanding stock options and restricted stock unit option plan:

Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	Year ended March 31, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life (months)	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life (months)
₹ 2	15,831,948	18	15,594,190	23
US $0.03	10,822,476	19	7,854,540	23

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 was ₹ 354.78 and ₹ 260.65 for each option, respectively. The weighted average share price of options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 was ₹ 354.45 and ₹ 267.04 for each option, respectively.

32. Finance Lease Receivables

Finance lease receivables consist of assets that are leased to customers for a contract term ranging from 1 to 5 years, with lease payments due in monthly or quarterly installments. Details of finance lease receivables are given below:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Not later than one year	₹ 3,636	₹ 2,986	₹ 3,438	₹ 2,811
Later than one year but not later than five years	3,264	2,473	3,144	2,359
Gross investment in lease	**₹ 6,900**	**₹ 5,459**	**₹ 6,582**	**₹ 5,170**
Less: Unearned finance income	(318)	(289)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payment receivables	**₹ 6,582**	**₹ 5,170**	**₹ 6,582**	**₹ 5,170**
Included in the consolidated balance sheet as follows:				
Non-current			₹ 3,144	₹ 2,359
Current			₹ 3,438	₹ 2,811

33. Dividends and Buyback of Equity Shares

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. According to the Companies Act, 2013 any dividend should be declared out of accumulated distributable profits. A Company may, before the declaration of any dividend, transfer a percentage of its profits for that financial year as it may consider appropriate to the reserves.

The cash dividends paid per equity share were ₹ 1 and ₹ 1, during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, including an interim dividend of ₹ 1and ₹ 1 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company concluded the buyback of 237,500,000 equity shares as approved by the Board of Directors on October 13, 2020. This has resulted in a total cash outflow of ₹ 116,445 (including tax on buyback of ₹ 21,445). In line with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, an amount of ₹ 1,427 and ₹ 115,018 has been utilised from share premium and retained earnings. Further, capital redemption reserve (included in other reserves) of ₹ 475 (representing the nominal value of the shares bought back) has been created as an apportionment from retained earnings. Consequent to such buyback, the paid-up equity share capital has reduced by ₹ 475.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company concluded the buyback of 323,076,923 equity shares as approved by the Board of Directors on April 16, 2019. This has resulted in a total cash outflow of ₹ 105,000. In line with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, an amount of ₹ 105,000 has been utilised from retained earnings respectively.

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Further, capital redemption reserve (included in other reserves) of ₹ 646 (representing the nominal value of the shares bought back) has been created as an apportionment from retained earnings. Consequent to such buyback, share capital has reduced by ₹ 646.

34. Additional Capital Disclosures

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor, and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company's focus is on keeping a strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required without impacting the risk profile of the Company.

The Company's goal is to continue to be able to return excess liquidity to shareholders by continuing to distribute annual dividends in future periods.

The amount of future dividends/ buyback of equity shares will be balanced with efforts to continue to maintain an adequate liquidity status.

The capital structure as of March 31, 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	As at March 31, 2021	**As at March 31, 2020**	**% Change**
Equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company (A)	₹ 549,010	₹ 553,217	(0.76)%
As percentage of total capital	*84%*	*85%*	
Current borrowings*	75,874	73,202	
Non-current borrowings	7,458	4,840	
Lease liabilities	21,182	19,198	
Total borrowings and lease liabilities (B)	₹ 104,514	₹ 97,240	7.48%
As percentage of total capital	*16%*	*15%*	
Total capital (A) + (B)	**₹ 653,524**	**₹ 650,457**	**0.47%**

* Includes current obligations under borrowings classified under "Other current financial liabilities"

Borrowings represents 16% and 15% of total capital as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The Company is not subjected to any externally imposed capital requirements.

35. Commitments and Contingencies

Capital commitments: As at March 31, 2021 and 2020 the Company had committed to spend approximately ₹ 7,490 and ₹ 14,011 respectively, under agreements to purchase/construct property and equipment. These amounts are net of capital advances paid in respect of these purchases.

Guarantees: As at March 31, 2021and 2020, guarantees provided by banks on behalf of the Company to the Indian Government, customers and certain other agencies amount to approximately ₹ 17,128 and ₹ 18,655 respectively, as part of the bank line of credit.

Contingencies and lawsuits: The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims (including tax assessment orders/ penalty notices) which have arisen in the ordinary course of its business. Some of the claims involve complex issues and it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the expected financial effect, if any, that will result from ultimate resolution of such proceedings. However, the resolution of these legal proceedings is not likely to have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

The Company's assessments are completed for the years up to March 31, 2016 in India. The Company has received demands on multiple tax issues in India. These claims are primarily arising out of denial of deduction under section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in respect of profit earned by the Company's undertaking in Software Technology Park at Bengaluru, the appeals filed against the said demand before the Appellate authorities have been allowed in favor

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of the Company by the second appellate authority for the years up to March 31, 2008 which either has been or maybe contested by the Income tax authorities before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Other claims relate to disallowance of tax benefits on profits earned from Software Technology Park and Special Economic Zone units, capitalisation of research & development expenses, transfer pricing adjustments on intercompany / inter unit transactions and other issues.

Income tax claims against the Company amounting to ₹ 80,032 and ₹ 77,873 are not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. These matters are pending before various Appellate Authorities and the management expects its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The contingent liability in respect of disputed demands for excise duty, custom duty, sales tax and other matters amounting to ₹ 11,413 and ₹ 8,033 as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. However, the resolution of these disputed demands is not likely to have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, through a ruling in February 2019, provided interpretation on the components of Salary on which the Company and its employees are to contribute towards Provident Fund under the Employee's Provident Fund Act. Based on the current evaluation, the Company believes it is not probable that certain components of Salary paid by the Company will be subject to contribution towards Provident Fund due to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order. The Company will continue to monitor and evaluate its position based on future events and developments.

36. Segment Information

The Company is organised into the following operating segments: IT Services, IT Products and India State Run Enterprise segment ("**ISRE**").

IT Services: During the year ended March 31, 2021, in order to broad base our growth, the Company re-organised IT Services segment to four Strategic Market Units ("**SMUs**") - Americas 1, Americas 2, Europe and Asia Pacific Middle East Africa ("**APMEA**").

Americas 1 and Americas 2 are primarily organised by industry sector, while Europe and APMEA are organised by countries.

Americas 1 includes the entire business of Latin America ("LATAM") and the following industry sectors in the United States of America: healthcare and medical devices, consumer goods and life sciences, retail, transportation and services, communications, media and information services, technology products and platforms. **Americas 2** includes the entire business in Canada and the following industry sectors in the United States of America: banking, financial services and insurance, manufacturing, hi-tech, energy and utilities. **Europe** consists of the United Kingdom and Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Benelux, the Nordics and Southern Europe. **APMEA** consists of Australia and New Zealand, India, Middle East, South East Asia, Japan and Africa.

The corresponding information for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been re-stated to give effect to the above changes.

Revenue from each customer is attributed to the respective SMUs based on the location of the customer's primary buying center of such services. With respect to certain strategic global customers, revenue may be generated from multiple countries based on such customer's buying centers, but the total revenue related to these strategic global customers are attributed to a single SMU based on the geographical location of key decision makers.

Prior to the Company's re-organisation of its IT services segment, the IT services segment was organised by seven industry verticals: Banking, Financial Services and Insurance ("**BFSI**"), Health Business unit ("**Health BU**"), Consumer Business unit ("**CBU**"), Energy, Natural Resources & Utilities ("**ENU**"), Manufacturing ("**MFG**"), Technology ("**TECH**") and Communications ("**COMM**").

Our IT Services segment provides a range of IT and IT enabled services which include digital strategy advisory, customer centric design, technology consulting, IT consulting, custom application design, development, re-engineering and maintenance, systems integration, package implementation, cloud and infrastructure services, business process services, cloud, mobility and analytics services, research and development and hardware and software design.

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IT Products: The Company is a value-added reseller of security, packaged and SaaS software for leading international brands. In certain total outsourcing contracts of the IT Services segment, the Company delivers hardware, software products and other related deliverables. Revenue relating to these items is reported as revenue from the sale of IT Products.

ISRE: This segment consists of IT Services offerings to entities and/or departments owned or controlled by Government of India and/or any State Governments.

The Chairman of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("**CODM**") as defined by Ind AS 108, "Operating Segments". The Chairman of the Company evaluates the segments based on their revenue growth and operating income.

Assets and liabilities used in the Company's business are not identified to any of the operating segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

Information on reportable segments for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as follows:

	IT Services					**IT Products**	**ISRE**	**Reconciling Items**	**Total**
	Americas 1	**Americas 2**	**Europe**	**APMEA**	**Total**				
Revenue	₹ 178,091	₹ 179,821	₹ 165,441	₹ 82,462	**₹ 605,815**	₹ 7,685	₹ 8,912	₹ 13	₹ 622,425
Other operating income/(loss), net	-	-	-	-	**(81)**	-	-	-	(81)
Segment Result	33,040	41,589	31,673	11,476	**117,778**	45	1,061	(881)	118,003
Unallocated					**5,153**	-	-	-	5,153
Segment Result Total					**₹ 122,850**	**₹ 45**	**₹ 1,061**	**₹ (881)**	**₹ 123,075**
Finance costs									(5,088)
Finance and other income									20,912
Share of net profit /(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method									130
Profit before tax									**₹ 139,029**
Income tax expense									(30,349)
Profit for the year									**₹ 108,680**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment									₹ 27,634

Information on reportable segments for the year ended March 31, 2020 is as follows:

	IT Services					**IT Products**	**ISRE**	**Reconciling Items**	**Total**
	Americas 1	**Americas 2**	**Europe**	**APMEA**	**Total**				
Revenue	₹ 176,115	₹ 181,481	₹ 157,526	₹ 78,676	**₹ 593,798**	₹ 11,657	₹ 7,950	₹ (4)	₹ 613,401
Other operating income/(loss), net	-	-	-	-	**1,144**	-	-	-	1,144
Segment Result	27,289	34,341	27,617	9,550	**98,797**	(323)	(1,849)	236	96,861
Unallocated					**7,732**	-	-	-	7,732
Segment Result Total					**₹ 107,673**	**₹ (323)**	**₹ (1,849)**	**₹ 236**	**₹ 105,737**
Finance costs									(7,328)
Finance and other income									24,081
Share of net profit /(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method									29
Profit before tax									**₹ 122,519**
Income tax expense									(24,801)
Profit for the year									**₹ 97,718**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment									₹ 20,855

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Revenues from India, being Company's country of domicile, is ₹ 27,156 and ₹ 29,374 for year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Revenues from United States of America and United Kingdom contributed more than 10% of Company's total revenues as per table below:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
United States of America	₹ 336,009	₹ 338,490
United Kingdom	67,852	65,258
Total	**₹ 403,861**	**₹ 403,748**

No customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020.

Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide disclosure of geographical location wise assets, since the meaningful segregation of the available information is onerous.

Notes:

a) Effective beginning of fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, revenue from sale of traded cloud-based licenses is no longer reported in IT Services revenue and finance income on deferred consideration earned under total outsourcing contracts is not included in segment revenue. Further, for evaluating performance of the individual operating segments, stock compensation expense is allocated based on the accelerated amortisation as per Ind AS 102. Segment information for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been re-stated to give effect to these changes.

b) "Reconciling items" includes elimination of inter-segment transactions and other corporate activities.

c) Revenue from sale of Company owned Intellectual Properties is reported as a part of IT Services revenues.

d) For the purpose of segment reporting, the Company has included the impact of "Foreign exchange gains, net" of ₹ 2,995 and ₹ 3,169 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, in revenues (which is reported as a part of 'Other income' in the consolidated statement of profit and loss).

e) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has contributed ₹ 991 towards COVID-19 and is reported in Reconciling items.

f) Other operating income/(loss) of ₹ (81) and ₹ 1,144 is included as part of IT Services segment results for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 respectively. Refer to Note 22.

g) Segment results for the year ended March 31, 2021, are after considering the impact of impairment charge of ₹ 1,250 in Americas 1 and ₹ 192 in Europe. Further, an impairment charge of ₹ 674 for the year ended March 31, 2021 towards certain marketing-related intangible assets and software platform recognised on acquisitions, is allocated to all IT Services SMUs. The remaining impairment charge of ₹ 302 for the year ended March 31, 2021 is included under unallocated. Refer to Note 4 and 6.

h) Segment results for the year ended March 31, 2021, are after considering additional amortisation of ₹ 795 in Americas 2 due to change in estimate of useful life of the customer-related intangibles in an earlier business combination. Refer to Note 6.

i) Segment results of IT Services segment are after recognition of share-based compensation expense ₹ 2,897 and ₹ 1,262 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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37. Related Party Relationship and Transactions

List of subsidiaries and associates as of March 31, 2021 are provided in the table below:

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro, LLC			USA
	Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC		USA
		Wipro Opus Mortgage Solutions LLC (formerly known as Opus Capital Markets Consultants, LLC)	USA
		Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions Americas, LLC	USA
	Wipro Insurance Solutions, LLC		USA
	Wipro IT Services, LLC		USA
		HealthPlan Services, Inc. **	USA
		Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc) **	USA
		Designit North America, Inc. (formerly known as Cooper Software Inc.)	USA
		Infocrossing, LLC	USA
		Wipro US Foundation	USA
		International TechneGroup Incorporated **	USA
		Wipro Designit Services, Inc. (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc) **	USA
		Wipro VLSI Design Services, LLC (formerly known as Eximius Design, LLC)	USA
Wipro Overseas IT Services Pvt. Ltd			India
Wipro Japan KK			Japan
Wipro Shanghai Limited			China
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited			India
Wipro Travel Services Limited			India
Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited			U.K.
	Designit A/S		Denmark
		Designit Denmark A/S	Denmark
		Designit Germany GmbH	Germany
		Designit Oslo A/S	Norway
		Designit Sweden AB	Sweden
		Designit T.L.V Ltd.	Israel
		Designit Tokyo Ltd.	Japan
		Designit Spain Digital, S.L. **	Spain
	Wipro Europe Limited		U.K.
		Wipro UK Limited	U.K.
	Wipro Financial Services UK Limited		U.K.
	Wipro IT Services S.R.L.		Romania
	Wipro 4C NV (formerly known as 4C NV)		Belgium

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Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
		Wipro 4C Danmark ApS (formerly known as 4C Danmark ApS)	Denmark
		4C Nederland B.V	Netherlands
		Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited) **	U.K.
		Wipro 4C Consulting France SAS (formerly known as 4C Consulting France)	France
Wipro IT Services UK Societas			U.K.
	Wipro Doha LLC #		Qatar
	Wipro Technologies SA DE CV		Mexico
	Wipro Philippines, Inc.		Philippines
	Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság		Hungary
		Wipro Holdings Investment Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Hungary
	Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE		Egypt
	Wipro Arabia Co. Limited *		Saudi Arabia
		Women's Business Park Technologies Limited *	Saudi Arabia
	Wipro Poland SP Z.O.O		Poland
	Wipro IT Services Poland SP Z.O.O		Poland
	Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd		Australia
	Wipro Corporate Technologies Ghana Limited		Ghana
	Wipro Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited		South Africa
		Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	Nigeria
	Wipro IT Service Ukraine, LLC		Ukraine
	Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.		Netherlands
		Wipro Portugal S.A. **	Portugal
		Wipro Technologies Limited	Russia
		Wipro Technology Chile SPA	Chile
		Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Canada
		Wipro Information Technology Kazakhstan LLP	Kazakhstan
		Wipro Technologies W.T. Sociedad Anonima	Costa Rica
		Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	Ireland
		Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.	Venezuela
		Wipro Technologies Peru SAC	Peru
		Wipro do Brasil Servicos de Tecnologia Ltda	Brazil
		Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda **	Brazil
	Wipro Technologies SA		Argentina

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Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
	Wipro Technologies SRL		Romania
	PT. WT Indonesia		Indonesia
	Wipro (Thailand) Co. Limited		Thailand
	Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. W.L.L (formerly known as Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C.)		Bahrain
	Wipro Gulf LLC		Sultanate of Oman
	Rainbow Software LLC		Iraq
Wipro Networks Pte Limited			Singapore
	Wipro (Dalian) Limited		China
	Wipro Technologies SDN BHD		Malaysia
Wipro Chengdu Limited			China
Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited			Bangladesh
Wipro HR Services India Private Limited			India
Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited *			India
Eximius Design India Private Limited			India

* All the above direct subsidiaries are 100% held by the Company except that the Company holds 83.4% of the equity securities of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited, 66.67% of the equity securities of Wipro Arabia Co. Limited and 55% of the equity securities of Women's Business Park Technologies Limited are held by Wipro Arabia Co. Limited.

The remaining 16.6% equity securities of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited will be acquired subject to and after receipt of certain regulatory approvals/confirmations.

\# 51% of equity securities of Wipro Doha LLC are held by a local shareholder. However, the beneficial interest in these holdings is with the Company.

The Company controls 'The Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme Trust', 'Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme SPV (RF) (PTY) LTD' incorporated in South Africa and Wipro Foundation in India.

**Step Subsidiary details of Wipro Portugal S.A, Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda, Designit Spain Digital, S.L, HealthPlan Services, Inc, International TechneGroup Incorporated, Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc), Wipro Designit Services, Inc (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc) and Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited) are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Portugal S.A.			Portugal
	Wipro Technologies GmbH		Germany
		Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH (formerly known as Cellent GmbH)	Austria
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda			Brazil
	Wipro Do Brasil Sistemetas De Informatica Ltd		Brazil
	Wipro do Brasil Servicos Ltda (formerly known as IVIA Serviços De Informática ltda)		Brazil
Designit Spain Digital, S.L.			Spain
	Designit Colombia S A S		Colombia
	Designit Peru SAC		Peru
HealthPlan Services, Inc.			USA

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
	HealthPlan Services Insurance Agency, LLC		USA
International TechneGroup Incorporated			USA
	International TechneGroup Ltd.		U.K.
	ITI Proficiency Ltd		Israel
	International TechneGroup S.R.L.		Italy
		MechWorks S.R.L.	Italy
Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc)			USA
	Appirio, K.K		Japan
	Topcoder, LLC.		USA
	Wipro Appirio (Ireland) Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd)		Ireland
		Wipro Appirio UK Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd (UK))	U.K.
Wipro Designit Services, Inc (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc)			USA
	Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd		Australia
	Wipro Designit Services Limited (formerly known as Rational Interaction Limited)		Ireland
Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited)			U.K.
	CloudSocius DMCC		UAE

As at March 31, 2021 the Company held 43.7% interest in Drivestream Inc, 33% interest in Denim Group Limited and 33.3% in Denim Group Management, LLC, accounted for using the equity method.

The list of controlled trusts are:

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation
Wipro Equity Reward Trust	India
Wipro Foundation	India

The other related parties are:

Name of the related parties:	Nature
Azim Premji Foundation	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Foundation for Development	Entity controlled by Director
Hasham Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Prazim Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Zash Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Hasham Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt. Ltd	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Trust	Entity controlled by Director
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	Entity controlled by Director
Wipro GE Healthcare Private Limited	Entity controlled by Director

Key management personnel	
Rishad A. Premji	Chairman
Thierry Delaporte	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (i)
Abidali Z. Neemuchwala	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (ii)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Azim H. Premji	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director (iii)
William Arthur Owens	Non-Executive Director
M.K. Sharma	Non-Executive Director
Ireena Vittal	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Patrick J. Ennis	Non-Executive Director
Patrick Dupuis	Non-Executive Director
Arundhati Bhattacharya	Non-Executive Director (iv)
Deepak M. Satwalekar	Non-Executive Director (v)
Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal	Chief Financial Officer
M. Sanaulla Khan	Company Secretary

(i) Mr. Thierry Delaporte was appointed as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from July 6, 2020 for a period of five years.

(ii) Mr. Abidali Z. Neemuchwala resigned as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from the end of the day on June 1, 2020.

(iii) Mr Azim H. Premji is the ultimate controlling party.

(iv) Ms. Arundhati Bhattacharya resigned as Non- Executive Director with effect from close of business hours on June 30, 2020.

(v) Mr. Deepak M. Satwalekar was appointed as Non- Executive Director with effect from July 1, 2020 for a term of five years.

Relatives of key management personnel:	
- Yasmeen A. Premji	
- Tariq A. Premji	

The Company has the following related party transactions:

	Entities controlled by Directors		Key Management Personnel	
Transactions / balances	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**	**March 31, 2021**	**March 31, 2020**
Sale of goods and services	₹ 171	₹ 43	₹ -	₹ -
Assets purchased	423	741	-	-
Dividend	3,760	3,987	242	243
Buyback of shares	91,562	69,392	-	4,076
Rental Income	50	45	-	-
Rent Paid	2	2	7	9
Others	44	119	-	-
Key management personnel *				
Remuneration and short-term benefits	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 761	₹ 369
Other benefits	-	-	231	178
Balance as at the year end				
Receivables	₹ 241	₹ 94	₹ -	₹ -
Payables	-	23	334	167

* Post employment benefit comprising compensated absences is not disclosed as this are determined for the Company as a whole. Benefits includes the prorated value of RSU granted to the personnel, which vest over a period of time. Other benefits include share-based compensation ₹ 219 and ₹ 170 for the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The following are the significant related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Asset purchased/ capitalised		
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	₹ 419	₹ 741
Sale of goods and services		
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	₹ 164	₹ 43

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Dividend paid		
Hasham Traders	₹ 929	₹ 939
Prazim Traders	1,120	1,127
Zash Traders	1,136	1,143
Azim Premji Trust	559	757
Azim H. Premji	237	237
Buyback of shares		
Hasham Traders	₹ 4,000	₹ 16,338
Prazim Traders	3,000	19,617
Zash Traders	3,000	19,890
Azim Premji Trust	79,489	13,179
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt Ltd	2,073	-
Azim H. Premji	-	3,986
Rental income		
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	₹ 44	₹ 45
Remuneration paid to key management personnel		
Azim H. Premji*	₹ 8	₹ 15
Thierry Delaporte	644	-
Abidali Z. Neemuchwala	23	323
Rishad A. Premji	118	52
Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal	75	44
M. Sanaulla Khan	20	15

* This includes sitting fees and commission paid as non-independent and non-executive director effective July 31, 2019.

All related party transactions were entered at an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel, which may have a potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.

38 Additional information pursuant to para 2 of general instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

	Net Asset		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
Name of the Subsidiary	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**
Parent								
Wipro Limited	69.6%	₹453,418	89.9%	₹100,608	70.4%	₹6,336	88.4%	₹106,944
Indian Subsidiaries								
Eximius Design India Private Limited	0.0%	209	0.0%	26	-	-	0.0%	26
Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited	0.0%	89	0.0%	8	-	-	0.0%	8
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited	0.0%	48	0.0%	2	-	-	0.0%	2
Wipro Travel Services Limited	0.0%	123	(0.0)%	(22)	-	-	(0.0)%	(22)
Wipro HR Services India Private Limited	0.9%	6,040	0.6%	726	0.1%	11	0.6%	737

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Net Asset		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
Name of the Subsidiary	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**
Foreign Subsidiaries								
4C Nederland B.V	0.0%	36	0.0%	20	(0.0)%	(1)	0.0%	19
Appirio, K.K	(0.0)%	(190)	0.0%	25	0.1%	10	0.0%	35
Cloudsocius DMCC	(0.0)%	(75)	(0.0)%	(20)	0.0%	2	(0.0)%	(18)
Designit A/S	0.1%	817	(0.2)%	(205)	(0.1)%	(13)	(0.2)%	(218)
Designit Colombia S A S	(0.0)%	(89)	(0.1)%	(61)	-	-	(0.1)%	(61)
Designit Denmark A/S	0.1%	477	(0.0)%	(24)	0.1%	11	(0.0)%	(13)
Designit Germany GmbH	(0.1)%	(447)	(0.1)%	(141)	(0.2)%	(15)	(0.1)%	(156)
Designit North America, Inc. (formerly known as Cooper Software Inc.)	(0.2)%	(1,194)	(0.2)%	(268)	0.4%	36	(0.2)%	(232)
Designit Oslo A/S	0.0%	119	0.0%	46	0.2%	14	0.0%	60
Designit Peru SAC	(0.0)%	(83)	(0.0)%	(47)	0.1%	8	(0.0)%	(39)
Designit Spain Digital, S.L.	0.0%	90	(0.1)%	(95)	(0.0)%	(4)	(0.1)%	(99)
Designit Sweden AB	(0.0)%	(267)	(0.2)%	(206)	(0.3)%	(27)	(0.2)%	(233)
Designit T.L.V Ltd.	0.0%	133	(0.0)%	(34)	0.1%	5	(0.0)%	(29)
Designit Tokyo Ltd.	(0.0)%	(102)	(0.0)%	(47)	0.1%	6	(0.0)%	(41)
HealthPlan Services Insurance Agency, LLC	0.0%	276	0.1%	101	(0.1)%	(8)	0.1%	93
HealthPlan Services, Inc.	0.2%	1,067	(1.5)%	(1,694)	1.7%	149	(1.3)%	(1,545)
Infocrossing, LLC	(0.7)%	(4,387)	1.7%	1,854	(0.6)%	(58)	1.5%	1,796
International TechneGroup Incorporated	0.1%	579	(0.1)%	(96)	(0.1)%	(11)	(0.1)%	(107)
International TechneGroup Ltd.	0.0%	44	(0.0)%	(49)	0.0%	4	(0.0)%	(45)
International TechneGroup S.R.L.	0.1%	345	0.1%	117	(0.1)%	(6)	0.1%	111
ITI Proficiency Ltd	(0.0)%	(83)	(0.1)%	(58)	(0.2)%	(18)	(0.1)%	(76)
MechWorks S.R.L.	0.0%	60	0.1%	87	0.0%	2	0.1%	89
PT. WT Indonesia	0.2%	1,194	0.0%	43	1.0%	91	0.1%	134
Rainbow Software LLC	(0.0)%	(6)	(0.0)%	(2)	0.0%	2	-	-
Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd	(0.0)%	(18)	0.0%	1	(0.0)%	(3)	(0.0)%	(2)
Topcoder, LLC.	(0.0)%	(89)	(0.1)%	(99)	0.2%	19	(0.1)%	(80)
Wipro (Dalian) Limited	0.1%	804	0.1%	161	0.4%	38	0.2%	199
Wipro (Thailand) Co. Limited	0.1%	511	0.0%	1	0.1%	7	0.0%	8
Wipro 4C Consulting France SAS (formerly known as 4C Consulting France)	0.0%	115	(0.1)%	(69)	(0.0)%	(4)	(0.1)%	(73)
Wipro 4C Danmark ApS (formerly known as 4C Danmark ApS)	(0.0)%	(65)	(0.0)%	(1)	0.0%	2	0.0%	1
Wipro 4C NV (formerly known as 4C NV)	0.1%	813	(0.1)%	(158)	(0.1)%	(6)	(0.1)%	(164)
Wipro Appirio (Ireland) Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd)	0.0%	192	0.1%	147	-	-	0.1%	147
Wipro Appirio UK Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd (UK))	(0.1)%	(637)	(0.0)%	(49)	(0.5)%	(45)	(0.1)%	(94)
Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc)	0.7%	4,801	(0.0)%	(43)	(1.0)%	(93)	(0.1)%	(136)
Wipro Arabia Co. Limited	0.7%	4,703	1.2%	1,376	(2.1)%	(191)	1.0%	1,185
Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. W.L.L (formerly known as Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C.)	0.1%	520	(0.0)%	(28)	(0.2)%	(17)	(0.0)%	(45)
Wipro Chengdu Limited	0.2%	1,504	0.4%	480	0.8%	71	0.5%	551

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of the Subsidiary	Net Asset		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of total	Amount in ₹	As % of total	Amount in ₹	As % of total	Amount in ₹	As % of total	Amount in ₹
Wipro Corporate Technologies Ghana Limited	0.0%	30	(0.0)%	(2)	(0.0)%	(1)	(0.0)%	(3)
Wipro Designit Services Limited (formerly known as Rational Interaction Limited)	0.0%	27	0.0%	7	-	-	0.0%	7
Wipro Designit Services, Inc. (Formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc)	0.0%	127	0.1%	74	(0.0)%	(3)	0.1%	71
Wipro do Brasil Servicos de Tecnologia Ltda	0.0%	310	0.0%	5	(0.5)%	(46)	(0.0)%	(41)
Wipro do Brasil Servicos Ltda (formerly known as IVIA Serviços De Informática ltda)	0.0%	181	0.1%	59	(0.2)%	(16)	0.0%	43
Wipro Do Brasil Sistemetas De Informatica Ltd	0.0%	15	0.0%	15	(0.0)%	(1)	0.0%	14
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda	0.5%	3,292	0.3%	310	(3.0)%	(272)	0.0%	38
Wipro Doha LLC	0.0%	207	(0.1)%	(60)	(0.5)%	(43)	(0.1)%	(103)
Wipro Europe Limited	0.0%	63	0.0%	4	-	-	0.0%	4
Wipro Financial Services UK Limited	0.0%	1	0.0%	51	(0.0)%	(2)	0.0%	49
Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC	0.2%	1,508	(2.7)%	(3,058)	4.9%	438	(2.2)%	(2,620)
Wipro Gulf LLC	0.3%	1,670	0.3%	330	(0.1)%	(11)	0.3%	319
Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited	(0.2)%	(1,282)	(2.9)%	(3,265)	3.2%	285	(2.5)%	(2,980)
Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	5.8%	38,080	0.5%	549	-	-	0.5%	549
Wipro Holdings Investment Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	4.0%	26,378	(0.3)%	(295)	-	-	(0.2)%	(295)
Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE	(0.0)%	(131)	-	-	0.0%	4	0.0%	4
Wipro Information Technology Kazakhstan LLP	(0.0)%	(19)	(0.0)%	(6)	-	-	(0.0)%	(6)
Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.	1.4%	9,370	(0.1)%	(122)	(0.2)%	(18)	(0.1)%	(140)
Wipro Insurance Solutions, LLC	0.0%	164	(0.0)%	(7)	(0.1)%	(6)	(0.0)%	(13)
Wipro IT Service Ukraine, LLC	-	-	(0.0)%	(1)	-	-	(0.0)%	(1)
Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH (formerly known as Cellent GmbH)	0.1%	663	0.1%	64	0.2%	20	0.1%	84
Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited	0.1%	440	(0.1)%	(152)	(0.2)%	(18)	(0.1)%	(170)
Wipro IT Services Poland SP Z.O.O	0.2%	1,554	0.6%	672	(0.2)%	(19)	0.5%	653
Wipro IT Services S.R.L.	0.0%	89	0.1%	69	(0.0)%	(1)	0.1%	68
Wipro IT Services UK Societas	4.0%	25,735	2.2%	2,421	0.0%	3	2.0%	2,424
Wipro IT Services, LLC	2.1%	13,722	(1.4)%	(1,598)	12.6%	1,133	(0.4)%	(465)
Wipro Japan KK	0.2%	996	0.3%	352	(0.6)%	(56)	0.2%	296
Wipro Networks Pte Limited	0.4%	2,326	0.5%	612	(0.4)%	(39)	0.5%	573
Wipro Opus Mortgage Solutions LLC (formerly known as Opus Capital Markets Consultants, LLC)	0.0%	96	(0.1)%	(111)	(0.1)%	(5)	(0.1)%	(116)
Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	0.0%	225	(0.0)%	(35)	0.1%	10	(0.0)%	(25)
Wipro Philippines, Inc.	2.8%	18,190	3.3%	3,648	1.2%	107	3.1%	3,755
Wipro Poland SP Z.O.O	0.0%	34	(0.0)%	(18)	0.3%	23	0.0%	5
Wipro Portugal S.A.	1.2%	7,733	0.0%	26	0.5%	42	0.1%	68

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Net Asset		Share in Profit or Loss		Share in Other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
Name of the Subsidiary	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**	**As % of total**	**Amount in ₹**
Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions Americas, LLC	(0.0)%	(5)	0.4%	416	0.1%	8	0.4%	424
Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme SPV (RF) (PTY) Ltd	0.1%	775	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme Trust	0.0%	192	0.1%	75	(1.0)%	(89)	(0.0)%	(14)
Wipro Shanghai Limited	0.1%	453	0.0%	3	0.2%	21	0.0%	24
Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	(0.3)%	(1,780)	1.9%	2,161	(3.0)%	(273)	1.6%	1,888
Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd	(0.0)%	(156)	0.1%	128	(0.5)%	(44)	0.1%	84
Wipro Technologies GmbH	1.1%	7,226	(0.1)%	(65)	2.9%	261	0.2%	196
Wipro Technologies Limited	0.0%	217	0.0%	6	0.0%	1	0.0%	7
Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	(0.0)%	(51)	(0.2)%	(173)	(0.0)%	(1)	(0.1)%	(174)
Wipro Technologies Peru SAC	0.0%	143	0.0%	2	(0.2)%	(19)	(0.0)%	(17)
Wipro Technologies SA	0.0%	151	0.0%	9	(0.8)%	(70)	(0.1)%	(61)
Wipro Technologies SA DE CV	0.1%	736	0.6%	710	0.3%	24	0.6%	734
Wipro Technologies SDN BHD	0.0%	4	(0.0)%	(1)	-	-	(0.0)%	(1)
Wipro Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	0.1%	764	0.1%	127	1.1%	99	0.2%	226
Wipro Technologies SRL	0.1%	381	(0.2)%	(232)	0.2%	16	(0.2)%	(216)
Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.	(0.0)%	(3)	(0.0)%	(15)	0.2%	14	(0.0)%	(1)
Wipro Technologies W.T. Sociedad Anonima	(0.1)%	(599)	(0.1)%	(145)	0.5%	49	(0.1)%	(96)
Wipro Technology Chile SPA	(0.0)%	(5)	(0.0)%	(16)	0.0%	1	(0.0)%	(15)
Wipro UK Limited	0.0%	137	(0.0)%	(22)	-	-	(0.0)%	(22)
Wipro VLSI Design Services, LLC (formerly known as Eximius Design, LLC)	0.1%	590	0.0%	5	0.1%	5	0.0%	10
Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited)	0.0%	9	(0.1)%	(96)	(0.0)%	(1)	(0.1)%	(97)
Wipro, LLC	2.7%	17,462	5.3%	5,918	13.2%	1,189	5.9%	7,107
Women's Business Park Technologies Limited	0.0%	142	0.2%	178	(0.0)%	(3)	0.1%	175
Trusts								
Wipro Equity Reward Trust	0.2%	₹1,359	0.1%	₹66	-	₹-	0.1%	₹66
Wipro Foundation	0.0%	52	0.0%	55	0.0%	2	0.0%	57
Total	**100%**	**₹ 651,383**	**100%**	**₹ 111,945**	**100%**	**₹9,002**	**100%**	**₹ 120,947**
Non-controlling interest		₹(1,498)		₹(716)		₹53		₹(663)
Adjustment arising out of consolidation		(100,875)		(3,265)		(2,185)		(5,450)
Grand Total		**₹ 549,010**		**₹ 107,964**		**₹6,870**		**₹ 114,834**

39. On December 22, 2020, as part of strategic partnership, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the IT units of Metro AG in Germany and Romania. Based on the terms and conditions of the agreement, the Company has assessed that the transaction does not meet the definition of business under Ind AS 103 “Business Combinations”. As at March 31, 2021, the Company paid an advance of ₹ 4,463 (EUR 52 million) towards purchase of net assets and classified as other non-current assets.

40. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. Based on an initial assessment by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries, the additional impact on Provident Fund contributions by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries is not expected to be material, whereas, the likely additional impact on Gratuity liability / contributions by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries could be material. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will complete their evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

41. Events after the Reporting Period

a) On April 1, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Ampion, an Australia-based provider of cyber security, DevOps and quality engineering services for a total consideration of AUD 150 million. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals and is expected to be concluded in the quarter ending June 30, 2021.

b) In April 2021, the Company completed its acquisition of Capco, a global management and technology consultancy providing digital, consulting and technology services to financial institutions in the Americas, Europe and the Asia Pacific, and its subsidiaries, for an upfront cash consideration of ₹108,760 (Refer to Note 7).

c) In May 2021, the Company sold its entire investment in Ensono Holdings, LLC for a consideration of US$ 76.24 million.

d) In June 2021, the Company sold its entire investment in Denim Group, Ltd. and Denim Group Management, LLC ("Denim Group") for a consideration of US$ 22.42 million.

e) In June 2021, the Company's Board has approved a proposal for issuance of U.S. dollar denominated Notes up to US$ 750 million.

As per our report of even date attached

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No.: 60408

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Rishad A. Premji
Chairman

M. K. Sharma
Director

Thierry Delaporte
Chief Executive Officer and
Managing Director

Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal
Chief Financial Officer

M. Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129 of Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014 - AOC-1, the Company is presenting summarised financial information about individual subsidiaries as at March 31, 2021/January 31, 2021/December 31, 2020

Information relating to Subsidiaries as at March 31, 2021/January 31, 2021/December 31, 2020

Part -A- Subsidiaries

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary	Date of becoming the subsidiary/ acquisition	Reporting period	Reporting Currency	Exchange rate as on Mar 31, 2021/ Jan 31, 2021/ Dec 31, 2020	Share capital (n)	Reserves & Surplus (n)	Total Assets (n)	Total Liabilities excluding (6) & (7) (n)	Investments (m) & (n)	% of Holding	Turnover (n)	Profit before taxation (n)	Provision for taxation (n)	Profit after taxation (n)	Proposed Dividend (incl. dividend tax) (n)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Wipro, LLC	7-Jul-98	31-Mar-21	USD	73	66,010	(46,109)	102,991	83,090	9,817	100%	77,916	6,329	504	5,825	-
2	Wipro Technologies GmbH	30-Jun-06	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	2,789	1,126	12,102	8,187	-	100%	13,345	(2,754)	33	(2,720)	-
3	Wipro Arabia Co.Limited	19-Jun-07	31-Dec-20	SAR	19	584	4,121	10,470	5,765	-	67%	12,151	2,232	328	1,904	2,926
4	Healthplan Services, Inc	29-Feb-16	31-Dec-20	USD	73	7,745	(6,095)	5,003	3,353	-	100%	10,470	(1,796)	-	(1,796)	-
5	Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	16-Aug-14	31-Mar-21	CAD	58	1,857	(3,637)	4,828	6,608	-	100%	10,063	2,919	685	2,234	-
6	Wipro Philippines, Inc.	16-Oct-07	31-Mar-21	PHP	2	284	17,906	19,979	1,789	-	100%	9,977	3,792	167	3,625	-
7	Wipro HR Services India Private Limited	31-Aug-18	31-Mar-21	INR	1	70	5,970	8,764	2,724	754	100%	9,720	1,097	259	838	-
8	Infocrossing, LLC	20-Sep-07	31-Mar-21	USD	73	*	1,831	3,553	1,722	-	100%	7,646	2,255	431	1,824	-
9	Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc)	23-Nov-16	31-Mar-21	USD	73	*	2,970	5,239	2,269	-	100%	6,778	330	260	70	-
10	Wipro Technologies SA DE C V	13-Jun-07	31-Mar-21	MXN	4	714	21	3,401	2,666	-	100%	5,717	1,018	284	733	-
11	Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda	29-May-01	31-Dec-20	BRL	14	1,859	1,520	4,789	1,410	-	100%	4,246	480	146	334	-
12	Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC	1-Jul-08	31-Mar-21	USD	73	3,608	(1,952)	2,635	978	-	100%	3,621	(2,385)	625	(3,010)	-
13	Wipro Designit Services Inc. (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc.)	21-Feb-20	31-Mar-21	USD	73	*	127	971	844	-	100%	3,405	111	38	73	-
14	Wipro Technologies S.R.L	17-Aug-06	31-Mar-21	RON	17	188	193	1,847	1,466	-	100%	3,339	(179)	46	(226)	-
15	Wipro IT Services Poland SP Z.O.O	6-Apr-12	31-Mar-21	PLN	18	-	1,552	2,707	1,155	-	100%	3,319	815	172	642	-
16	Wipro Networks Pte Limited	15-Dec-99	31-Mar-21	USD	73	1,636	276	3,008	1,096	-	100%	2,612	701	87	614	-
17	Wipro IT Services UK Societas	27-Apr-06	31-Mar-21	INR	1	10	25,908	38,488	12,570	-	100%	2,454	2,484	63	2,421	-
18	Wipro Gulf LLC	1-Jun-11	31-Mar-21	OMR	190	28	1,677	2,044	339	-	100%	2,382	356	-	356	-

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
19	Wipro Opus Risk Solutions LLC (Formerly known as Wipro Opus Mortgage Solutions LLC & Opus Capital Markets Consultants LLC)	14-Jan-14	31-Mar-21	USD	73	74	22	1,096	1,001	-	100%	2,353	(504)	(393)	(111)	-
20	Wipro do Brasil Servicos de Tecnologia Ltda[(a)]	10-Apr-17	31-Dec-20	BRL	14	208	169	1,377	1,000	-	100%	2,138	94	28	66	-
21	WIPRO VLSI Design Services India Private Limited (Formerly known as Eximius Design India Private Limited) [(b)]	24-Feb-21	31-Mar-21	INR	1	1	212	934	722	-	100%	1,868	155	49	107	-
22	Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd	30-Apr-12	31-Mar-21	AUD	56	*	(105)	1,396	1,501	-	100%	1,826	169	(48)	120	-
23	Wipro Japan KK	1-May-98	31-Mar-21	JPY	1	285	711	1,327	331	-	100%	1,822	497	(166)	331	-
24	Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited	9-Dec-02	31-Mar-21	GBP	101	7,998	(8,922)	9,060	9,985	674	100%	1,669	(3,310)	25	(3,335)	-
25	Wipro Chengdu Limited	13-Oct-08	31-Dec-20	CNY	11	425	965	2,628	1,238	-	100%	1,651	608	92	516	-
26	Wipro Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited	2-Nov-10	31-Mar-21	ZAR	5	26	744	1,153	383	-	100%	1,558	201	56	144	-
27	TopCoder LLC.	23-Nov-16	31-Mar-21	USD	73	1,711	(1,801)	87	176	-	100%	1,521	(98)	-	(98)	-
28	International TechneGroup Incorporated	1-Oct-19	31-Mar-21	USD	73	19	569	968	380	-	100%	1,363	(154)	(60)	(94)	-
29	Wipro (Dalian) Limited	25-Dec-15	31-Dec-20	CNY	11	589	220	1,155	346	-	100%	1,328	234	37	197	-
30	PT WT Indonesia	24-Jul-09	31-Mar-21	IDR	0	68	1,125	1,722	529	-	100%	1,292	15	8	8	-
31	Wipro Do Brasil Serviços Ltda (formerly IVIA Servicos de Informatica Ltda)[(c)]	13-Aug-20	31-Dec-20	BRL	14	75	133	351	144	-	100%	1,148	124	26	98	-
32	Wipro 4C NV [(d)]	10-Aug-20	31-Jan-21	EUR	89	371	(138)	1,791	1,558	-	100%	1,139	(265)	*	(265)	-
33	Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH (formerly known as Cellent GmbH)	15-Jan-16	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	6	657	825	162	-	100%	1,109	84	21	63	-
34	Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited)[(d)]	10-Aug-20	31-Jan-21	GBP	100	*	(81)	479	560	-	100%	1,101	(219)	*	(219)	-
35	Wipro Portugal SA	30-Jun-06	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	3,795	791	4,481	295	-	100%	1,014	(2,244)	(36)	(2,281)	-

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
36	Wipro Appirio UK Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd)	23-Nov-16	31-Mar-21	GBP	101	*	(637)	273	910	-	100%	923	(54)	(3)	(51)	-
37	Women's Business Park Technologies Ltd.	26-Oct-17	31-Mar-21	SAR	19	73	73	771	625	-	37%	823	183	20	163	-
38	Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited	9-Jan-18	31-Mar-21	BDT	1	366	75	1,423	983	-	100%	783	(139)	9	(149)	-
39	Wipro Doha LLC	26-Feb-14	31-Mar-21	QAR	20	4	203	459	252	-	49%	758	(58)	(6)	(64)	-
40	Designit Denmark A/S	13-Sep-90	31-Mar-21	DKK	12	14	751	921	156	-	100%	593	(65)	(24)	(42)	-
41	Designit North America, Inc. (formerly known as Cooper Software Inc.)	23-Oct-17	31-Mar-21	USD	73	15	(1,209)	260	1,454	-	100%	574	(225)	38	(264)	-
42	Designit Oslo A/S	1-Dec-06	31-Mar-21	NOK	9	1	120	219	97	-	100%	532	65	14	52	-
43	Wipro 4C Consulting France SAS (formerly known as 4C Consulting France)(d)	10-Aug-20	31-Jan-21	EUR	89	74	(47)	376	348	-	100%	525	(84)	-	(84)	-
44	Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV	30-Jun-06	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	3,238	2,334	12,566	6,995	-	100%	507	(104)	(17)	(121)	-
45	Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited (e)	15-Dec-20	31-Mar-21	INR	1	2	115	286	169	3	100%	472	(70)	(30)	(40)	-
46	Wipro Appirio, K.K(formerly known as Appirio, K.K)	23-Nov-16	31-Mar-21	JPY	1	6	(198)	288	480	-	100%	468	(4)	(14)	10	-
47	Designit A/S	31-May-13	31-Mar-21	DKK	12	115	112	2,149	1,921	-	100%	456	(2,035)	3	(2,038)	-
48	Wipro Appirio UK Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd)	23-Nov-16	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	87	105	264	71	-	100%	442	152	12	140	-
49	Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	14-May-12	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	*	225	403	178	-	100%	426	(37)	*	(38)	-
50	Wipro 4C Danmark ApS (formerly known as 4C Danmark ApS) (d)	10-Aug-20	31-Jan-21	DKK	12	1	(118)	106	222	-	100%	364	(68)	-	(68)	-
51	Wipro Technology Chile SPA	19-Dec-11	31-Mar-21	CLP	0	285	(290)	301	306	-	100%	361	(13)	3	(16)	-
52	Designit Spain Digital SL	4-Nov-10	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	*	39	105	66	-	100%	342	(186)	44	(230)	-
53	Healthplan Services Insurance Agency, LLC	29-Feb-16	31-Dec-20	USD	73	*	253	254	*	-	100%	306	90	-	90	-

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
54	Wipro (Thailand) Co, Limited	30-Jul-07	31-Mar-21	THB	2	241	269	526	16	-	100%	269	9	9	*	-
55	Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. W.L.L (formerly known as Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C.)	28-Oct-09	31-Mar-21	BHD	194	10	511	591	70	-	100%	261	(28)	-	(28)	-
56	Designit T.L.V Ltd.	1-Mar-05	31-Mar-21	ILS	22	*	131	171	40	-	100%	258	(31)	-	(31)	-
57	Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	15-Aug-12	31-Mar-21	NGN	0	3	143	622	477	-	100%	250	53	19	34	-
58	Wipro IT Services S.R.L	1-Nov-18	31-Mar-21	RON	17	1	88	156	68	-	100%	235	82	15	67	-
59	Wipro Technologies WT Sociedad Anonima	15-Oct-10	31-Mar-21	CRC	0	*	(599)	279	878	-	100%	234	(139)	*	(139)	-
60	MechWorks S.R.L.	1-Oct-19	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	1	59	173	113	-	100%	232	132	46	86	-
61	Wipro Technologies SA	22-Apr-08	31-Dec-20	ARS	1	150	7	323	165	-	100%	217	(63)	(12)	(51)	-
62	International TechneGroup Ltd.	1-Oct-19	31-Mar-21	GBP	101	*	44	176	132	-	100%	202	(58)	(6)	(51)	-
63	Cloudsocius DMCC [(d)]	10-Aug-20	31-Jan-21	AED	20	1	(83)	101	184	-	100%	181	(58)	-	(58)	-
64	Designit Sweden AB	11-Jun-07	31-Mar-21	SEK	8	1	4	23	19	-	100%	174	(203)	4	(207)	-
65	Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC) [(b)]	25-Feb-21	31-Mar-21	USD	73	-	587	967	380	-	100%	168	5	2	2	-
66	Wipro Technologies Peru SAC	15-Aug-12	31-Mar-21	PEN	19	36	107	231	88	-	100%	163	(3)	(5)	2	-
67	Wipro Do Brasil Sistemetas De Informatica Ltd	22-Aug-14	31-Dec-20	BRL	14	20	2	341	320	-	100%	155	32	1	31	-
68	Designit Tokyo Ltd	6-May-13	31-Mar-21	JPY	1	11	(116)	84	189	-	100%	153	(43)	11	(54)	-
69	Wipro 4C Nederland B.V.	10-Aug-20	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	2	26	106	78	-	100%	112	20	4	16	-
70	Wipro Designit Services Limited (formerly known as Rational Interaction Limited)	21-Feb-20	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	*	29	30	1	-	100%	109	8	1	7	-
71	Wipro Insurance Solutions, LLC	30-Nov-12	31-Mar-21	USD	73	29	134	203	39	-	100%	107	(15)	(8)	(7)	-
72	Designit Germany GmbH	7-Nov-07	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	2	(464)	118	580	-	100%	103	(133)	-	(133)	-

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
73	Wipro Technologies Limited	8-Feb-08	31-Mar-2021	RUB	1	10	207	233	17	-	100%	71	6	*	6	-
74	Wipro Shanghai Limited	27-Apr-04	31-Dec-20	CNY	11	120	329	524	75	-	100%	58	7	-	7	-
75	Designit Colombia S A S	21-Dec-15	31-Dec-20	COP	0	56	(94)	26	64	-	100%	46	(40)	2	(41)	-
76	ITI Proficiency Ltd	1-Oct-19	31-Mar-21	ILS	22	*	(83)	20	103	-	100%	45	(57)	-	(57)	-
77	Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions Americas, LLC	30-Apr-12	31-Mar-21	USD	73	2	(7)	58	62	-	100%	40	606	197	410	-
78	Wipro Information Technology Kazakhstan LLP	27-Sep-06	31-Mar-21	KZT	0	5	(18)	140	153	-	100%	38	17	(17)	*	-
79	Wipro Travel Services Limited	10-Jun-96	31-Mar-21	INR	1	1	122	356	234	-	100%	21	(19)	*	(20)	-
80	Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd (f)	21-Feb-20	31-Mar-21	AUD	56	*	(18)	-	18	-	100%	12	1	^	1	-
81	Wipro Technologies SDN BHD	16-Nov-06	31-Mar-21	MYR	18	*	5	7	2	-	100%	4	(1)	-	(1)	-
82	Designit Peru S.A.C	1-Sep-16	31-Mar-21	PEN	19	2	(85)	-	83	-	100%	2	(25)	18	(43)	-
83	Wipro IT Services, LLC	6-Apr-15	31-Mar-21	USD	73	73,895	(51,537)	47,990	25,633	-	100%	-	(1,573)	-	(1,573)	-
84	Wipro Poland Sp Z.o.o.	1-Jul-08	31-Mar-21	PLN	18	1	34	48	14	-	100%	-	(4)	13	(17)	-
85	Wipro Holdings Investment Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	23-Mar-17	31-Dec-20	USD	73	1	27,039	27,043	2	-	100%	-	630	57	573	-
86	Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	17-Sep-07	31-Dec-20	USD	73	2,010	39,128	42,131	993	-	100%	-	633	67	566	-
87	Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE (g)	22-May-08	31-Mar-21	EGP	5	4	(135)	27	158	-	100%	-	*	-	*	-
88	Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited	30-Oct-82	31-Mar-21	INR	1	1	47	49	*	-	100%	-	3	1	2	-
89	Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.	13-Jun-13	31-Dec-20	VEF	0	*	(3)	-	3	-	100%	-	(3)	-	(3)	-
90	Wipro Financials services UK Ltd.	30-Apr-12	31-Mar-21	GBP	101	*	1	2	2	-	100%	-	53	*	53	-
91	Wipro UK Limited	1-Jun-11	31-Mar-21	GBP	101	71	86	223	66	-	100%	-	(3)	*	(3)	-
92	Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme SPV (Rf) (Pty) Ltd	17-Jan-14	31-Mar-21	ZAR	5	679	1	680	*	-	100%	-	*	-	(0)	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Subsidiary	Date of becoming the subsidiary/ acquisition	Reporting period	Reporting Currency	Exchange rate as on Mar 31, 2021/ Jan 31, 2021/ Dec 31, 2020	Share capital (n)	Reserves & Surplus (n)	Total Assets (n)	Total Liabilities excluding (6) & (7) (n)	Investments (m) & (n)	% of Holding	Turnover (n)	Profit before taxation (n)	Provision for taxation (n)	Profit after taxation (n)	Proposed Dividend (incl. dividend tax) (n)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
93	International Technegroup S.R.L	1-Oct-19	31-Mar-21	EUR	86	22	357	381	2	-	100%	-	118	3	116	-
94	Wipro Europe Limited	1-Jun-11	31-Mar-21	GBP	101	10	111	121	*	-	100%	-	*	*	(0)	-
95	Wipro Corporate Technologies Ghana Limited	9-Jul-14	31-Mar-21	GHS	13	30	*	31	1	-	100%	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	-
96	Wipro IT Services Ukraine, LLC	6-Oct-14	31-Mar-21	UAH	3	5	(5)	5	5	-	100%	-	(1)	-	(1)	-
97	Rainbow Software LLC	10-Jan-16	31-Dec-20	IQD	0	*	(6)	*	6	-	100%	-	(2)	-	(2)	-
98	Wipro Overseas IT Services Pvt Ltd.	12-May-15	31-Mar-21	INR	1	*	*	*	*	-	100%	-	*	*	*	-
99	Wipro US Foundation[h]	25-Jan-19	31-Mar-21	USD	73	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-

Part B - Associates and Joint Ventures

Name of the associates/Joint Ventures	Latest audited Balance Sheet date	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	No. of shares held by the Company in Associate on the year end	Amont of investment in Associates	Extent of Holding (in percentage)	Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	Networth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit or Loss for the year	
									Considered in Consolidation	Not Considered in Consolidation
Drivestream	31-Dec- 19	12-Jun-17	94,527 Series A Preferred Stock 27,865 common stock 190,525 Series B Preferred stock	USD 9,480,032	43.75%	Extent of equity holding in the associate company exceeds 20%	Not Applicable	(USD 1,790,043)	USD 259,794	USD 334,021
Denim Group Ltd. [i]	31-Dec- 19	1-Mar-18	510 Series A Preferred Units	USD 8,633,333	33.33%	Extent of equity holding in the associate company exceeds 20%	Not Applicable	USD 1,895,062	USD 1,492,348	USD 2,985,144
Denim Group Management, LLC [i]	-	1-Mar-18	500 Membership Units	USD 200,000	33.00%	Extent of equity holding in the associate company exceeds 20%	Not Applicable	-	-	-

Note:

(a) Wipro do Brasil Servicos de Tecnologia S.A was merged with and into Wipro Do Brasil Technologia Ltda, effective April 1, 2021.

(b) Wipro VLSI Design Services India Private Limited (Formerly known as Eximius Design India Private Limited), and Wipro VLSI Design Services LLC (Formerly known as Eximius Design LLC) were acquired on February 24 and 25, 2021, respectively.

(c) Wipro Do Brasil Serviços Ltda (formerly IVIA Servicos de Informatica Ltda) was acquired on August 14, 2020.

(d) Wipro 4C NV, Wipro Weare4C UK Limited, Wipro 4C Consulting France SAS, Wipro 4C Danmark ApS, Cloudsocius DMCC, and Wipro 4C Nederland B.V., were acquired on August 10, 2020.

(e) 83.4% stake in Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited was acquired on December 15, 2020. The remaining 16.6% equity stake will be acquired subject to and after receipt of certain regulatory approvals/confirmations.

(f) Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd. Was deregistered effective May 30, 2021

(g) Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE has been put into liquidation with effect from September 30, 2016.

(h) Wipro US Foundation is yet to start operations.

(i) Entire stake in Denim Group Ltd. and Denim Group Management, LLC was sold on June 1, 2021 for a consideration of US$ 22.42 million.

(j) Capco group was acquired by the Company on April 29, 2021.

(k) IT units of Metro AG, namely METRO-NOM GMBH and METRO Systems Romania S.R.L. were taken over effective April 1, 2021.

(l) Cellent GmbH, Germany was merged with and into Wipro Technologies GmbH, Germany effective November 3, 2020.

(m) Investments excludes investments in subsidiaries and associates

(n) Indian rupee equivalents of the figures in foreign currencies of accounts of the subsidiary entities are based on the exchange rates as of the respective reporting period end dates

(*) Value is less than One Million Rupees

Rishad A. Premji
Chairman

M. K. Sharma
Director

Thierry Delaporte
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Jatin P Dalal
Chief Financial Officer

M. Sanaulla Khan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
June 9, 2021

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Wipro Limited

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Wipro Limited and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2021, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended March 31, 2021, in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 9, 2021, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 3 and 3(viii) to the financial statements, the Company has changed its method of accounting for leases in fiscal year 2020 due to adoption of International Financial Reporting Standard 16, *Leases*.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Fixed price contracts using the percentage of completion method - Refer Notes 2 (iv)(a), 3(xiv)B and 24 to the financial statements.

Critical Audit Matter Description

Revenue from fixed-price contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method.

Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The estimation of total project costs involves significant judgment and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information. In addition, provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated project costs.

We identified the revenue recognition for fixed price contracts where the percentage-of-completion method is used as a critical audit matter because of the significant judgment involved in estimating the efforts to complete such contracts.

This estimate has a high inherent uncertainty and requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred to-date and estimates of efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance obligations over the lives of the contracts.

This required a high degree of auditor judgment in evaluating the audit evidence supporting the application of the input method used to recognize revenue and a higher extent of audit effort to evaluate the reasonableness of the total estimated amount of revenue recognized on fixed-price contracts.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to estimates of efforts to complete for fixed-price contracts accounted using the percentage-of-completion method included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls relating to (1) recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance obligations, and (2) access and application controls pertaining to time recording and allocation systems, which prevents unauthorised changes to recording of efforts incurred.
- We evaluated management's ability to reasonably estimate the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation by comparing actual information to estimates for performance obligations that have been fulfilled.
- We selected a sample of fixed price contracts with customers accounted using percentage-of-completion method and performed the following:
  - o Read the contract and based on the terms and conditions evaluated whether recognizing revenue over time was appropriate, and the contract was included in management's calculation of revenue over time.
  - o Evaluated other information that supported the estimates of the progress towards satisfying the performance obligation.
  - o Evaluated the appropriateness of and consistency in the application of management's policies and methodologies to estimate progress towards satisfying the performance obligation.
  - o Compared efforts incurred with Company's estimate of efforts incurred to date to identify significant variations and evaluate whether those variations have been considered appropriately in estimating the remaining efforts to complete the contract.
  - o Tested the estimate for consistency with the status of delivery of milestones and customer acceptances to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require changes in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations.

Allowance for credit losses Refer Notes 2(iv)(g), 3(x)(A), 9 and 25 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considered current and anticipated future economic conditions on the basis of the credit reports and other related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future and has taken into account estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID-19.

We identified allowance for credit losses as a critical audit matter because of the significant judgment involved in calculating the expected credit losses. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort when performing audit procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of management's estimate of the expected credit losses.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the allowance for credit losses for trade receivables, unbilled receivables and contract assets included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the (1) development of the methodology for the allowance for credit losses, including consideration of the current and estimated future economic conditions, (2) completeness and accuracy of information used in the estimation of probability of default, and (3) computation of the allowance for credit losses.
- For a sample of customers we tested the input data such as credit reports and other credit related information used in estimating the probability of default by comparing them to external and internal sources of information.
- We evaluated the incorporation of the applicable assumptions into the estimate of expected credit losses and tested the mathematical accuracy and computation of the allowances by using the same input data used by the Company.
- We evaluated the qualitative adjustment to the historical loss rates, including assessing the basis for the adjustments and the reasonableness of the significant assumptions.

/s/ Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Bengaluru, India
June 9, 2021

We have served as the Company's auditor since fiscal 2018.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021 Convenience translation into US dollar in millions (unaudited) Refer to Note 2(iii)
ASSETS				
Goodwill	6	131,012	139,127	1,902
Intangible assets	6	16,362	13,085	179
Property, plant and equipment	4	81,120	85,192	1,165
Right-of-Use assets	5	16,748	16,420	225
Financial assets				
Derivative assets	19	-	16	^
Investments	8	9,302	10,576	145
Trade receivables	9	6,049	4,358	60
Other financial assets	12	5,881	6,088	83
Investments accounted for using the equity method	8	1,383	1,464	20
Deferred tax assets	21	6,005	1,664	23
Non-current tax assets		11,414	14,323	196
Other non-current assets	13	11,935	15,935	217
Total non-current assets		**297,211**	**308,248**	**4,215**
Inventories	10	1,865	1,064	15
Financial assets				
Derivative assets	19	3,025	4,064	56
Investments	8	189,635	175,707	2,402
Cash and cash equivalents	11	144,499	169,793	2,321
Trade receivables	9	104,474	94,298	1,289
Unbilled receivables		25,209	27,124	371
Other financial assets	12	8,614	7,245	99
Contract assets		17,143	16,507	226
Current tax assets		2,882	2,461	34
Other current assets	13	22,505	24,923	340
Total current assets		**519,851**	**523,186**	**7,153**
TOTAL ASSETS		**817,062**	**831,434**	**11,368**
EQUITY				
Share capital		11,427	10,958	150
Share premium		1,275	714	10
Retained earnings		476,103	466,692	6,381
Share-based payment reserve		1,550	3,071	42
SEZ Re-investment reserve		43,804	41,154	563
Other components of equity		23,299	30,506	418
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company		**557,458**	**553,095**	**7,564**
Non-controlling interest		1,875	1,498	20
TOTAL EQUITY		**559,333**	**554,593**	**7,584**

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
				Convenience translation into US dollar in millions (unaudited) Refer to Note 2(iii)
LIABILITIES				
Financial liabilities				
Loans and borrowings	14	4,840	7,458	102
Derivative liabilities	19	138	-	-
Lease liabilities	14	12,638	13,513	185
Other financial liabilities	16	151	2,291	31
Deferred tax liabilities	21	2,825	4,633	63
Non-current tax liabilities		13,205	11,069	151
Other non-current liabilities	17	7,537	7,835	107
Provisions	18	2	2	^
Total non-current liabilities		**41,336**	**46,801**	**639**
Financial liabilities				
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	14	73,202	75,874	1,037
Derivative liabilities	19	7,231	1,070	15
Trade payables and accrued expenses	15	78,129	78,870	1,078
Lease liabilities	14	6,560	7,669	105
Other financial liabilities	16	899	1,470	20
Contract liabilities		18,775	22,535	308
Current tax liabilities		11,731	17,324	237
Other current liabilities	17	19,254	24,552	336
Provisions	18	612	676	9
Total current liabilities		**216,393**	**230,040**	**3,145**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**257,729**	**276,841**	**3,784**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**817,062**	**831,434**	**11,368**
^ Value is less than 1				

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Income

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
					Convenience translation into US dollar in millions (unaudited) Refer to Note 2(iii)
Revenues	24	585,845	610,232	619,430	8,469
Cost of revenues	25	(413,033)	(436,085)	(423,205)	(5,786)
Gross profit		**172,812**	**174,147**	**196,225**	**2,683**
Selling and marketing expenses	25	(44,510)	(42,907)	(41,400)	(566)
General and administrative expenses	25	(35,951)	(29,823)	(34,686)	(474)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	28	3,215	3,169	2,995	41
Other operating income/(loss), net	26	**4,344**	**1,144**	**(81)**	**(1)**
		(229)	(326)	1,436	29
Results from operating activities		**99,910**	**105,730**	**123,053**	**1,683**
Finance expenses	27	(7,375)	(7,328)	(5,088)	(70)
Finance and other income	28	22,923	24,081	20,912	286
Share of net profit /(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method	8	(43)	29	130	2
Profit before tax		**115,415**	**122,512**	**139,007**	**1,901**
Income tax expense	21	(25,242)	(24,799)	(30,345)	(415)
Profit for the year		**90,173**	**97,713**	**108,662**	**1,486**
Profit attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		90,031	97,218	107,946	1,476
Non-controlling interest		142	495	716	10
Profit for the year		**90,173**	**97,713**	**108,662**	**1,486**
Earnings per equity share:	29				
Attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Basic		14.99	16.67	19.11	0.26
Diluted		14.95	16.62	19.07	0.26
Weighted average number of equity shares					
used in computing earnings per equity share					
Basic		6,007,376,837	5,833,384,018	5,649,265,885	5,649,265,885
Diluted		6,022,304,367	5,847,823,239	5,661,657,822	5,661,657,822
^ Value is less than 1					

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021
				Convenience translation into US dollar in millions (unaudited) Refer to Note 2(iii)
Profit for the year	**90,173**	**97,713**	**108,662**	**1,486**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, net	235	(1,050)	223	3
Net change in fair value of investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI	(464)	724	1,216	17
	(229)	**(326)**	**1,439**	**20**
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods				
Foreign currency translation differences				
Translation difference relating to foreign operations	3,238	8,447	(656)	(9)
Net change in fair value of hedges of net investment in foreign operations	(287)	-	-	-
Reclassification of foreign currency translation differences to profit and loss on sale of hosted data center services, Workday business and Cornerstone OnDemand business	(4,210)	-	-	-
Net change in time value of option contracts designated as cash flow hedges	463	(520)	52	1
Net change in intrinsic value of option contracts designated as cash flow hedges	811	(1,558)	958	13
Net change in fair value of forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges	1,255	(2,652)	3,035	41
Net change in fair value of investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	(18)	1,222	1,851	25
	1,252	**4,939**	**5,240**	**71**
Total other comprehensive income, net of taxes	1,023	4,613	6,679	91
Total comprehensive income for the year	**91,196**	**102,326**	**115,341**	**1,577**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Company	90,945	101,673	114,678	1,568
Non-controlling interest	251	653	663	9
	91,196	**102,326**	**115,341**	**1,577**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Number of Shares*	Share capital, fully paid-up	Share premium	Retained earnings	Share-based payment reserve	SEZ Re-investment reserve	Other components of equity: Foreign currency translation reserve	Other components of equity: Cash flow hedging reserve	Other components of equity: Other reserves**	Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
As at April 1, 2018	**4,523,784,491**	**9,048**	**800**	**453,265**	**1,772**	**-**	**16,618**	**(114)**	**1,547**	**482,936**	**2,410**	**485,346**
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 15 ##	-	-	-	(2,279)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,279)	-	(2,279)
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2018	4,523,784,491	9,048	800	450,986	1,772	-	16,618	(114)	1,547	480,657	2,410	483,067
Comprehensive income for the year												
Profit for the year	-	-	-	90,031	-	-	-	-	-	90,031	142	90,173
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,368)	2,529	(247)	914	109	1,023
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**90,031**	**-**	**-**	**(1,368)**	**2,529**	**(247)**	**90,945**	**251**	**91,196**
Transaction with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity												
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	1,681,717	4	528	-	(528)	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Issue of shares by controlled trust on exercise of options	-	-	-	565	(565)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	(28,565)	-	28,565	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend paid (including dividend tax thereon) #	-	-	-	(5,434)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,434)	-	(5,434)
Bonus issue of equity shares #	1,508,469,180	3,016	(795)	(1,454)	-	-	-	-	(767)	-	-	-
Loss of control in subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(52)	(52)
Infusion of capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
Compensation cost related to employee share-based payment	-	-	-	6	1,938	-	-	-	-	1,944	-	1,944
Total transactions with owners of the Company	**1,510,150,897**	**3,020**	**(267)**	**(34,882)**	**845**	**28,565**	**-**	**-**	**(767)**	**(3,486)**	**(24)**	**(3,510)**
As at March 31, 2019	**6,033,935,388**	**12,068**	**533**	**506,135**	**2,617**	**28,565**	**15,250**	**2,415**	**533**	**568,116**	**2,637**	**570,753**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Number of Shares*	Share capital, fully paid-up	Share premium	Retained earnings	Share-based payment reserve	SEZ Re-investment reserve	Other components of equity: Foreign currency translation reserve	Other components of equity: Cash flow hedging reserve	Other components of equity: Other reserves**	Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
As at April 1, 2019	**6,033,935,388**	**12,068**	**533**	**506,135**	**2,617**	**28,565**	**15,250**	**2,415**	**533**	**568,116**	**2,637**	**570,753**
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 16 ##	-	-	-	(872)	-	-	-	-	-	**(872)**	-	**(872)**
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2019	6,033,935,388	12,068	533	505,263	2,617	28,565	15,250	2,415	533	**567,244**	2,637	**569,881**
Comprehensive income for the year												
Profit for the year	-	-	-	97,218	-	-	-	-	-	**97,218**	495	**97,713**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,289	(4,730)	896	**4,455**	158	**4,613**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**97,218**	**-**	**-**	**8,289**	**(4,730)**	**896**	**101,673**	**653**	**102,326**
Transaction with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity												
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	2,498,925	5	742	-	(742)	-	-	-	-	**5**	-	**5**
Buyback of equity shares #	(323,076,923)	(646)	-	(105,000)	-	-	-	-	646	**(105,000)**	-	**(105,000)**
Transaction cost related to buyback of equity shares	-	-	-	(311)	-	-	-	-	-	**(311)**	-	**(311)**
Issue of shares by controlled trust on exercise of options	-	-	-	1,026	(1,026)	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Compensation cost related to employee share-based payment	-	-	-	9	1,262	-	-	-	-	**1,271**	-	**1,271**
Effect of modification of ADS RSUs from equity settled to cash settled ###	-	-	-	-	(561)	-	-	-	-	**(561)**	-	**(561)**
Transferred to special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	(15,239)	-	15,239	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Cash dividend paid (including dividend tax thereon) #	-	-	-	(6,863)	-	-	-	-	-	**(6,863)**	-	**(6,863)**
Cash dividend paid to Non-controlling interest holders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(1,415)	**(1,415)**
Total transactions with owners of the Company	**(320,577,998)**	**(641)**	**742**	**(126,378)**	**(1,067)**	**15,239**	**-**	**-**	**646**	**(111,459)**	**(1,415)**	**(112,874)**
As at March 31, 2020	**5,713,357,390**	**11,427**	**1,275**	**476,103**	**1,550**	**43,804**	**23,539**	**(2,315)**	**2,075**	**557,458**	**1,875**	**559,333**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Number of Shares*	Share capital, fully paid-up	Share premium	Retained earnings	Share-based payment reserve	SEZ Re-investment reserve	Other components of equity: Foreign currency translation reserve	Other components of equity: Cash flow hedging reserve	Other components of equity: Other reserves**	Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
As at April 1, 2020	**5,713,357,390**	**11,427**	**1,275**	**476,103**	**1,550**	**43,804**	**23,539**	**(2,315)**	**2,075**	**557,458**	**1,875**	**559,333**
Comprehensive income for the year												
Profit for the year	-	-	-	107,946	-	-	-	-	-	**107,946**	716	**108,662**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	(603)	4,045	3,290	**6,732**	(53)	**6,679**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**107,946**	**-**	**-**	**(603)**	**4,045**	**3,290**	**114,678**	**663**	**115,341**
Transaction with owners of the Company, recognized directly in equity												
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	3,281,165	6	866	-	(866)	-	-	-	-	**6**	-	**6**
Buyback of equity shares, including tax thereon #	(237,500,000)	(475)	(1,427)	(115,018)	-	-	-	-	475	**(116,445)**	-	**(116,445)**
Transaction cost related to buyback of equity shares	-	-	-	(199)	-	-	-	-	-	**(199)**	-	**(199)**
Issue of shares by controlled trust on exercise of options *	-	-	-	662	(662)	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Effect of modification of ADS RSUs from cash settled to equity settled ###	-	-	-	-	739	-	-	-	-	**739**	-	**739**
Compensation cost related to employee share-based payment	-	-	-	7	2,310	-	-	-	-	**2,317**	-	**2,317**
Transferred from special economic zone re-investment reserve	-	-	-	2,650	-	(2,650)	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	(5,459)	-	-	-	-	-	**(5,459)**	(960)	**(6,419)**
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	(80)	**(80)**
Total transactions with owners of the Company	**(234,218,835)**	**(469)**	**(561)**	**(117,357)**	**1,521**	**(2,650)**	**-**	**-**	**475**	**(119,041)**	**(1,040)**	**(120,081)**
As at March 31, 2021	**5,479,138,555**	**10,958**	**714**	**466,692**	**3,071**	**41,154**	**22,936**	**1,730**	**5,840**	**553,095**	**1,498**	**554,593**
Convenience translation into US dollar in millions (unaudited) Refer to Note 2(iii)		**150**	**10**	**6,381**	**42**	**563**	**314**	**24**	**80**	**7,564**	**20**	**7,584**

* Includes 27,353,853, 22,746,081 and 19,401,215 treasury shares held as at March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively by a controlled trust.
2,599,183, 4,607,772 and 3,344,866 shares have been transferred by the controlled trust to eligible employees on exercise of options during the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.
** Refer to Note 20
# Refer to Note 22
Refer to Note 3
Refer to Note 30

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021 Convenience translation into US dollar in millions (unaudited) Refer to Note 2(iii)
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Profit for the year	90,173	97,713	108,662	1,486
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the year to net cash generated from operating activities:				
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment, net	(309)	(11)	(516)	(7)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment expense	19,474	20,862	27,656	378
Unrealized exchange (gain)/ loss, net and exchange (gain)/ loss on borrowings	(546)	6,376	(2,251)	(31)
Share-based compensation expense	1,938	1,262	2,310	32
Share of net (profit) /loss of associates accounted for using the equity method	43	(29)	(130)	(2)
Income tax expense	25,242	24,799	30,345	415
Finance and other income, net of finance expense	(17,371)	(18,945)	(16,614)	(227)
(Gain)/loss from sale of business and loss of control in subsidiary, net	(4,344)	(1,144)	81	1
Changes in operating assets and liabilities; net of effects from acquisitions:				
Trade receivables	1,392	(3,327)	12,848	176
Unbilled receivables and Contract assets	4,580	(3,561)	(1,062)	(15)
Inventories	(566)	2,085	803	11
Other assets	(6,909)	(80)	931	13
Trade payables, accrued expenses, other liabilities and provisions	20,844	(12,401)	5,698	78
Contract liabilities	7,824	(6,572)	3,704	51
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	**141,465**	**107,027**	**172,465**	**2,359**
Income taxes paid, net	(25,149)	(6,384)	(24,915)	(341)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**116,316**	**100,643**	**147,550**	**2,018**
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(22,781)	(23,497)	(19,577)	(268)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,940	1,270	753	10
Purchase of investments	(930,614)	(1,178,247)	(1,172,251)	(16,027)
Proceeds from sale of investments	954,954	1,212,826	1,189,059	16,257
Proceeds from sale of hosted data center services business and loss of control in subsidiary, net of related expenses and cash	26,103	-	-	-
Payment for business acquisitions including deposits and escrow, net of cash acquired	-	(10,003)	(9,873)	(135)
Proceeds from sale of business	-	7,459	-	-
Interest received	20,163	23,837	19,624	268
Dividend received	361	367	4	^
Net cash generated from investing activities	**50,126**	**34,012**	**7,739**	**105**

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2021 Convenience translation into US dollar in millions (unaudited) Refer to Note 2(iii)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares/shares pending allotment	4	14	6	^
Repayment of loans and borrowings	(104,039)	(132,380)	(97,206)	(1,329)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	65,161	106,342	103,418	1,414
Repayment of lease liabilities	-	(6,784)	(8,660)	(118)
Payment for deferred contingent consideration in respect of business combination	(265)	-	-	-
Payment for buyback of equity shares, including transaction cost	-	(105,311)	(95,199)	(1,302)
Payment of tax on buyback of equity shares	-	-	(21,445)	(293)
Interest paid	(4,796)	(4,601)	(3,335)	(46)
Payment of cash dividend	(4,504)	(5,689)	(5,459)	(75)
Payment of tax on cash dividend	(930)	(1,174)	-	-
Payment of cash dividend to Non-controlling interest holders	-	(1,415)	(960)	(13)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(49,369)**	**(150,998)**	**(128,840)**	**(1,762)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	117,073	(16,343)	26,449	361
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	526	1,922	(890)	(12)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	40,926	158,525	144,104	1,970
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 11)	**158,525**	**144,104**	**169,663**	**2,319**

Refer to Note 14 for supplementary information on the consolidated statement of cash flows.

^ Value is less than 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(₹ in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company overview

Wipro Limited ("**Wipro**" or the "**Parent Company**"), together with its subsidiaries and controlled trusts (collectively, "**we**", "**us**", "**our**", "**the Company**" or the "**Group**") is a global information technology ("**IT**"), consulting and business process services ("**BPS**") company.

Wipro is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is Wipro Limited, Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road, Bengaluru – 560 035, Karnataka, India. The Company has its primary listing with BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. The Company's American Depository Shares ("**ADS**") representing equity shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Company's Board of Directors authorized these consolidated financial statements for issue on June 9, 2021.

2. Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards and its interpretations ("**IFRS**"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"). All accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except for new accounting standards adopted by the Company.

The consolidated financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in IAS 1*(revised)*, "*Presentation of Financial Statements*". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of financial position. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, where applicable.

All amounts included in the consolidated financial statements are reported in millions of Indian rupees (₹ in millions) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant IFRS:

a. Derivative financial instruments,

b. Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss,

c. The defined benefit liability/(asset) is recognized as the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets; and

d. Contingent consideration.

(iii) Convenience translation (unaudited)

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared and reported in Indian rupees, the functional currency of the Parent Company. Solely for the convenience of the readers, the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021, have been translated into United States dollars at the certified foreign exchange rate of $1 = ₹ 73.14 as published by Federal Reserve Board of Governors on March 31, 2021. No representation is made that the Indian rupee amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into United States dollars at such a rate or any other rate. Due to rounding off, the translated numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals.

(iv) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are included in the following notes:

a) **Revenue recognition**: The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and is distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or service is combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

to separately identifiable performance obligation deliverables based on their relative stand-alone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price. The Company uses the percentage of completion of method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method of accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, revenue recognized, profit and timing of revenue for remaining performance obligations are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. Volume discounts are recorded as a reduction of revenue. When the amount of discount varies with the levels of revenue, volume discount is recorded based on estimate of future revenue from the customer.

b) **Impairment testing**: Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life recognized on business combination are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit to which an asset pertain is less than the carrying value. The Company assesses acquired intangible assets with finite useful life for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation of value in use of an asset or a cash generating unit involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which include turnover, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

c) **Income taxes**: The major tax jurisdictions for the Company are India and the United States of America. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

d) **Deferred taxes**: Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could reduce in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

e) **Business combinations**: In accounting for business combinations, judgment is required in identifying whether an identifiable intangible asset is to be recorded separately from goodwill. Additionally, estimating the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets acquired (including useful life estimates), liabilities assumed, and contingent consideration assumed involves management judgment. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management. Changes in these judgments, estimates, and assumptions can materially affect the results of operations.

f) **Defined benefit plans and compensated absences**: The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

g) **Expected credit losses on financial assets:** The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

inputs to the expected credit loss calculation based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

h) **Measurement of fair value of non-marketable equity investments:** These instruments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of investments is determined using the market and income approaches. The market approach includes the use of financial metrics and ratios of comparable companies, such as revenue, earnings, comparable performance multiples, recent financial rounds and the level of marketability of the investments. The selection of comparable companies requires management judgment and is based on number of factors, including comparable company sizes, growth rates, and development stages. The income approach includes the use of discounted cash flow model, which requires significant estimates regarding the investees' revenue, costs, and discount rates based on the risk profile of comparable companies. Estimates of revenue and costs are developed using available historical and forecast data.

i) **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. 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. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

j) **Useful lives of intangible assets**: The Company amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life is estimated 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 assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

k) **Leases:** IFRS 16 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend lease is included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee would exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option upon occurrence of either a significant event or change in circumstances that are within the control of the lessee.

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

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

m) **Other estimates**: The share-based compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. Fair valuation of derivative hedging instruments designated as cash flow hedges involves significant estimates relating to the occurrence of forecasted transactions.

n) **Uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19:** In assessing the recoverability of receivables including unbilled receivables, contract assets and contract costs, goodwill, intangible assets, and certain investments, the Company has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements including credit reports and economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used herein. Based on the current indicators of future economic conditions, the Company expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets.

The Company bases its assessment on the belief that the probability of occurrence of forecasted

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

transactions is not impacted by COVID-19. The Company has considered the effect of changes, if any, in both counterparty credit risk and its own credit risk while assessing hedge effectiveness and measuring hedge ineffectiveness and continues to believe that COVID-19 has no impact on effectiveness of its hedges.

The impact of COVID-19 remains uncertain and may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

3. Significant accounting policies

(i) Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries and controlled trusts

The Company determines the basis of control in line with the requirements of *IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements*. Subsidiaries and controlled trusts are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when the parent has power over the entity, it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries and controlled trusts are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

All intra-Group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interests in the net assets (excluding goodwill) of consolidated subsidiaries are identified separately from the Company's equity. The interest of non-controlling shareholders may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition to acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interest is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interest's share of subsequent changes in equity. Total comprehensive income is attributed to non-controlling interests even if it results in the non-controlling interest having a deficit balance.

Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investments accounted for using the equity method are entities in respect of which, the Company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Generally, a Company has a significant influence if it holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting power of another entity. Investments in such entities are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognized at cost. The carrying amount of investment is increased/ decreased to recognize investors share of profit or loss of the investee after the acquisition date.

Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

Assets and liabilities of disposal groups that are available for immediate sale and where the sale is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification are considered and classified as assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Parent Company.

(iii) Foreign currency transactions and translation

a) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from translation at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results of operating activities except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. Gains/(losses), net, relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported within finance expense. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets measured at fair value at the reporting date, such as equities classified as financial instruments

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are included in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

b) Foreign operations

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations that have a functional currency other than Indian rupees are translated into Indian rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and held in foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR), a component of equity, except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interest. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount recognized in FCTR is transferred to the consolidated statement of income as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

c) Others

Foreign currency differences arising on the translation or settlement of a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the FCTR to the extent the hedge is effective. To the extent the hedge is ineffective, such differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

When the hedged part of a net investment is disposed of, the relevant amount recognized in FCTR is transferred to the consolidated statement of income as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Foreign currency differences arising from translation of intercompany receivables or payables relating to foreign operations, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of net investment in foreign operation and are recognized in FCTR.

(iv) Financial instruments

A) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets; Financial assets are derecognized when substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset have been transferred. In cases where substantial risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are neither transferred nor retained, financial assets are derecognized only when the Company has not retained control over the financial asset.
- financial liabilities which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payables and accrued expenses, lease liabilities and eligible current and non-current liabilities.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

a. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the consolidated statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are presented under borrowings within current liabilities.

b. Investments

Financial instruments measured at amortized cost:

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at amortized cost (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Debt instruments that meet the following criteria are measured at fair value through other

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

comprehensive income (FVTOCI) (except for debt instruments that are designated at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income for FVTOCI debt instruments. Other changes in fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in reserves is transferred to the consolidated statement of income.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Instruments that do not meet the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in consolidated statement of income. The gain or loss on disposal is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Interest income is recognized in the consolidated statement of income for FVTPL debt instruments. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Group's right to receive dividend is established.

Investments in equity instruments:

The Company carries certain equity instruments which are not held for trading. At initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument in other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or through statement of income (FVTPL). For investments designated to be classified as FVTOCI, movements in fair value of investments are recognized in other comprehensive income and the gain or loss is not transferred to consolidated statement of income on disposal of investments. For investments designated to be classified as FVTPL, both movements in fair value of investments and gain or loss on disposal of investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Dividends from these investments are recognized in the consolidated statement of income when the Company's right to receive dividends is established.

c. Other financial assets:

Other financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. These are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. These comprise trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

d. Trade payables, accrued expenses, and other liabilities

Trade payables, accrued expenses, and other liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For these financial instruments, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. Contingent consideration recognized in the business combination is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

B) Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets, liabilities, net investment in foreign operations and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives. The Company enters into derivative financial instruments where the counterparty is primarily a bank.

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in consolidated statement of income as cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

a. Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instruments designated as a cash flow hedge are

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

recognized in other comprehensive income and held in cash flow hedging reserve, net of taxes, a component of equity, to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, within results from operating activities. 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 hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the consolidated statement of income upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, such cumulative balance is immediately recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

b. Hedges of net investment in foreign operations

The Company designates derivative financial instruments as hedges of net investments in foreign operations. The Company also designates foreign currency denominated borrowing as a hedge of net investment in foreign operations. Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instruments and gains/(losses) on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated borrowings designated as a hedge of net investment in foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the FCTR to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results from operating activities.

c. Others

Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments neither designated as cash flow hedges nor hedges of net investment in foreign operations are recognized in the consolidated statement of income and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results from operating activities. Changes in fair value and gains/(losses), net, on settlement of foreign currency derivative instruments relating to borrowings, which have not been designated as hedges are recorded in finance expenses.

C) 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 IFRS 9. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(v) Equity and share capital

a) Share capital and Share premium

The authorized share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2021 is ₹ 25,274 divided into 12,504,500,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each, 25,000,000 preference shares of ₹ 10 each and 150,000 10% optionally convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as share premium.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company, as at the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

b) Shares held by controlled trust (Treasury shares)

The Company's equity shares held by the controlled trust, which is consolidated as a part of the Group are classified as Treasury shares. The Company has 27,353,853, 22,746,081 and 19,401,215 treasury shares as at March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. Treasury shares are recorded at acquisition cost.

c) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes. This includes Capital reserve as at March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 amounting to ₹ 1,139, ₹ 1,139, and ₹ 1,139 respectively, which is not freely available for distribution.

d) Special Economic Zone Re-Investment reserve

The SEZ Re-Investment Reserve has been created out of profit of eligible SEZ units as per provisions of section 10AA(1)(ii) of the Income–tax Act, 1961 for acquiring new plant and machinery. The said reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring plant and machinery as per the terms of Section 10AA(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This reserve is not freely available for distribution.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

e) Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve is used to record the value of equity-settled share-based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share-based payment reserve are transferred to share premium upon exercise of stock options and restricted stock unit options by employees.

f) Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, differences arising from translation of long-term inter-company receivables or payables relating to foreign operations, settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, changes in fair value of the derivative hedging instruments and gains/losses on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated borrowings designated as hedge of net investment in foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and presented within equity in the FCTR.

g) Cash flow hedging reserve

Changes in fair value of derivative hedging instruments designated and effective as a cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and presented within equity as cash flow hedging reserve.

h) Other reserves

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and presented within equity in other reserves.

Other reserves also include Capital redemption reserve, which is not freely available for distribution. As per the Companies Act, 2013, Capital redemption reserve is created when a company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013. Capital redemption reserve amounting to ₹ 1,122 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 647) is not freely available for distribution.

i) Dividend

A final dividend, including tax thereon, on common stock is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. An interim dividend, including tax thereon, is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the board of directors.

j) Buyback of equity shares

The buyback of equity shares and related transaction costs are recorded as a reduction of free reserves. Further, capital redemption reserve is created as an apportionment from retained earnings.

k) Bonus issue

For the purpose of bonus issue, the amount is transferred from capital redemption reserves, securities premium and retained earnings to the share capital.

(vi) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost.

Capital work-in-progress are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the related lease term. Term licenses are amortized over their respective contract term. Freehold land is not depreciated. The estimated useful life of assets is reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	28 to 40 years
Plant and equipment	5 to 21 years
Computer equipment and software	2 to 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Vehicles	4 to 5 years

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure 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.

Deposits and advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as at

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each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

(vii) Business combinations, Goodwill, and Intangible assets

a) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued at the date of exchange by the Company. Identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business acquisition are expensed as incurred.

The cost of an acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration measured as at the date of acquisition. Any subsequent changes to the fair value of contingent consideration classified as liabilities, other than measurement period adjustments, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

b) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of an acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recognized as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of income. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment (if any).

Goodwill associated with disposal of an operation that is part of cash-generating unit is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained, unless some other method better reflects the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of.

c) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

The amortization of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated and is included in selling and marketing expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

The estimated useful life of amortizable intangibles is reviewed and where appropriate is adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of the amortizable intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Customer-related intangibles	0.75 to 15 years
Marketing-related intangibles	3 to 10 years

(viii) Leases

On April 1, 2019, the Company adopted IFRS 16 "Leases", which applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at April 1, 2019, using modified retrospective method by recording the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to opening retained earnings.

The Company has made use of the following practical expedients available in its transition to IFRS 16: -

a) The Company will not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC-4 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the Company or modified by the Company before April 1, 2019,

b) The Company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment. Consequently, the Company has recorded its lease liability using the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application and the Right-of-use ("**RoU**") asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application,

c) The Company excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the RoU asset,

d) The Company does not recognize RoU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low-value assets on the date of initial application.

The weighted average of discount rates applied to lease liabilities as at April 1, 2019 is 5.7%.

On adoption of IFRS 16,

a) the Company has recognized RoU assets of ₹ 13,630 and corresponding lease liability of ₹ 15,379,

b) the net carrying value of assets procured under the finance lease of ₹ 1,243 (gross carrying value and

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accumulated depreciation of ₹ 3,420 and ₹ 2,177, respectively) have been reclassified from property, plant and equipment to RoU assets,

c) the obligations under finance leases of ₹ 2,002 (non-current and current obligation under finance leases | ₹ 496 and ₹ 1,506, respectively) have been reclassified to lease liabilities,

d) prepaid rent on leasehold land and other assets, which were earlier classified under "Other Assets" have been reclassified to RoU assets by ₹ 2,222.

The adoption of the new standard has resulted in a reduction of ₹ 872 in retained earnings, net of deferred tax asset of ₹ 138.

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under IFRS 16.

The Company as a lessee

The Company enters into an arrangement for lease of land, buildings, plant and equipment including computer equipment and vehicles. Such arrangements are generally for a fixed period but may have extension or termination options. The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease, at its inception. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to –

(a) control use of an identified asset,

(b) obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and

(c) direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with periods covered by an option to extend the lease, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The Company at the commencement of the lease contract recognizes a RoU asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short-term leases) and low-value assets. 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 lease term.

The cost of the RoU assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the RoU assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The RoU assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of RoU assets. The estimated useful lives of RoU assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a RoU asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the impairment of non-financial assets below.

For lease liabilities at the commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate that the Company would have to pay to borrow funds, including the consideration of factors such as the nature of the asset and location, collateral, market terms and conditions, as applicable in a similar economic environment.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the RoU assets. Where the carrying amount of the RoU asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in consolidated statement of income.

Lease liability payments are classified as cash used in financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

Leases under which the Company is a lessor are classified as a finance or operating lease. Lease contracts where all the risks and rewards are substantially transferred to the lessee are classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating lease.

For leases under which the Company is an intermediate lessor, the Company accounts for the head-lease and the sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is further classified either as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

(ix) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, including necessary provision for obsolescence. Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

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(x) Impairment

a) Financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments classified as FVTOCI, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets, finance lease receivables, and other financial assets. Expected credit loss is the difference between the contractual cash flows and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive, discounted using the effective interest rate.

Loss allowances for trade receivables, unbilled receivables, contract assets and finance lease receivables are measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. Lifetime expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes in to account, risk profiling of customers and historical credit loss experience adjusted for forward looking information. For other financial assets, expected credit loss is measured at the amount equal to twelve months expected credit loss unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition, in which case those are measured at lifetime expected credit loss.

b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment, RoU assets and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or group of assets.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually at the same time and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of cash-generating unit or groups of cash -generating units which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost of disposal ("**FVLCD**") and its value-in-use ("**VIU**"). The VIU of long-lived assets is calculated using projected future cash flows. FVLCD of a cash generating unit is computed using turnover and earnings multiples. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the consolidated statement of income. If at the reporting date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially. An impairment in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(xi) Employee benefits

Post-employment and pension plans

The Group participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as an expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, comprising actuarial gains or losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are immediately recognized in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period.

Net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate, is recognized as part of remeasurements of the defined benefit plans through other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

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The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

a. Provident fund

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. The employer and employees each make periodic contributions to the plan. A portion of the contribution is made to the approved provident fund trust managed by the Company while the remainder of the contribution is made to the government administered pension fund. The contributions to the trust managed by the Company is accounted for as a defined benefit plan as the Company is liable for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the government specified minimum rates of return.

b. Superannuation

Superannuation plan, a defined contribution scheme is administered by third party fund managers. The Company makes annual contributions based on a specified percentage of each eligible employee's salary.

c. Gratuity and Pension

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, applicable for Indian companies, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by third party fund managers.

The Company also maintains pension and similar plans for employees outside India, based on country specific regulations. These plans are partially funded, and the funds are managed by third party fund managers. The plans provide for monthly payout after retirement as per salary drawn and service period or for a lumpsum payment as set out in rules of each fund.

The Company's obligations in respect of the above plans, which are defined benefit plans, are provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognizes remeasurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

d. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits.

e. Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

f. Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

(xii) Share-based payment transactions

Selected employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments or cash settled instruments, for rendering services over a defined vesting period and for Company's performance-based stock options over the defined period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. In cases, where equity instruments are granted at a nominal exercise price, the intrinsic value on the date of grant approximates the fair value. The expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income with a corresponding increase to the share-based payment reserve, a component of equity.

The equity instruments or cash settled instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortization). The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments or cash settled instruments that will eventually vest.

Cash Settled instruments granted are re-measured by reference to the fair value at the end of each reporting

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period and at the time of vesting. The expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income with a corresponding increase to financial liability.

(xiii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, considering the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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 onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(xiv) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development, maintenance of software/hardware and related services, business process services, sale of IT and other products.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. The adoption of the new standard has resulted in a reduction of 2,279 in opening retained earnings, primarily relating to certain contract costs because these do not meet the criteria for recognition as costs to fulfil a contract.

Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved 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 to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

i. Fixed-price development contracts

Revenues from fixed-price development contracts, including software development, and integration contracts, where the performance obligations

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are satisfied over time, are recognized using the "percentage-of-completion" method. The performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company is not able to reasonably measure the progress of completion, revenue is recognized only to the extent of costs incurred, for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates as an onerous contract provision.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is an entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Unbilled receivables on other than fixed-price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional and only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

ii. Maintenance contracts

Revenues related to fixed-price maintenance contracts are recognized on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or ratably using percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customers and the cost to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive.

Revenue for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered is recognized based on our right to invoice. If our invoicing is not consistent with value delivered, revenues are recognized as the service is performed using the percentage of completion method.

In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. In such contracts, revenue is recognized with respect to the actual output achieved till date as a percentage of total contractual output. Any residual service unutilized by the customer is recognized as revenue on completion of the term.

iii. Element or Volume based contracts

Revenues and costs are recognized as the related services are rendered.

C. Products

Revenue on product sales are recognized when the customer obtains control of the specified product.

D. Others

- Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.
- The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers and penalties as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled 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.
- Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.
- The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

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- Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortized over the contract term.
- The Company recognizes contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.
- The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.
- The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.
- Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contract 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.

(xv) Finance expenses

Finance expenses comprises interest cost on borrowings, lease liabilities and net defined benefit liability, gains or losses arising on re-measurement of financial assets measured at FVTPL, gains/(losses) on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains/ (losses) on settlement of related derivative instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the effective interest method.

(xvi) Finance and other income

Finance and other income comprise interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains / (losses) on disposal of investments. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

(xvii) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of income except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amounts are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date and applicable for the period. While determining the tax provisions, the Company assesses whether each uncertain tax position is to be considered separately or together with one or more uncertain tax positions depending upon the nature and circumstances of each uncertain tax position. The Company offsets current tax assets and current 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 liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

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

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

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Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences that is expected to reverse within the tax holiday period, taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and foreign branches where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Company offsets deferred income tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities where there is a right and an intention to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

(xviii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

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

(xix) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period 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 from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

(xx) Assets held for sale

Sale of business is classified as held for sale, if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. The condition for classification as held for sale is met when disposal business is available for immediate sale and the same is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification as held for sale.

(xxi) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate line of business that has been disposed of or is held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

(xxii) Disposal of assets

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of assets is recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

New Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company effective from April 1, 2020:

Amendment to IFRS 3 - Business combinations

The International Accounting Standard Board has issued amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business Combinations', in connection with clarification of business definition, which help in determining whether an acquisition made is of a business or a group of assets. The amendment added a test that makes it easier to conclude that a Company has acquired a group of assets, rather than a business, if the value of the assets acquired is substantially all concentrated in a single asset or group of similar assets. The adoption of amendment to IFRS 3 is applicable to new acquisition on a prospective basis and did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

The IASB amended some of its requirements for hedge accounting. The amendments provide relief from potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the IBOR reform. In addition, the amendments require companies to provide additional information to investors about their hedging relationships that are directly affected by these

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uncertainties. The adoption of amendment to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 did not have any significant material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material

The IASB issued Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to update a new definition of material in IAS 1. The amendments clarify the definition of "material" and how it should be applied by including in the definition guidance that until now has featured elsewhere in IFRS Standards. The new definition clarifies that, information is considered material if omitting, misstating, or obscuring such information, could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions that the primary users of general-purpose financial statements make based on those financial statements. The definition of material in IAS 8 has been replaced by a reference to the definition of material in IAS 1. In addition, the IASB amended other Standards and the Conceptual Framework that contain a definition of material or refer to the term 'material' to ensure consistency. The adoption of the amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8 did not have any material impact on its evaluation of materiality in relation to the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases

The IASB issued amendments to IFRS 16, "Leases", provide lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. The amendments allowed the expedient to be applied to COVID-19-related rent concessions to payments originally due on or before June 30, 2021 and also require disclosure of the amount recognized in profit or loss to reflect changes in lease payments that arise from COVID-19-related rent concessions. The reporting period in which a lessee first applies the amendment, it is not required to disclose certain quantitative information required under IAS 8. Accordingly, the Company recognized ₹ 61 as reversal of lease liability in the consolidated statement of income for the year ended March 31, 2021.On March 31, 2021, the IASB has extended the relief by one year to cover rent concessions that reduce only lease payments due on or before 30 June 2022. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

New amendments not yet adopted:

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for annual periods beginning after April 1, 2020 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that could have potential impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company are:

Amendment to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued "Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)" providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangement in place at the reporting date. The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies to determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current. The amendments also clarified the classification requirements for debt a company might settle by converting it into equity. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are to be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted. The adoption of amendments to IAS 1 is not expected to have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

On May 14, 2020, the IASB issued "Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)", amending the standard regarding costs a company should include as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous. The amendment specifies that the "cost of fulfilling" a contract comprises the "costs that relate directly to the contract". Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of amendment to IAS 37 on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 – Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards - 2018-2020

On May 14, 2020, IASB amended IFRS 9 as part of its Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020. The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognize a financial liability. This amendment is effective for annual

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reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of amendment to IFRS 9 on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2)

In August 2020, the IASB issued Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Phase 2), which amends IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16. The amendments complement those issued in 2019 and focus on the effects on financial statements when a company replaces the old interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate as a result of the reform. The amendments in this final phase relate to the modification of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities, specific hedge accounting requirements, and disclosure requirements applying IFRS 7 to accompany the amendments regarding modifications and hedge accounting. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and are to be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

On February 12, 2021, the IASB amended IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IFRS Practice Statement 2 "Making Materiality Judgements". The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments clarify that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial. The amendments also clarified that accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements; and the amendments clarify that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are to be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of amendment to IAS 1 on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

On February 12, 2021, the IASB amended IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors". The amendments provided 'Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)' to help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. This distinction is important because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively, but changes in accounting policies are applied retrospectively. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are to be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of amendment to IAS 8 on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 12 – "Income Taxes"

On May 7, 2021, the IASB amended IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and published 'Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)' that clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. In specified circumstances, companies are exempt from recognizing deferred tax when they recognize assets or liabilities for the first time. The amendments clarify that this exemption does not apply to transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations and companies are required to recognize deferred tax on such transactions. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and are to be applied retrospectively, with earlier application permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of amendment to IAS 12 on the consolidated financial statements.

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4. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment *	Furniture fixtures and equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:						
As at April 1, 2019	₹ 3,697	₹ 27,490	₹ 92,366	₹ 16,505	₹ 948	₹ 141,006
Reclassified on adoption of IFRS 16	-	-	(3,420)	-	-	(3,420)
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2019	**₹ 3,697**	**₹ 27,490**	**₹ 88,946**	**₹ 16,505**	**₹ 948**	**₹ 137,586**
Translation adjustment	9	84	1,437	129	(5)	1,654
Additions	55	9,130	13,571	3,487	11	26,254
Additions through Business combinations	-	5	417	7	-	429
Disposals	-	(199)	(3,676)	(258)	(146)	(4,279)
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 3,761**	**₹ 36,510**	**₹ 100,695**	**₹ 19,870**	**₹ 808**	**₹ 161,644**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:						
As at April 1, 2019	₹ -	₹ 6,715	₹ 73,188	₹ 12,593	₹ 682	₹ 93,178
Reclassified on adoption of IFRS 16	-	-	(2,177)	-	-	(2,177)
Adjusted balance as at April 1, 2019	**₹ -**	**₹ 6,715**	**₹ 71,011**	**₹ 12,593**	**₹ 682**	**₹ 91,001**
Translation adjustment	-	32	1,066	91	(2)	1,187
Depreciation and impairment **	-	1,319	8,628	1,556	175	11,678
Disposals	-	(118)	(2,649)	(99)	(128)	(2,994)
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ -**	**₹ 7,948**	**₹ 78,056**	**₹ 14,141**	**₹ 727**	**₹ 100,872**
Capital work-in-progress						₹ 20,348
Net carrying value including Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2020						**₹ 81,120**
Gross carrying value:						
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 3,761	₹ 36,510	₹ 100,695	₹ 19,870	₹ 808	₹ 161,644
Translation adjustment	5	100	303	25	(1)	432
Additions	107	3,569	14,362	1,958	9	20,005
Additions through Business combinations	-	-	27	57	-	84
Disposals	(58)	(765)	(4,532)	(1,218)	(398)	(6,971)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 3,815**	**₹ 39,414**	**₹ 110,855**	**₹ 20,692**	**₹ 418**	**₹ 175,194**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:						
As at April 1, 2020	₹ -	₹ 7,948	₹ 78,056	₹ 14,141	₹ 727	₹ 100,872
Translation adjustment	-	32	174	11	-	217
Depreciation and impairment **	-	1,500	11,123	1,845	61	14,529
Disposals	-	(695)	(4,313)	(908)	(391)	(6,307)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ -**	**₹ 8,785**	**₹ 85,040**	**₹ 15,089**	**₹ 397**	**₹ 109,311**
Capital work-in-progress						₹ 19,309
Net carrying value including Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2021						**₹ 85,192**

* Including net carrying value of computer equipment and software amounting to ₹ 16,844 and ₹ 18,508, as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

** Includes impairment charge on certain software platforms amounting to ₹ 1,480, Nil and ₹ 285 for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

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5. Right-of-Use assets

	Category of RoU asset				
	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment *	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:					
As at April 1, 2019	₹ 2,003	₹ 11,502	₹ 2,941	₹ 649	₹ 17,095
Additions	-	3,520	1,210	219	4,949
Additions through Business combinations	-	364	-	-	364
Disposals	-	(41)	(47)	(59)	(147)
Translation adjustment	-	279	132	17	428
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 2,003**	**₹ 15,624**	**₹ 4,236**	**₹ 826**	**₹ 22,689**
Accumulated depreciation:					
Depreciation	₹ 27	₹ 3,884	₹ 1,731	₹ 269	₹ 5,911
Disposals	-	(18)	(47)	(10)	(75)
Translation adjustment	-	62	37	6	105
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 27**	**₹ 3,928**	**₹ 1,721**	**₹ 265**	**₹ 5,941**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020					**₹ 16,748**
Gross carrying value:					
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 2,003	₹ 15,624	₹ 4,236	₹ 826	₹ 22,689
Additions	79	5,323	770	162	6,334
Additions through Business combinations	-	352	-	84	436
Disposals	-	(2,503)	(1,103)	(154)	(3,760)
Translation adjustment	-	48	15	8	71
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 2,082**	**₹ 18,844**	**₹ 3,918**	**₹ 926**	**₹ 25,770**
Accumulated depreciation:					
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 27	₹ 3,928	₹ 1,721	₹ 265	₹ 5,941
Depreciation	28	4,487	1,465	285	6,265
Disposals	-	(1,703)	(1,023)	(119)	(2,845)
Translation adjustment	-	(9)	(6)	4	(11)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 55**	**₹ 6,703**	**₹ 2,157**	**₹ 435**	**₹ 9,350**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021					**₹ 16,420**

* Includes computer equipment.

The Company recognized the following expenses in the consolidated statement of income:

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	₹ 914	₹ 798
Rent expense pertaining to leases of low-value assets recognized under facility expenses	44	53
Rent expense pertaining to leases with less than twelve months of lease term recognized under facility expenses	2,085	1,876
	₹ 3,043	**₹ 2,727**

Payments toward leases of low-value assets and leases with less than twelve months of lease term, are disclosed under operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows. All other lease payments during the period are disclosed under financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Income from subleasing RoU assets is not material.

As of March 31, 2020 and 2021, the Company is committed to certain leases amounting to ₹ 1,399 and ₹ 2,468, respectively, which have not yet commenced. The term of such leases ranges from 2 to 10 years.

Refer to Note 19 for remaining contractual maturities of lease liabilities.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

6. Goodwill and intangible assets

The movement in goodwill balance is given below:

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 116,980	₹131,012
Translation adjustment	9,199	(1,357)
Acquisition through business combinations* (Refer to Note 7)	4,833	9,472
Balance at the end of the year	**₹131,012**	**₹139,127**

* Acquisition through business combinations for the year ended March 31, 2021 is net of ₹ (72) towards changes in the purchase price allocation of acquisitions made during the year ended March 31, 2020.

The Company is organized by three operating segments: IT Services, IT Products and India State Run Enterprise Services. Goodwill as at March 31, 2020 and 2021 has been allocated to the IT Services operating segment.

Goodwill recognized on business combinations is allocated to Cash Generating Units (CGUs), within the IT Services operating segment, which are expected to benefit from the synergies of the acquisitions.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company re-organized its IT Services segment from seven industry verticals to four Strategic Market Units (Refer to Note 34). Accordingly, goodwill has been re-allocated to the CGUs, using a relative value approach as at March 31, 2020 and 2021 as follows:

CGUs	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Americas 1	₹63,432	₹64,573
Americas 2	32,392	34,038
Europe	22,149	26,641
Asia Pacific Middle East Africa	13,039	13,875
	₹131,012	**₹ 139,127**

For impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to a CGU representing the lowest level within the Group at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, and which is not higher than the Company's operating segment. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the Company's procedure for determining the recoverable value of each CGU.

The recoverable amount of the CGU is determined based on FVLCD. The FVLCD of the CGU is determined based on the market capitalization approach, using the turnover and earnings multiples derived from observable market data. The fair value measurement is categorized as a level 2 fair value based on the inputs in the valuation techniques used.

Based on the above testing, no impairment was identified as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, as the recoverable value of the CGUs exceeded the carrying value. An analysis of the calculation's sensitivity to a change in the key parameters (turnover and earnings multiples), did not identify any probable scenarios where the CGU's recoverable amount would fall below its carrying amount.

The movement in intangible assets is given below:

	Intangible assets		
	Customer-related	**Marketing-related**	**Total**
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2019	₹26,924	₹ 5,945	₹ 32,869
Translation adjustment	1,031	382	1,413
Acquisition through business combinations (Refer to Note 7)	4,535	371	4,906
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 32,490**	**₹ 6,698**	**₹39,188**
Accumulated amortization/ impairment:			
As at April 1, 2019	₹15,345	₹ 3,762	₹19,107
Translation adjustment	220	226	446
Amortization and impairment *	2,333	940	3,273
As at March 31, 2020	**₹ 17,898**	**₹ 4,928**	**₹ 22,826**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2020	**₹ 14,592**	**₹ 1,770**	**₹ 16,362**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Intangible assets		
	Customer-related	Marketing-related	Total
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2020	₹ 32,490	₹ 6,698	₹ 39,188
Translation adjustment	(56)	(159)	(215)
Acquisition through business combinations (Refer to Note 7)	2,460	828	3,288
Deductions/Adjustments	(8,568)	(5,756)	(14,324)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 26,326**	**₹ 1,611**	**₹ 27,937**
Accumulated amortization/ impairment:			
As at April 1, 2020	₹17,898	₹ 4,928	₹22,826
Translation adjustment	(142)	(116)	(258)
Amortization and impairment *	5,060	1,548	6,608
Deductions/Adjustments	(8,568)	(5,756)	(14,324)
As at March 31, 2021	**₹ 14,248**	**₹ 604**	**₹ 14,852**
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2021	**₹ 12,078**	**₹ 1,007**	**₹ 13,085**

* includes impairment charge on certain intangible assets recognized on acquisitions, amounting to ₹ 838, ₹ Nil and ₹ 1,879 for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

* During the year ended March 31, 2021, change in business strategy of a customer led to a significant decline in the revenue and earnings estimates, resulting in revision of recoverable value of customer-relationship intangible assets recognized on business combination. Further, the Company integrated certain brands acquired as part of a business combination, resulting in discontinuance of the acquired brands. Consequently, the Company has recognized impairment charge ₹ 1,879 for the year ended March 31, 2021 respectively, as part of amortization and impairment.

* Due to change in our estimate of useful life of customer-related intangibles in an earlier business combination, the Company has recognized additional amortization charge of ₹ Nil, ₹ Nil and ₹ 795 for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively, as part of amortization and impairment.

Amortization expense on intangible assets is included in selling and marketing expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

As at March 31, 2021, the net carrying value and the estimated remaining amortization period for intangible assets acquired on acquisition are as follows:

Acquisition	Net carrying value	Estimated remaining amortization period
ATCO I-Tek	₹ 1,920	0.33 years
Vara Infotech Private Limited	1,888	5.5 - 8.5 years
Rational Interaction, Inc.	1,799	1.92 - 5.92 years
Eximius Design, LLC	1,701	0.75 - 6.42 years
4C NV	770	0.83 - 4.42 years
IVIA Serviços de Informática Ltda	343	4.42 years
Appirio Inc.	302	0.67 years
Cellent AG	289	1.75 years
International TechneGroup Incorporated	287	3.5 years
Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited	161	2.75 - 4.75 years
Others	3,625	0.25 - 11.25 years
Total	**13,085**	

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

7. Business combinations

Summary of acquisitions during the year ended March 31, 2020 is given below:

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company has completed three business combinations (which both individually and in aggregate are not material) for a total consideration (upfront cash payout to acquire control) of ₹ 10,403. These include:

a) ₹ 3,289 towards taking over customer contracts, leased facilities, assets and employees of Vara Infotech Private Limited on September 30, 2019.

b) ₹ 3,283 towards acquisition of International TechneGroup Incorporated, on October 1, 2019, a global digital engineering and manufacturing solutions company.

c) ₹ 3,831 towards acquisition of Rational Interaction, Inc, on February 21, 2020, a digital customer experience management company.

The following table presents the final purchase price allocation:

Description	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	₹ 949
Customer-related intangibles	4,535
Other intangible assets	371
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	(213)
Total	**₹ 5,642**
Goodwill	4,761
Total purchase price	**₹ 10,403**

Net assets acquired include ₹ 324 of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables valued at ₹ 809.

The goodwill of ₹ 4,761 comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the business combinations. The goodwill was allocated to IT Services segment and is partially deductible for income tax purposes in India and United States.

Summary of acquisitions during the year ended March 31, 2021 is given below:

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has completed four business combinations (which individually are not material) for a total consideration (upfront cash payout to acquire control and contingent consideration) of ₹ 13,724. These include:

a) ₹ 1,643 towards acquisition of IVIA Serviços de Informática Ltda. ("**IVIA**") on August 14, 2020, a specialized IT services provider to financial services, retail and manufacturing sectors in Brazil.

b) ₹ 5,268 towards acquisition of 4C NV and its subsidiaries ("**4C**") on August 11, 2020, a Salesforce multi-cloud partner in Europe, U.K. and the Middle East

c) ₹ 841 towards acquisition of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited ("**ETT**"), a Finastra trade finance solutions partner across the Middle East, Africa, India and Asia Pacific on December 15, 2020, and

d) ₹ 5,972 towards acquisition of Eximius Design, LLC and Eximius Design India Private Limited ("**Eximius**") on February 25, 2021, a leading engineering services company with expertise in semiconductor, software and systems design.

The following table presents the provisional purchase price allocation:

Description	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	₹ 1,324
Customer-related intangibles	2,460
Marketing-related intangibles	828
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	(432)
Total	**₹ 4,180**
Goodwill	9,544
Total purchase price	**₹ 13,724**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The total consideration for IVIA includes a contingent consideration linked to achievement of revenues and earnings over a period of 3 years ending September 30, 2023, and range of contingent consideration payable is between ₹ Nil and ₹ 746. The fair value of the contingent consideration is estimated by applying the discounted cash-flow approach considering discount rate of 5.7% and probability adjusted revenue and earnings estimates. The undiscounted fair value of contingent consideration is ₹ 525 as of the date of acquisition. The fair value of discounted contingent consideration of ₹ 460 is recorded as part of provisional purchase price allocation.

The total consideration for ETT includes a contingent consideration linked to achievement of revenues and earnings over a period of 18 months ending March 31, 2022, and range of contingent consideration payable is between ₹ Nil and ₹ 305. The fair value of the contingent consideration is estimated by applying the discounted cash-flow approach considering discount rate of 7.4% and probability adjusted revenue and earnings estimates. The undiscounted fair value of contingent consideration is ₹ 215 as of the date of acquisition. The fair value of discounted contingent consideration of ₹ 196 is recorded as part of provisional purchase price allocation.

The total consideration for Eximius includes a contingent consideration linked to achievement of revenues and earnings over a period of 2 years ending March 31, 2023, and range of contingent consideration payable is between ₹ Nil and ₹ 1,738. The fair value of the contingent consideration is estimated by applying the discounted cash-flow approach considering discount rate of 2.3% and probability adjusted revenue and earnings estimates. The undiscounted fair value of contingent consideration is ₹ 1,695 as of the date of acquisition. The fair value of discounted contingent consideration of ₹ 1,637 is recorded as part of provisional purchase price allocation.

Net assets acquired include ₹ 1,000 of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables valued at ₹ 1,157.

The goodwill of ₹ 9,544 comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the business combinations. Goodwill is allocated to IT Services segment and is not deductible for income tax purposes except for Eximius Design, LLC in the United States.

The transaction costs of ₹ 175 related to the above acquisitions have been included in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

The pro-forma effects of these business combinations on the Company's results were not material.

Acquisition consummated after March 31, 2021

On March 4, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% equity interest in Capco, a global management and technology consultancy providing digital, consulting and technology services to financial institutions in the Americas, Europe and Asia Pacific, and its subsidiaries, for a total cash consideration of ₹ 108,760. The acquisition was consummated on April 29, 2021. The following table presents the provisional purchase price allocation:

Description	Purchase price allocated
Net assets	₹ 4,398
Customer-related intangibles	24,284
Marketing-related intangibles	8,048
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	(9,376)
Total	**₹ 27,354**
Goodwill	81,406
Total purchase price	**₹ 108,760**

The goodwill of ₹ 81,406 comprises value of acquired workforce and expected synergies arising from the business combinations. This acquisition will make the Company one of the largest end-to-end global consulting, technology and transformation service providers to the banking and financial services industry. By combining our capabilities in strategic design, digital transformation, cloud, cybersecurity, IT and operations services with Capco's domain and consulting strength, clients will gain access to a partner who can deliver integrated, bespoke solutions to help fuel growth and achieve their transformation objectives.

Goodwill is allocated to IT Services segment and is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

8. Investments

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	₹ 9,297	₹ 10,572
Financial instruments at amortized cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits *	5	4
	₹ 9,302	**₹ 10,576**
Current		
Financial instruments at FVTPL		
Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds	₹ 14,795	₹ 23,502
Financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Commercial paper, Certificate of deposits and bonds	155,587	131,382
Financial instruments at amortized cost		
Inter corporate and term deposits*	19,253	20,823
	₹ 189,635	**₹ 175,707**
Total	**₹ 198,937**	**₹ 186,283**

* These deposits earn a fixed rate of interest. Term deposits include non-current and current deposits in lien with banks primarily on account of term deposits held as margin money deposits against guarantees amounting to ₹ 4 and ₹ 615, respectively (March 31, 2020: Term deposits non-current of ₹ 5 and Term deposits current of ₹ 796).

Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company has no material associates as at March 31, 2020 and 2021. The aggregate summarized financial information in respect of the Company's immaterial associates that are accounted for using the equity method is set forth below:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Carrying amount of the Company's interest in associates accounted for using the equity method	₹ 1,383	₹ 1,464

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Company's share of net profit /(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method in consolidated statement of income	₹ (43)	₹ 29	₹ 130

Details of investments in equity instruments- classified as FVTOCI

	Carrying value	
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2021**
Non-current		
Ensono Holdings, LLC	₹ 2,733	₹ 2,665
TLV Partners	567	804
Immuta, Inc.	-	714
Tricentis Corporation	588	674
IntSights Cyber Intelligence Limited	641	620
Vectra Networks, Inc	582	562
Incorta Inc, Ltd.	529	512
YugaByte, Inc.	-	494
Tradeshift Inc.	510	367
Harte Hanks Inc.	119	319
Vicarious FPC, Inc.	244	309

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Particulars	Carrying value As at March 31, 2020	Carrying value As at March 31, 2021
TLV Partners II, L.P.	190	295
Avaamo Inc.	260	252
B Capital Fund II, L.P.	118	220
Vulcan Cyber Ltd.	-	219
CyCognito	99	216
Moogsoft (Herd) Inc.	227	179
Work-Bench Ventures II-A, LP	118	170
Boldstart Ventures IV, L.P.	49	156
Sealights Technologies Ltd	151	146
CloudKnox Security Inc.	151	146
Headspin Inc	849	140
Glilot Capital Partners III L.P.	28	87
Boldstart Opportunities II, L.P.	-	79
TLV Partners III, L,P.	14	73
Wep Peripherals Ltd.	68	60
Altizon Systems Private Limited	38	38
Wep Solutions Limited	27	26
Drivestream India Private Limited	19	19
Work-Bench Ventures III-A, LP	-	11
CloudGenix	378	-
Total	**₹ 9,297**	**₹ 10,572**

9. Trade receivables

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables	₹ 124,460	₹ 109,733
Allowance for lifetime expected credit loss	(13,937)	(11,077)
	₹110,523	**₹ 98,656**
Non-current	6,049	4,358
Current	104,474	94,298

The activity in the allowance for lifetime expected credit loss is given below:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 14,824	₹ 13,937
Additions during the year, net (Refer to Note 25)	1,043	1,506
Charged against allowance	(2,139)	(4,381)
Translation adjustment	209	15
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ 13,937**	**₹ 11,077**

10. Inventories

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Stores and spare parts	₹ 613	₹ 127
Finished and traded goods	1,252	937
	₹ 1,865	**₹ 1,064**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Cash and bank balances	₹ 41,966	₹ 34,087	₹ 68,842
Demand deposits with banks *	116,563	110,412	100,951
	₹ 158,529	**₹ 144,499**	**₹ 169,793**

* These deposits can be withdrawn by the Company at any time without prior notice and without any penalty on the principal.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following for the purpose of the statement of cash flows:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents (as above)	₹ 158,529	₹ 144,499	₹ 169,793
Bank overdrafts	(4)	(395)	(130)
	₹158,525	**₹ 144,104**	**₹ 169,663**

12. Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Security deposits	₹ 1,581	₹ 1,477
Interest receivables	1,139	1,139
Finance lease receivables	2,359	3,144
Others	802	328
	₹5,881	**₹6,088**
Current		
Security deposits	₹ 1,127	₹ 1,149
Dues from officers and employees	1,040	411
Interest receivables	2,581	1,628
Finance lease receivables	2,811	3,438
Others	1,055	619
	₹ 8,614	**₹ 7,245**
	₹ 14,495	**₹ 13,333**

Finance lease receivables

Finance lease receivables consist of assets that are leased to customers for a contract term normally ranging 1 to 5 years, with lease payments due in monthly or quarterly installments. Details of finance lease receivables are given below:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Not later than one year	₹ 2,986	₹ 3,636	₹ 2,811	₹ 3,438
Later than one year but not later than five years	2,473	3,264	2,359	3,144
Gross investment in lease	**5,459**	**6,900**	**5,170**	**6,582**
Less: Unearned finance income	(289)	(318)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payment receivables	**₹ 5,170**	**₹ 6,582**	**₹ 5,170**	**₹ 6,582**
Non-current finance lease receivables			2,359	3,144
Current finance lease receivables			2,811	3,438

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

13. Other assets

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Prepaid expenses	₹ 4,535	₹ 3,417
Costs to obtain contract*	4,030	3,413
Costs to fulfil contract	305	337
Others (Refer to Note 35)	3,065	8,768
	₹ 11,935	**₹ 15,935**
Current		
Prepaid expenses	₹ 9,876	₹ 12,121
Dues from officers and employees	310	105
Advance to suppliers	3,121	3,199
Balance with GST and other authorities	7,805	7,903
Costs to obtain contract*	1,258	759
Costs to fulfil contract	-	53
Others	135	783
	₹ 22,505	**₹ 24,923**
	₹ 34,440	**₹ 40,858**

* Amortization during the year ended March 31, 2020 and 2021 amounting to ₹ 1,237 and ₹ 1,257 respectively.

14. Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts

Short-term loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts

The Company had loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts amounting to ₹ 54,020 and ₹ 60,363, as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively. The principal source of borrowings from banks as at March 31, 2021 primarily consists of lines of credit of approximately ₹ 66,533, U.S. Dollar (U.S.$) 593 million, Canadian Dollar (CAD) 73 million, Saudi Riyal (SAR) 20 million, Euro (EUR) 33 million, Pound Sterling (GBP) 6 million, Qatari Riyal (QAR) 10 million, Brazilian Real (BRL) 13 million, Australian Dollar (AUD $) 150 million, Bahraini Dinar (BHD) 1 million and Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) 13,000 million from bankers for working capital requirements and other short-term needs.

As at March 31, 2021, the Company has unutilized lines of credit aggregating ₹ 8,620, U.S.$ 593 million, CAD 33 million, SAR 20 million, EUR 33 million, GBP 6 million, QAR 10 million, BRL 3 million, AUD $ 150 million, BHD 1 million, and IDR 13,000 million. To utilize these unused lines of credit, the Company requires consent of the lender and compliance with certain financial covenants. Significant portion of these lines of credit are revolving credit facilities and floating rate foreign currency loans, renewable on a periodic basis.

The Company has non-fund based revolving credit facilities in various currencies equivalent to ₹ 41,597 and ₹ 56,421, as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively, towards operational requirements that can be used for the issuance of letters of credit and bank guarantees. As at March 31, 2020, and 2021, an amount of ₹ 22,790, and ₹ 39,293, respectively, was unutilized out of these non-fund based facilities.

Long-term loans and borrowings

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2021			
Currency	Foreign currency in millions	Indian Rupee	Foreign currency in millions	Indian Rupee	Interest rate	Final maturity
Unsecured loans						
U.S. Dollar (U.S.$)	311	23,478	310	22,671	1.04% - 3.81%	March-24
Canadian Dollar (CAD)	^	25	^	10	1.48% - 3.26%	July-21
Indian Rupee (INR)	-	440	-	240	8.29% - 9.35%	March-24
Australian Dollar (AUD)	1	44	^	26	4.65%	January-22

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Currency	As at March 31, 2020 Foreign currency in millions	As at March 31, 2020 Indian Rupee	As at March 31, 2021 Foreign currency in millions	As at March 31, 2021 Indian Rupee	Interest rate	Final maturity
Pound Sterling (GBP)	^	22	^	12	2.93%	February-22
Euro (EUR)	^	13	^	10	2.87%	April-23
		₹ 24,022		**₹ 22,969**		
Non-current portion of long-term loans and borrowings		4,840		7,458		
Current portion of long-term loans and borrowings		19,182		15,511		

^ Value is less than 1

Cash and non-cash changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	April 1, 2019	Cash flow	Non-cash changes: IFRS 16 adoption	Non-cash changes: Net additions to lease liabilities	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movements	March 31, 2020
Borrowings	97,461	(26,038)	-	-	6,224	77,647
Bank overdrafts	4	391	-	-	-	395
Obligations under finance leases	2,002	-	(2,002)	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	(6,784)	17,381	7,942	659	19,198
	₹ 99,467	**₹ (32,431)**	**₹ 15,379**	**₹7,942**	**₹6,883**	**₹97,240**

	April 1, 2020	Cash flow	Non-cash changes: Net additions to lease liabilities	Non-cash changes: Foreign exchange movements	March 31, 2021
Borrowings	₹ 77,647	₹ 6,212	₹ -	₹ (657)	₹ 83,202
Bank overdrafts	395	(265)	-	-	130
Lease Liabilities	19,198	(8,660)	10,404	240	21,182
	₹ 97,240	**₹ (2,713)**	**₹ 10,404**	**₹ (417)**	**₹ 104,514**

Significant portion of loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts bear floating rates of interest, referenced to country specific official benchmark interest rates and a spread, determined based on market conditions.

The terms of the other secured and unsecured loans and borrowings also contain certain restrictive covenants primarily requiring the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. As at March 31, 2020 and 2021, the Company has met all the covenants under these arrangements.

Interest expense on loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts was ₹ 4,058, ₹ 3,166, and ₹ 1,897 for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

15. Trade payables and accrued expenses

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Trade payables	₹ 27,053	₹ 23,232
Accrued expenses	51,076	55,638
	₹ 78,129	**₹ 78,870**

16. Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Cash Settled ADS RSUs (Refer to Note 30)	₹ 146	₹ 7
Contingent consideration (Refer to Note 7)	-	2,158
Advance from customers	-	123
Deposits and others	5	3
	₹ 151	**₹ 2,291**
Current		
Cash Settled ADS RSUs (Refer to Note 30)	₹ 350	₹ 24
Contingent consideration (Refer to Note 7)	-	135
Advance from customers	-	496
Deposits and others	549	815
	₹ 899	**₹ 1,470**
	₹ 1,050	**₹ 3,761**

17. Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Employee benefits obligations	₹ 3,767	₹ 3,055
Others	3,770	4,780
	₹ 7,537	**₹ 7,835**
Current		
Statutory and other liabilities	₹ 4,919	₹ 9,266
Employee benefits obligations	12,356	14,401
Advance from customers	1,464	362
Others	515	523
	₹ 19,254	**₹ 24,552**
	₹ 26,791	**₹ 32,387**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

18. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Provision for warranty	₹ 2	₹ 2
	₹ 2	₹ 2
Current		
Provision for warranty	₹ 317	₹ 213
Others	295	463
	₹ 612	**₹ 676**
	₹ 614	**₹ 678**

A summary of activity in provision for warranty and other provisions is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2020			Year ended March 31, 2021		
	Provision for warranty	Others	Total	Provision for warranty	Others	Total
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 277	₹ 363	₹ 640	₹ 319	₹ 295	₹ 614
Additional provision during the year	360	98	458	245	270	515
Utilized/written-back during the year	(318)	(166)	(484)	(349)	(102)	(451)
Balance at the end of the year	₹ 319	₹ 295	₹ 614	₹ 215	₹ 463	₹ 678

Provision for warranty represents cost 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 1 to 2 years. Other provisions primarily include provisions for compliance related contingencies. The timing of cash outflows in respect of such provision cannot be reasonably determined.

19. Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities (carrying value / fair value)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ 144,499	₹ 169,793
Investments		
Financial instruments at FVTPL	14,795	23,502
Financial instruments at FVTOCI	164,884	141,954
Financial instruments at Amortized cost	19,258	20,827
Other financial assets		
Trade receivables	110,523	98,656
Unbilled receivables	25,209	27,124
Other assets	14,495	13,333
Derivative assets	3,025	4,080
	₹ 496,688	**₹ 499,269**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Liabilities:		
Trade payables and other payables		
Trade payables and accrued expenses	₹ 78,129	₹ 78,870
Lease liabilities	19,198	21,182
Other liabilities	1,050	3,761
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	78,042	83,332
Derivative liabilities	7,369	1,070
	₹ 183,788	**₹ 188,215**

Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The following table contains information on other financial assets and trade payable and other liabilities subject to offsetting:

	Financial assets		
	Gross amounts of recognized other financial assets	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of recognized other financial assets presented in the statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2020	₹ 157,304	₹ (7,077)	₹ 150,227
As at March 31, 2021	₹ 146,709	₹ (7,596)	₹ 139,113

	Financial liabilities		
	Gross amounts of recognized trade payables and other payables	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities set off in the statement of financial position	Net amounts of recognized trade payables and other payables presented in the statement of financial position
As at March 31, 2020	₹ 86,256	₹ (7,077)	₹ 79,179
As at March 31, 2021	₹ 90,227	₹ (7,596)	₹ 82,631

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to offsetting or similar arrangements, each agreement between the Company and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial assets and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis and hence are not offset.

Fair value

Financial assets and liabilities include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, eligible current and non-current assets, loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts, trade payables and accrued expenses, and eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts, trade payables and accrued expenses, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's long-term debt has been contracted at market rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value. Further, finance lease receivables are periodically evaluated based on individual credit worthiness of customers. Based on this evaluation, the Company records allowance for estimated losses on these receivables. As at March 31, 2020 and 2021, the carrying value of such receivables, net of allowances approximates the fair value.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Investments in liquid and short-term mutual funds, which are classified as FVTPL are measured using net asset values at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held. Fair value of investments in commercial papers, certificate of deposits and bonds classified as FVTOCI is determined based on the indicative quotes of price and yields prevailing in the market at the reporting date. Fair value of investments in equity instruments classified as FVTOCI is determined using market and income approaches.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rates, yield curves, currency volatility etc.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Particular	As at March 31, 2020 Fair value measurements at reporting date				As at March 31, 2021 Fair value measurements at reporting date			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	**₹ 1,382**	₹ -	₹ 1,382	₹ -	**₹ 2,998**	**₹ -**	₹ 2,998	₹ -
Others	**1,643**	-	1,643	-	**1,082**	**-**	1,082	-
Investments:								
Investment in liquid and short-term mutual funds	**14,795**	14,795	-	-	**23,502**	23,502	-	-
Investment in equity instruments	**9,297**	-	119	9,178	**10,572**	26	319	10,227
Commercial paper, Certificate of deposits and bonds	**155,587**	12,983	142,604	-	**131,382**	2,217	129,165	-
Liabilities								
Derivative instruments:								
Cash flow hedges	**₹ (4,057)**	₹ -	₹ (4,057)	₹ -	**₹ (816)**	₹ -	₹ (816)	₹ -
Others	**(3,312)**	-	(3,312)	-	**(254)**	-	(254)	-
Contingent consideration (Refer to Note 7)	**-**	-	-	-	**(2,293)**	-	-	(2,293)

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the level 2 financial instruments included in the above table.

Derivative instruments (assets and liabilities): The Company enters derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, primarily banks with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange option contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing, swap models and Black Scholes models (for option valuation), using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying. As at March 31, 2021, the changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognized at fair value.

Investment in commercial papers, certificate of deposits and bonds: Fair value of these instruments is derived based on the indicative quotes of price and yields prevailing in the market as at reporting date.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the level 3 financial instruments included in the above table.

Investment in equity instruments: Fair value of these instruments is determined using market and income approaches.

Details of assets and liabilities considered under Level 3 classification

Investment in equity instruments	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 6,668	₹ 9,178
Additions	2,124	1,575
Disposals	(1,327)	(1,256)
Transfers out of level 3	-	(27)
Gain/(loss) recognized in foreign currency translation reserve	855	(252)
Gain recognized in other comprehensive income	858	1,009
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ 9,178**	**₹ 10,227**

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Contingent consideration		
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ -	₹ -
Additions (Refer to Note 7)	-	(2,293)
Finance expense recognized in statement of income	-	(25)
Gain/(loss) recognized in foreign currency translation reserve	-	25
Balance at the end of the year	**₹ -**	**₹ (2,293)**

During the year ended March 31, 2021, as a result of M&A transactions, the Company sold its shares in CloudGenix and Emailage Corp at a fair value of ₹ 1,256 and recognized a cumulative gain of ₹ 884 in other comprehensive income.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

As at March 31, 2020						
Items	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable input**	**Input**	**Movement by**	**Increase (₹)**	**Decrease (₹)**
Unquoted equity investments	Discounted cash flow model	Long term growth rate	3.0%	0.5%	298	(273)
		Discount rate	11.6%	0.5%	(388)	404

As at March 31, 2021						
Items	**Valuation technique**	**Significant unobservable input**	**Input**	**Movement by**	**Increase (₹)**	**Decrease (₹)**
Unquoted equity investments	Discounted cash flow model	Long term growth rate	3.0%	0.5%	304	(295)
		Discount rate	10.9%	0.5%	(393)	395

As at March 31, 2020 and 2021, 0.5 percentage point increase/(decrease) in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of other Level 3 assets does not have a significant impact in its value.

Derivative assets and liabilities:

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets / liabilities, forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency and net investment in foreign operations. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives to hedge foreign currency assets / liabilities, foreign currency forecasted cash flows and net investment in foreign operations. The counter parties in these derivative instruments are primarily banks and the Company considers the risks of non-performance by the counterparty as non-material.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table presents the aggregate contracted principal amounts of the Company's derivative contracts outstanding:

(in million)

	As at March 31, 2020				As at March 31, 2021			
	Notional		Fair value		Notional		Fair value	
Designated derivative instruments								
Sell: Forward contracts	USD	1,011	₹	(2,902)	USD	1,577	₹	2,293
	€	121	₹	231	€	109	₹	114
	£	52	₹	240	£	96	₹	(254)
	AUD	144	₹	741	AUD	103	₹	(246)
Range forward option contracts	USD	474	₹	(1,057)	USD	138	₹	385
	€	39	₹	85	€	20	₹	24
	£	98	₹	(13)	£	55	₹	(116)
	AUD	-	₹	-	AUD	34	₹	(18)
Non-designated derivative instruments								
Sell: Forward contracts *	USD	1,314	₹	(3,116)	USD	1,638	₹	480
	€	59	₹	34	€	99	₹	202
	£	81	₹	112	£	104	₹	98
	AUD	56	₹	115	AUD	29	₹	11
	SGD	7	₹	8	SGD	9	₹	5
	ZAR	17	₹	1	ZAR	22	₹	(1)
	CAD	51	₹	153	CAD	30	₹	3
	SAR	60	₹	(1)	SAR	137	₹	(1)
	PLN	34	₹	13	PLN	8	₹	2
	CHF	7	₹	4	CHF	10	₹	13
	QAR	19	₹	(8)	QAR	15	₹	(6)
	TRY	30	₹	31	TRY	47	₹	42
	NOK	19	₹	16	NOK	4	₹	^
	OMR	2	₹	1	OMR	2	₹	(1)
	SEK	13	₹	4	SEK	42	₹	10
	MYR	20	₹	1	MYR	-	₹	-
	JPY	325	₹	^	JPY	370	₹	6
Buy: Forward contracts	USD	480	₹	972	USD	-	₹	-
	MXN	11	₹	(9)	MXN	-	₹	-
	SEK	-	₹	-	SEK	37	₹	(15)
	DKK	9	₹	^	DKK	45	₹	(12)
	CHF	-	₹	-	CHF	2	₹	(6)
	RMB	-	₹	-	RMB	30	₹	(2)
	AED	-	₹	-	AED	9	₹	^
			₹	**(4,344)**			₹	**3,010**

* USD 1,314 and USD 1,638 includes USD/PHP sell forward of USD 176 and USD 244 as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

^ Value is less than ₹ 1

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.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table summarizes activity in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity related to all derivative instruments classified as cash flow hedges:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Balance as at the beginning of the year	₹ 3,019	₹ (2,876)
Deferred cancellation gain/ (loss), net	(201)	-
Changes in fair value of effective portion of derivatives	(2,312)	4,753
Net (gain)/loss reclassified to consolidated statement of income on occurrence of hedged transactions *	(3,382)	305
Gain/(loss) on cash flow hedging derivatives, net	₹ (5,895)	₹ 5,058
Balance as at the end of the year	**(2,876)**	**2,182**
Deferred tax thereon	561	(452)
Balance as at the end of the year, net of deferred tax	**₹ (2,315)**	**₹ 1,730**

*Includes net (gain)/loss reclassified to revenue of ₹ (4,761) and ₹ 58 for the year ended March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively and net (gain)/loss reclassified to cost of revenues of ₹ 1,379 and ₹ 247 for the year ended March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedging reserves as at March 31, 2021are expected to occur and be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income over a period of two years.

As at March 31, 2020 and 2021 there were no significant gains or losses on derivative transactions or portions thereof that have become ineffective as hedges or associated with an underlying exposure that did not occur.

Sale of financial assets

From time to time, in the normal course of business, the Company transfers accounts receivables, unbilled receivables, net investment in finance lease receivables (financial assets) to banks. Under the terms of the arrangements, the Company surrenders control over the financial assets and transfer is without recourse. Accordingly, such transfers are recorded as sale of financial assets. Gains and losses on sale of financial assets without recourse are recorded at the time of sale based on the carrying value of the financial assets and fair value of servicing liability. The incremental impact of such transactions on our cash flow and liquidity for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 is not material.

In certain cases, transfer of financial assets may be with recourse. Under arrangements with recourse, the Company is obligated to repurchase the uncollected financial assets, subject to limits specified in the agreement with the banks. These are reflected as part of loans and borrowings in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Financial risk management

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

The Company's exposure to market risk is a function of investment and borrowing activities and revenue generating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of the Company's earnings and equity to losses.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Risk Management Procedures

The Company manages market risk through a corporate treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The corporate treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by senior management and Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally, and a major portion of its business is transacted in several currencies. Consequently, the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through receiving payment for sales and services in the United States and elsewhere and making purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The exchange rate risk primarily arises from foreign exchange revenue, receivables, cash balances, forecasted cash flows, payables and foreign currency loans and borrowings. A significant portion of the Company's revenue is in the U.S. Dollar, the Pound Sterling, the Euro, the Canadian Dollar and the Australian Dollar, while a large portion of costs are in Indian rupees. The exchange rate between the rupee and these currencies has fluctuated significantly in recent years and may continue to fluctuate in the future. Appreciation of the rupee against these currencies can adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from these transactions and enters foreign currency derivative instruments to mitigate such exposure. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward/option contracts to hedge forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company has designated certain derivative instruments as cash flow hedges to mitigate the foreign exchange exposure of forecasted highly probable cash flows. The Company also designates foreign currency borrowings as hedge against respective net investments in foreign operations.

As at March 31, 2021, a ₹ 1 increase in the spot exchange rate of the Indian rupee with the U.S. dollar would result in approximately ₹ 3,095 (consolidated statement of income ₹ 1,395 and other comprehensive income ₹ 1,700) decrease in the fair value, and a ₹ 1 decrease would result in approximately ₹2,845 (consolidated statement of income ₹ 1,395 and other comprehensive income ₹1,450) increase in the fair value of foreign currency dollar denominated derivative instruments (forward and option contracts).

The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as at March 31, 2020 and 2021:

	As at March 31, 2020						
	US $	Euro	Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Other currencies #	Total
Trade receivables	₹ 42,329	₹ 8,860	₹ 7,735	₹ 3,044	₹ 1,388	₹ 4,522	₹ 67,878
Unbilled receivables	11,127	1,030	2,221	784	291	1,126	16,579
Contract assets	5,517	1,559	2,850	654	146	790	11,516
Cash and cash equivalents	13,481	3,978	1,697	586	1,292	1,733	22,767
Other assets	49,835	4,314	3,283	413	1,447	1,805	61,097
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	(36,578)	-	-	-	-	-	(36,578)
Lease Liabilities	(3,393)	(2,606)	(373)	(214)	(16)	(1,412)	(8,014)
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(27,457)	(3,419)	(3,718)	(1,228)	(605)	(3,087)	(39,514)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**₹ 54,861**	**₹ 13,716**	**₹ 13,695**	**₹ 4,039**	**₹ 3,943**	**₹ 5,477**	**₹ 95,731**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2021						
	US $	Euro	Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Canadian Dollar	Other currencies #	Total
Trade receivables	₹ 33,421	₹ 9,094	₹ 9,334	₹ 4,101	₹ 1,436	₹ 4,196	₹ 61,582
Unbilled receivables	9,255	1,681	1,740	803	283	821	14,583
Contract assets	5,111	1,121	2,755	838	102	536	10,463
Cash and cash equivalents	11,838	1,385	2,052	765	1,876	2,728	20,644
Other assets	73,212	3,981	9,116	2	891	3,479	90,681
Lease Liabilities	(3,800)	(2,684)	(1,575)	(202)	(117)	(1,548)	(9,926)
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	(23,187)	(3,569)	(4,370)	(1,415)	(350)	(2,622)	(35,513)
Net assets/ (liabilities)	**₹ 105,850**	**₹ 11,009**	**₹ 19,052**	**₹ 4,892**	**₹ 4,121**	**₹ 7,590**	**₹ 152,514**

Other currencies reflect currencies such as Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, Saudi Riyal etc.

As at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively, every 1% increase/decrease inthe respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact results by approximately ₹957and ₹1,525, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company's investments are primarily in short-term investments, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk. From time to time, the Company manages its net exposure to interest rate risk relating to borrowings by entering into interest rate swap agreements, which allows it to exchange periodic payments based on a notional amount and agreed upon fixed and floating interest rates. Certain borrowings are also transacted at fixed interest rates. If interest rates were to increase by 100 bps as on March 31, 2021, additional net annual interest expense on floating rate borrowing would amount to approximately ₹829.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the credit rating and financial reliability of customers, considering the financial condition, current economic trends, forward looking macroeconomic information, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivable as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, or revenues for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021. There is no significant concentration of credit risk.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk encompasses issuer risk on marketable securities, settlement risk on derivative and money market contracts and credit risk on cash and time deposits. Issuer risk is minimized by only buying securities which are at least AA rated in India based on Indian rating agencies. Settlement and credit risk is reduced by the policy of entering into transactions with counterparties that are usually banks or financial institutions with acceptable credit ratings. Exposure to these risks are closely monitored and maintained within predetermined parameters. There are limits on credit exposure to any financial institution. The limits are regularly assessed and determined based upon credit analysis including financial statements and capital adequacy ratio reviews.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts based on the expected cash flows. As at March 31, 2021, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements, if any.

	As at March 31, 2020					
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	Beyond 4 years	Total
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts *	₹ 78,042	₹ 74,663	₹ 4,761	₹ 119	₹ -	₹ 79,543
Lease Liabilities *	19,198	7,322	6,128	5,425	2,192	21,067
Trade payables and accrued expenses	78,129	78,129	-	-	-	78,129
Derivative liabilities	7,369	7,231	90	48	-	7,369
Other liabilities	1,050	899	88	63	-	1,050

	As at March 31, 2021					
	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	Beyond 4 years	Total
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts *	₹ 83,332	₹ 77,609	₹ 166	₹ 7,441	₹ -	₹ 85,216
Lease Liabilities *	21,182	8,398	6,317	6,017	2,091	22,823
Trade payables and accrued expenses	78,870	78,870	-	-	-	78,870
Derivative liabilities	1,070	1,070	-	-	-	1,070
Other liabilities	3,761	1,473	1,330	1,077	-	3,880

* Includes future cash outflow towards estimated interest on borrowings and lease liabilities.

The balanced view of liquidity and financial indebtedness is stated in the table below. The management for external communication with investors, analysts and rating agencies uses this calculation of the net cash position:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	₹ 144,499	₹ 169,793
Investments	189,635	175,707
Loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	(78,042)	(83,332)
	₹ 256,092	**₹ 262,168**

20. Foreign currency translation reserve and Other reserves

The movement in foreign currency translation reserve attributable to equity holders of the Company is summarized below:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	₹ 15,250	₹ 23,539
Translation difference related to foreign operations, net	8,289	(603)
Balance at the end of the year	₹ 23,539	₹ 22,936

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The movement in other reserve is summarized below:

Particulars	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	Other Reserves: Investment in debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI	Other Reserves: Investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through OCI	Capital Redemption Reserve
As at April 1, 2018	₹ (305)	₹ 1,182	₹ (98)	₹ 768
Other comprehensive income	235	(18)	(464)	-
Bonus issue of equity shares	-	-	-	(767)
As at March 31, 2019	₹ (70)	₹ 1,164	₹ (562)	₹ 1
As at April 1, 2019	₹ (70)	₹ 1,164	₹ (562)	₹ 1
Other comprehensive income	(1,050)	1,222	724	-
Buyback of equity shares	-	-	-	646
As at March 31, 2020	₹ (1,120)	₹ 2,386	₹ 162	₹ 647
As at April 1, 2020	₹ (1,120)	₹ 2,386	₹ 162	₹ 647
Other comprehensive income	223	1,851	1,216	-
Buyback of equity shares	-	-	-	475
As at March 31, 2021	₹ (897)	₹ 4,237	₹ 1,378	₹ 1,122

21. Income taxes

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Income tax expense as per the consolidated statement of income	₹ 25,242	₹ 24,799	₹ 30,345
Income tax included in other comprehensive income on:			
Unrealized gains/(losses) on investment securities	(65)	(230)	226
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedging derivatives	633	(1,165)	1,013
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	47	(196)	111
	₹ 25,857	**₹ 23,208**	**₹ 31,695**

Income tax expense consist of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Current taxes			
Domestic	₹ 17,987	₹ 18,437	₹ 19,773
Foreign	5,663	5,887	6,292
	23,650	**24,324**	**26,065**
Deferred taxes			
Domestic	(180)	1,624	3,982
Foreign	1,772	(1,149)	298
	1,592	**475**	**4,280**
	₹ 25,242	**₹ 24,799**	**₹ 30,345**

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit before taxes	₹ 115,415	₹ 122,512	₹ 139,007
Enacted income tax rate in India	34.94%	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	40,326	42,806	48,569
Effect of:			
Income exempt from tax	(18,469)	(12,930)	(12,697)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Basis differences that will reverse during a tax holiday period	(796)	480	(2,268)
Income taxed at higher/ (lower) rates	(1,002)	(3,122)	(2,381)
Taxes related to income of prior years	(2,267)	(116)	(3,861)
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	3,972	(3,898)	1,096
Expenses disallowed for tax purpose	3,503	1,785	1,879
Others, net	(25)	(206)	8
Income tax expense	**₹ 25,242**	**₹ 24,799**	**₹ 30,345**
Effective income tax rate	*21.87%*	*20.24%*	*21.83%*

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Carry forward losses *	₹ 2,044	₹ 1,637
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,994	5,115
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	3,921	3,208
Minimum alternate tax	3,425	-
Cash flow hedges	561	-
Contract asset	-	91
Others	-	90
	14,945	**10,141**
Property, plant and equipment	(686)	(1,268)
Amortizable goodwill	(2,166)	(2,065)
Intangible assets	(1,541)	(1,249)
Interest income and fair value movement of investments	(626)	(1,582)
Cash flow hedges	-	(452)
Contract liabilities	(11)	-
SEZ Re-investment Reserve	(6,614)	(6,494)
Others	(121)	-
	(11,765)	**(13,110)**
Net deferred tax assets	**₹ 3,180**	**₹ (2,969)**
Amounts presented in consolidated statement of financial position:		
Deferred tax assets	₹ 6,005	₹ 1,664
Deferred tax liabilities	₹ (2,825)	₹ (4,633)

* Includes deferred tax asset recognized on carry forward losses pertaining to business combinations.

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of income	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income *	Others	As at March 31, 2019
Carry forward losses	₹ 5,694	₹ (2,879)	₹ 334	₹ -	₹ 3,149
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,107	295	(22)	333	3,713
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	4,499	9	2	11	4,521

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of income	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income *	Others	As at March 31, 2019
Minimum alternate tax	74	(74)	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(2,166)	219	(94)	201	(1,840)
Amortizable goodwill	(1,810)	16	(105)	-	(1,899)
Intangible assets	(3,190)	1,076	(181)	-	(2,295)
Interest income and fair value movement of investments	(1,712)	186	71	-	(1,455)
Cash flow hedges	29	-	(633)	-	(604)
Contract liabilities	(273)	(1)	(15)	-	(289)
SEZ Re-investment Reserve	-	(1,132)	-	-	(1,132)
Others	(403)	693	27	1	318
Total	**₹ 3,849**	**₹ (1,592)**	**₹ (616)**	**₹ 546**	**₹ 2,187**

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of income	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income *	On account of business combination	As at March 31, 2020
Carry forward losses	₹ 3,149	₹ (1,287)	₹ 182	₹ -	₹ 2,044
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,713	1,033	248	-	4,994
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	4,521	(591)	(9)	-	3,921
Minimum alternate tax	-	3,425	-	-	3,425
Property, plant and equipment	(1,840)	1,150	4	-	(686)
Amortizable goodwill	(1,899)	(92)	(175)	-	(2,166)
Intangible assets	(2,295)	1,021	(90)	(177)	(1,541)
Interest income and fair value movement of investments	(1,455)	599	230	-	(626)
Cash flow hedges	(604)	-	1,165	-	561
Contract liabilities	(289)	285	(7)	-	(11)
SEZ Re-investment Reserve	(1,132)	(5,482)	-	-	(6,614)
Others	318	(536)	97	-	(121)
Total	**₹ 2,187**	**₹ (475)**	**₹ 1,645**	**₹ (177)**	**₹ 3,180**

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of income	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income *	Others	As at March 31, 2021
Carry forward losses	₹ 2,044	₹ (230)	₹ (22)	₹ (155)	₹ 1,637
Trade payables, accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,994	279	(171)	13	5,115
Allowances for lifetime expected credit loss	3,921	(734)	21	-	3,208
Minimum alternate tax	3,425	(3,425)	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(686)	(649)	66	1	(1,268)
Amortizable goodwill	(2,166)	34	67	-	(2,065)
Intangible assets	(1,541)	759	(55)	(412)	(1,249)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Movement during the year ended March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	Credit/ (charge) in the consolidated statement of income	Credit/ (charge) in other comprehensive income *	Others	As at March 31, 2021
Interest income and fair value movement of investments	(626)	(730)	(226)	-	(1,582)
Cash flow hedges	561	-	(1,013)	-	(452)
Contract asset / (Contract liabilities)	(11)	101	4	(3)	91
SEZ Re-investment Reserve	(6,614)	120	-	-	(6,494)
Others	(121)	195	16	-	90
Total	**₹ 3,180**	**₹ (4,280)**	**₹ (1,313)**	**₹ (556)**	**₹ (2,969)**

*Includes impact of foreign currency translation.

Deferred taxes on unrealized foreign exchange gain / loss relating to cash flow hedges, fair value movements in investments and remeasurements of the defined benefit plans are recognized in other comprehensive income. Deferred tax liability on the intangible assets identified and carry forward losses on acquisitions is recorded by an adjustment to goodwill. Other than these, the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities is primarily recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers the extent to which it is probable that the deferred tax asset will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on this, the Company believes that it is probable that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The amount of deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if the estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

Deferred tax asset amounting to ₹ 8,124 and ₹ 8,676 as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively in respect of unused tax losses have not been recognized by the Company. The tax loss carry-forwards of ₹ 29,736 and ₹ 31,993 as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively, on which deferred tax asset has not been recognized by the Company, because it is probable that future taxable profits will not be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized in the foreseeable future. Approximately, ₹ 14,429, and ₹ 17,691 as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively, of these tax loss carry-forwards is not currently subject to expiration dates.

The remaining tax loss carry-forwards of approximately ₹ 15,307 and ₹ 14,302 as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively, expires in various years through fiscal year 2038.

The Company has recognized deferred tax assets of ₹ 2,044 and ₹ 1,637 primarily in respect of carry forward losses including certain subsidiaries as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively. Management's projections of future taxable income and tax planning strategies support the assumption that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to utilize these deferred tax assets.

The Company calculates its tax liability for domestic taxes after considering MAT. The excess tax paid under MAT provisions over and above normal tax liability can be carried forward and set-off against future tax liabilities computed under normal tax provisions. Deferred tax asset relating to MAT payment of ₹ 3,425 and ₹ Nil has been recognized in the statement of consolidated financial position as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

A substantial portion of the profits of the Company's India operations are exempt from Indian income taxes being profits attributable to export operations and profits from units established under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 scheme. Units in designated special economic zones providing service on or after April 1, 2005 will be eligible for a deduction of 100 percent of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from commencement of provision of services and 50 percent of such profits and gains for a further five years. Certain tax benefits are also available for a further five years subject to the unit meeting defined conditions. Profits from certain other undertakings are also eligible for preferential tax treatment. The tax holiday period being currently available to the Company expires in various years through fiscal 2034-35. The impact of tax holidays has resulted in a decrease of

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

current tax expense of ₹ 15,390, ₹ 11,963 and ₹ 11,458 for the years ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively, compared to the effective tax amounts that we estimate the Company would have been required to pay if these incentives had not been available. The per share effect of these tax incentives for the years ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 was ₹ 2.56, ₹ 2.05, and ₹ 2.03, respectively.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, deferred income tax liabilities on cumulative earnings of subsidiaries amounting to ₹56,391 and ₹59,793 as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively and branch profit tax @ 15% of the US branch profit have not been recognized. Further, it is not practicable to estimate the amount of the unrecognized deferred tax liabilities for these undistributed earnings.

22. Dividends, Bonus and Buyback of equity shares

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. According to the Companies Act, 2013 any dividend should be declared out of accumulated distributable profits. A Company may, before the declaration of any dividend, transfer a percentage of its profits for that financial year as it may consider appropriate to the reserves.

The cash dividends paid per equity share were ₹ 1, ₹ 1 and ₹ 1, during the years ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively, including an interim dividend of ₹ 1, ₹ 1 and ₹ 1 for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the bonus issue in the proportion of 1:3 i.e.1 (One) bonus equity share of ₹2 each for every 3 (three) fully paid-up equity shares held (including ADS holders) was approved by the shareholders of the Company on February 22, 2019, through Postal Ballot /e-voting. Subsequently, on March 8, 2019, the Company allotted 1,508,469,180 equity shares to shareholders who held equity shares as on the record date of March 7, 2019 and ₹ 3,016 (representing par value of ₹ 2 per share) was transferred from capital redemption reserve, share premium and retained earnings to the share capital.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company concluded the buyback of 323,076,923 equity shares as approved by the Board of Directors on April 16, 2019. This has resulted in a total cash outflow of ₹ 105,000. In line with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, an amount of ₹ 105,000 has been utilized from retained earnings. Further, capital redemption reserve (included in other reserves) of ₹ 646 (representing the nominal value of the shares bought back) has been created as an apportionment from retained earnings. Consequent to such buyback, the paid-up equity share capital has reduced by ₹ 646.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company concluded the buyback of 237,500,000 equity shares as approved by the Board of Directors on October 13, 2020. This has resulted in a total cash outflow of ₹ 116,445 (including tax on buyback of ₹ 21,445). In line with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013, an amount of ₹ 1,427 and ₹115,018 has been utilized from share premium and retained earnings respectively. Further, capital redemption reserve (included in other reserves) of ₹ 475 (representing the nominal value of the shares bought back) has been created as an apportionment from retained earnings. Consequent to such buyback, the paid-up equity share capital has reduced by ₹ 475.

23. Additional capital disclosures

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a stable capital structure with the focus on total equity to uphold investor, creditor, and customer confidence and to ensure future development of its business. The Company's focus is to keep strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required without impacting the risk profile of the Company.

The Company's goal is to continue to be able to return excess liquidity to shareholders by continuing to distribute annual dividends in future periods. The amount of future dividends/ buyback of equity shares will be balanced with efforts to continue to maintain an adequate liquidity status.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The capital structure as at March 31, 2020 and 2021 was as follows:

	As at March 31,		
	2020	2021	% Change
Equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	₹ 557,458	₹ 553,095	-0.78%
As percentage of total capital	*85%*	*84%*	
Current loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts	73,202	75,874	
Non-current long-term loans and borrowings	4,840	7,458	
Lease liabilities	19,198	21,182	
Total loans, borrowings and bank overdrafts and lease liabilities	₹ 97,240	₹ 104,514	7.48%
As percentage of total capital	*15%*	*16%*	
Total capital	**₹ 654,698**	**₹ 657,609**	**0.44%**

Loans and borrowings represent 15% and 16% of total capital as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively. The Company is not subjected to any externally imposed capital requirements.

24. Revenue

A. Contract Assets and Liabilities

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or a contract asset.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due. For example, the Company recognizes a receivable for revenues related to time and materials contracts or volume based contracts. The Company presents such receivables as part of unbilled receivables at their net estimated realizable value. The same is tested for impairment as per the guidance in IFRS 9 using expected credit loss method.

Contract liabilities: During the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021, the Company recognized revenue of ₹ 21,193 and ₹ 16,082 arising from contract liabilities as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2020 respectively.

Contract assets: During the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2021, ₹ 13,068 and ₹ 15,101 of contract assets pertaining to fixed-price development contracts have been reclassified to receivables on completion of milestones.

Contract assets and liabilities are reported in a net position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

B. Remaining Performance Obligations

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes contract liabilities and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. Applying the practical expedient, the Company has not disclosed its right to consideration from customers in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date, which are contracts invoiced on time and material basis and volume based.

As at March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, the aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria above, were ₹ 373,879, ₹ 360,033 and ₹ 384,881, respectively of which approximately 59%, 62% and 59% respectively is expected to be recognized as revenues within two years, and the remainder thereafter. This includes contracts with asubstantive enforceable termination penalty if the contract is terminated without cause by the customer, based on an overall assessment of the contract carried out at the time of inception. Historically, customers have not terminated contracts without cause.

C. Disaggregation of Revenue

The tables below present disaggregated revenue from contracts with customers by business segment (refer to Note 34 "Segment Information"), sector and contract-type. The Company believes that the below disaggregation best depicts the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from economic factors.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Information on disaggregation of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2019 is as follows:

	IT Services					IT Products	ISRE	Total
	Americas 1	Americas 2	Europe	APMEA	Total			
A. Revenue								
Rendering of services	₹ 163,562	₹ 167,192	₹ 156,172	₹ 76,507	₹ 563,433	₹ -	₹ 7,932	**₹ 571,365**
Sale of products	-	-	-	-	-	14,480	-	**14,480**
	₹ 163,562	**₹ 167,192**	**₹ 156,172**	**₹ 76,507**	**₹ 563,433**	**₹ 14,480**	**₹ 7,932**	**₹ 585,845**
B. Revenue by sector								
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	₹ 1,874	₹ 98,130	₹ 55,180	₹ 18,332	₹ 173,516			
Health	60,162	88	9,968	3,786	74,004			
Consumer	59,991	1,686	15,878	11,244	88,799			
Communications	6,995	612	7,619	17,272	32,498			
Energy, Natural Resources and Utilities	601	24,234	28,521	18,996	72,352			
Manufacturing	387	21,980	19,869	3,920	46,156			
Technology	33,552	20,462	19,137	2,957	76,108			
	₹ 163,562	**₹ 167,192**	**₹ 156,172**	**₹ 76,507**	**₹ 563,433**	**₹ 14,480**	**₹ 7,932**	**₹ 585,845**
C. Revenue by nature of contract								
Fixed price and volume based	₹ 94,787	₹ 98,496	₹ 100,023	₹ 50,600	₹ 343,906	₹ -	₹ 6,142	**₹ 350,048**
Time and materials	68,775	68,696	56,149	25,907	219,527	-	1,790	**221,317**
Products	-	-	-	-	-	14,480	-	**14,480**
	₹ 163,562	**₹ 167,192**	**₹ 156,172**	**₹ 76,507**	**₹ 563,433**	**₹ 14,480**	**₹ 7,932**	**₹ 585,845**

Information on disaggregation of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2020 is as follows:

	IT Services					IT Products	ISRE	Total
	Americas 1	Americas 2	Europe	APMEA	Total			
A. Revenue								
Rendering of services	₹ 175,318	₹ 180,404	₹ 156,598	₹ 78,280	₹ 590,600	₹ -	₹ 7,950	**₹ 598,550**
Sale of products	-	-	-	-	-	11,682	-	**11,682**
	₹ 175,318	**₹ 180,404**	**₹ 156,598**	**₹ 78,280**	**₹ 590,600**	**₹ 11,682**	**₹ 7,950**	**₹ 610,232**
B. Revenue by sector								
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	₹ 2,151	₹ 106,694	₹ 53,869	₹ 20,659	₹ 183,373			
Health	63,435	105	10,090	4,167	77,797			
Consumer	67,980	2,054	16,030	10,448	96,512			
Communications	8,061	1,048	7,753	16,794	33,656			
Energy, Natural Resources and Utilities	418	26,024	29,854	19,661	75,957			
Manufacturing	349	23,548	20,324	3,639	47,860			
Technology	32,924	20,931	18,678	2,912	75,445			
	₹ 175,318	**₹ 180,404**	**₹ 156,598**	**₹ 78,280**	**₹ 590,600**	**₹ 11,682**	**₹ 7,950**	**₹ 610,232**
C. Revenue by nature of contract								
Fixed price and volume based	₹ 96,876	₹ 108,665	₹ 104,165	₹ 53,220	₹ 362,926	₹ -	₹ 6,404	**₹ 369,330**
Time and materials	78,442	71,739	52,433	25,060	227,674	-	1,546	**229,220**
Products	-	-	-	-	-	11,682	-	**11,682**
	₹ 175,318	**₹ 180,404**	**₹ 156,598**	**₹ 78,280**	**₹ 590,600**	**₹ 11,682**	**₹ 7,950**	**₹ 610,232**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Information on disaggregation of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as follows:

	IT Services					IT Products	ISRE	Total
	Americas 1	Americas 2	Europe	APMEA	Total			
A. Revenue								
Rendering of services	₹ 177,387	₹ 178,920	₹ 164,498	₹ 82,050	₹ 602,855	₹ -	₹ 8,912	**₹ 611,767**
Sale of products	-	-	-	-	-	7,663	-	**7,663**
	₹ 177,387	**₹ 178,920**	**₹ 164,498**	**₹ 82,050**	**₹ 602,855**	**₹ 7,663**	**₹ 8,912**	**₹ 619,430**
B. Revenue by sector								
Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	₹ 2,609	₹ 103,040	₹ 56,275	₹ 23,228	₹ 185,152			
Health	64,397	18	12,390	4,789	81,594			
Consumer	68,258	2,306	17,731	10,544	98,839			
Communications	6,252	1,112	8,247	15,512	31,123			
Energy, Natural Resources and Utilities	426	27,405	31,271	19,717	78,819			
Manufacturing	265	23,350	22,339	3,024	48,978			
Technology	35,180	21,689	16,245	5,236	78,350			
	₹ 177,387	**₹ 178,920**	**₹ 164,498**	**₹ 82,050**	**₹ 602,855**	**₹ 7,663**	**₹ 8,912**	**₹ 619,430**
C. Revenue by nature of contract								
Fixed price and volume based	₹ 98,868	₹ 110,143	₹ 108,591	₹ 54,519	₹ 372,121	₹ -	₹ 7,166	**₹ 379,287**
Time and materials	78,519	68,777	55,907	27,531	230,734	-	1,746	**232,480**
Products	-	-	-	-	-	7,663	-	**7,663**
	₹ 177,387	**₹ 178,920**	**₹ 164,498**	**₹ 82,050**	**₹ 602,855**	**₹ 7,663**	**₹ 8,912**	**₹ 619,430**

25. Expenses by nature

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Employee compensation	₹ 299,774	₹ 326,571	₹ 332,371
Sub-contracting/ technical fees	94,725	90,521	83,609
Cost of hardware and software	13,567	11,491	7,684
Travel	17,768	18,169	5,258
Facility expenses	22,213	19,733	20,255
Depreciation, amortization and impairment*	19,474	20,862	27,656
Communication	4,561	4,812	6,069
Legal and professional fees	4,361	4,733	5,561
Rates, taxes and insurance	1,621	3,004	3,475
Marketing and brand building	2,714	2,532	1,011
Lifetime expected credit loss	980	1,043	1,506
Miscellaneous expenses**	11,736	5,344	4,836
Total cost of revenues, selling and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses	**₹ 493,494**	**₹ 508,815**	**₹ 499,291**

* Depreciation, amortization, and impairment includes impairment charge on certain software platforms, capital work-in-progress, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets amounting to ₹ 2,318, Nil and ₹ 2,418, for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

** Miscellaneous expenses for the year ended March 31, 2019, includes an amount of ₹ 5,141 (US$ 75 million) paid to National Grid on settlement of a legal claim against the Company and for the year ended March 31, 2021, includes an amount of ₹ 991 towards COVID-19 contributions.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

26. Other operating income/(loss), net

Year ended March 31,2019

Sale of hosted data center services business: During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company concluded the divestment of its hosted data center services business.

The calculation of the gain on sale is shown below:

Particulars	Total
Cash consideration (net of disposal costs of ₹ 660)	₹ 25,432
Less: Carrying amount of net assets disposed (including goodwill of ₹ 13,009)	(26,455)
Add: Reclassification of exchange difference on foreign currency translation	4,131
Gain on sale	**₹ 3,108**

In accordance with the sale agreement, total cash consideration was ₹ 28,124 and the Company paid ₹ 3,766 to subscribe for units issued by the buyer. Units amounting to ₹ 2,032 are callable by the buyer if certain business targets committed by the Company are not met over a period of three years. The fair value of these callable units is estimated to be insignificant as at reporting date. Consequently, the sale consideration comprises cash consideration of ₹24,358 and units issued by the buyer amounting to ₹ 1,734.

Loss of control in subsidiary: During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has reduced its equity holding from 74% to 11% in Wipro Airport IT Services Limited. The loss/ gain on this transaction is insignificant.

Sale of Workday business and Cornerstone OnDemand business: During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has concluded the Sale of Workday business and Cornerstone OnDemand business except in Portugal, France and Sweden.

The calculation of the gain is as shown below:

Particulars	Total
Cash consideration	₹ 6,645
Less: Carrying amount of net assets disposed (includes goodwill of ₹ 4,893 and intangible assets of ₹ 740)	(5,475)
Add: Reclassification of exchange difference on foreign currency translation	79
Gain on sale	**₹1,249**

Assets pertaining to Portugal, France, and Sweden were concluded during the year ended March 31, 2020.

These disposal groups do not constitute a major component of the Company and hence were not classified as discontinued operations.

Year ended March 31, 2020

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company concluded the sale of assets pertaining to Workday business and Cornerstone OnDemand business in Portugal, France, and Sweden. A gain of ₹ 152 arising from such transaction was recognized under other operating income/(loss), net.

The Company has partially met the first year and second year business targets pertaining to the sale of its hosted data center business concluded during the year ended March 31, 2019. Change in fair value of the callable units pertaining to achievement of the business targets amounting to ₹ 992 for the year ended March 31, 2020, was recognized under other operating income/(loss), net.

Year ended March 31, 2021

The Company has partially met the first and second-year business targets pertaining to the sale of its hosted data center business concluded during the year ended March 31, 2019. Change in fair value of the callable units pertaining to achievement of cumulative business targets amounting to ₹ (81) for the year ended March 31, 2021, was recognized under other operating income/(loss), net.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

27. Finance expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest expense	₹ 5,616	₹ 5,136	₹ 4,298
Exchange fluctuation on foreign currency borrowings, net	1,759	2,192	790
	₹ 7,375	**₹ 7,328**	**₹ 5,088**

28. Finance and other income and Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest income	₹ 20,261	₹ 21,764	₹ 18,442
Dividend income	361	367	4
Net gain from investments classified as FVTPL	1,990	1,275	1,478
Net gain from investments classified as FVTOCI	311	675	988
Finance and other income	**₹ 22,923**	**₹ 24,081**	**₹ 20,912**
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net, on financial instruments measured at FVTPL	1,251	2,144	4,383
Other foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	1,964	1,025	(1,388)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	**₹ 3,215**	**₹ 3,169**	**₹ 2,995**
	₹ 26,138	**₹ 27,250**	**₹ 23,907**

29. Earnings per equity share

A reconciliation of profit for the year and equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is set out below:

Basic: Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, excluding equity shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ 90,031	₹ 97,218	₹ 107,946
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	6,007,376,837	5,833,384,018	5,649,265,885
Basic earnings per share	**₹ 14.99**	**₹ 16.67**	**₹ 19.11**

Diluted: Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for assumed conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Employee share options are dilutive potential equity shares for the Company.

The calculation is performed in respect of share options to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average market price of the Company's shares during the year). The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company	₹ 90,031	₹ 97,218	₹ 107,946
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	6,007,376,837	5,833,384,018	5,649,265,885
Effect of dilutive equivalent share options	14,927,530	14,439,221	12,391,937
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share	6,022,304,367	5,847,823,239	5,661,657,822
Diluted earnings per share	**₹ 14.95**	**₹ 16.62**	**₹ 19.07**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

30. Employee stock incentive plans

The stock compensation expense recognized for employee services received during the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, were ₹ 1,938, ₹ 1,262, and ₹ 2,897, respectively.

Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT")

In 1984, the Company established a controlled trust called the Wipro Equity Reward Trust ("WERT"). In the earlier years, WERT purchased shares of the Company out of funds borrowed from the Company. The Company's Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee recommends to WERT certain officers and key employees, to whom WERT issues shares from its holdings at nominal price subject to vesting conditions. WERT held 27,353,853, 22,746,081 and 19,401,215 treasury shares as at March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

Wipro Employee Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit Option Plans

A summary of the general terms of grants under stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plans are as follows:

Name of Plan	Number of options reserved under the plan	Range of exercise price
Wipro ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WARSUP 2004 plan) *	59,797,979	US $ 0.03
Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2005 (WSRUP 2005 plan) *	59,797,979	₹ 2
Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan) *	49,831,651	₹ 2
Wipro Equity Reward Trust Employee Stock Purchase Plan, 2013 **	39,546,197	₹ 2

Employees covered under Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit ("**RSU**") Option Plans (collectively "**Stock Option Plans**") are granted an option to purchase shares of the Company at the respective exercise prices, subject to requirements of vesting conditions. These options generally vest in tranches over a period of one to four years from the date of grant. Upon vesting, the employees can acquire one equity share for every option.

* The maximum contractual term for these Stock Option Plans and RSU Option Plans is perpetual until the options are available for grant under the plan.

** The maximum contractual term for these Stock Option Plans is up to May 29, 2023 until the options are available for grant under the plan.

The activity in equity-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plan is summarized below:

	Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	Numbers of options Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	₹ 2	13,543,997	17,607,463	15,594,190
	US $ 0.03	10,199,054	14,446,790	7,854,540
Bonus on outstanding (Refer to Note 22)	₹ 2	4,773,755	-	-
	US $ 0.03	3,957,434	-	-
Granted *	₹ 2	4,607,000	5,662,500	6,275,290
	US $ 0.03	4,849,000	5,341,000	5,033,648
Exercised	₹ 2	(2,739,097)	(4,610,572)	(3,356,199)
	US $ 0.03	(1,541,803)	(2,496,125)	(3,269,832)
Modification **	₹ 2	-	-	-
	US $ 0.03	-	(5,681,966)	3,453,015

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	Numbers of options Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Forfeited and expired	₹ 2	(2,578,192)	(3,065,201)	(2,681,333)
	US $ 0.03	(3,016,895)	(3,755,159)	(2,248,895)
Outstanding at the end of the year	₹ 2	17,607,463	15,594,190	15,831,948
	US $ 0.03	14,446,790	7,854,540	10,822,476
Exercisable at the end of the year	₹ 2	1,300,781	1,502,957	2,679,538
	US $ 0.03	948,877	1,212,560	465,603

* Includes 1,567,000, 2,461,500 and 2,969,860 Performance based stock options (RSU) during the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. 1,673,000, 2,524,600 and 2,376,980 Performance based stock options (ADS) during the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. Performance based stock options(RSU) were issued under Wipro Employee Restricted Stock Unit plan 2007 (WSRUP 2007 plan) and Performance based stock options (ADS) were issued under Wipro ADS Restricted Stock Unit Plan (WARSUP 2004 plan).

The activity in cash-settled stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plan is summarized below:

	Number of options Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	4,721,388
Modification **	5,681,966	(3,453,015)
Exercised	(429,909)	(845,066)
Forfeited and lapsed	(530,669)	(345,108)
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,721,388	78,199
Exercisable at the end of the year	63,999	23,999

The carrying value of liability towards Cash Settled ADS RSU's outstanding was ₹ 496 (including ₹15 towards exercisable units) and ₹ 31 (including ₹ 11 towards exercisable units) as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

** Restricted Stock Units arrangements that were modified during the year ended March 31, 2020

Pursuant to the Securities Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") circular dated October 10, 2019, prohibiting issuance of depository receipts by listed companies to Non-Resident Indians ("NRIs"), the Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee approved in November 2019, cash pay out to its NRI employees in lieu of shares and upon exercise of vested ADS RSU under the Company's WARSUP 2004 Plan, based on prevailing market price of ADS on the date of exercise. This change was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification of ₹ 561 has been recognized as financial liability with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

** Restricted Stock Units arrangements that were modified during the year ended March 31, 2021

Pursuant to the SEBI clarification dated December 18, 2020, the restriction under SEBI circular dated October 10, 2019, "Framework of Depository Receipts" shall not apply in case of issue of Depository Receipts to NRIs, pursuant to share based employee benefit schemes which are implemented by a company in terms of SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations 2014, the Board Governance, Nomination and Compensation Committee approved in January 2021, allotment of underlying equity shares in respect of ADSs to be issued and allocated to NRI employees upon exercise of vested ADS RSU under the Company's WARSUP 2004 Plan. This change was accounted as a modification and the fair value on the date of modification was determined based on prevailing market price and accordingly an amount of ₹ 739 has been recognized as equity with a corresponding adjustment to financial liability.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table summarizes information about outstanding stock options and restricted stock unit option plan:

	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2021	
Range of exercise price and Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted Average Remaining life (months)	Number of options	Weighted Average Remaining life (months)	Number of options	Weighted Average Remaining life (months)
₹ 2	17,607,463	24	15,594,190	23	15,831,948	18
US $ 0.03	14,446,790	26	7,854,540	23	10,822,476	19

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 was ₹ 349.81, ₹ 260.65, and ₹ 354.78 for each option, respectively. The weighted average share price of options exercised during the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 was ₹ 325.85, ₹ 267.04, and ₹ 354.45 for each option, respectively.

31. Employee benefits

a) Employee costs includes

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries and bonus	₹ 289,005	₹ 315,036	₹ 318,043
Employee benefits plans			
Gratuity and other defined benefit plans	1,459	1,845	2,085
Defined contribution plans	7,372	8,428	9,346
Share-based compensation*	1,938	1,262	2,897
	₹ 299,774	**₹ 326,571**	**₹ 332,371**

* Includes ₹ 587 for the year ended March 31, 2021, towards cash settled ADS RSUs.

The employee benefit cost is recognized in the following line items in the consolidated statement of income:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Cost of revenues	₹ 251,818	₹ 279,356	₹ 282,983
Selling and marketing expenses	30,972	30,763	31,236
General and administrative expenses	16,984	16,452	18,152
	₹ 299,774	**₹ 326,571**	**₹ 332,371**

Defined benefit plan actuarial (gains)/losses recognized in other comprehensive income include:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset)			
Return on plan assets excluding interest income - loss/(gain)	₹ (49)	₹ 76	₹ (578)
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from financial assumptions	73	749	423
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from demographic assumptions	(40)	227	155
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from experience adjustments	(266)	194	(334)
	₹ (282)	**₹ 1,246**	**₹ (334)**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

b) Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans include gratuity for employees drawing salary in Indian rupees and certain benefit plans in foreign jurisdictions. Amount recognized in the consolidated statement of income in respect of defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
Current service cost	₹ 1,434	₹ 1,782	₹ 2,085
Net interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	25	63	131
Net charge to statement of income	**₹ 1,459**	**₹ 1,845**	**₹ 2,216**
Actual return on plan assets	₹ 607	₹ 513	₹ 1,127

Change in present value of defined benefit obligation is summarized below:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	₹ 10,485	₹ 13,465
Acquisitions	229	7
Current service cost	1,782	2,085
Interest on obligation	652	681
Benefits paid	(1,123)	(1,069)
Remeasurement loss/(gain)		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from financial assumptions	749	423
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from demographic assumptions	227	155
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from experience adjustments	194	(334)
Translation adjustment	270	62
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**₹ 13,465**	**₹ 15,475**

Change in plan assets is summarized below:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	₹ 9,443	₹ 10,535
Acquisitions	58	-
Expected return on plan assets	589	550
Employer contributions	383	1,993
Benefits paid	(95)	(76)
Remeasurement (loss)/gain		
Return on plan assets excluding interest income - (loss)/gain	(76)	578
Translation adjustment	233	57
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**₹ 10,535**	**₹ 13,637**
Present value of unfunded obligation	₹ (2,930)	₹ (1,838)
Recognized asset/(liability)	₹ (2,930)	₹ (1,838)

As at March 31, 2020 and 2021, plan assets were primarily invested in insurer managed funds.

The Company has established an income tax approved irrevocable trust fund to which it regularly contributes to finance the liabilities of the gratuity plan. The fund's investments are managed by certain insurance companies as per the selection made by the trustees among the fund plan available.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	5.05%	4.69%
Expected return on plan assets	5.05%	4.69%
Expected rate of salary increase	6.60%	6.57%
Duration of defined benefit obligations	9 years	9 years

The expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long-term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

The discount rate is primarily based on the prevailing market yields of government securities for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimates of future salary increase considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors. Attrition rate considered is the management's estimate, based on previous years' employee turnover of the Company.

The expected future contribution and estimated future benefit payments from the fund are as follows:

Expected contribution to the fund during the year ending March 31, 2022	₹ 1,787
Estimated benefit payments from the fund for the year ending March 31:	
2022	₹ 1,802
2023	1,417
2024	1,406
2025	1,385
2026	1,361
Thereafter	15,915
Total	**₹ 23,286**

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions used to measure the Company's benefit obligations as at March 31, 2021.

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed to show the movement in defined benefit obligation by 1 percentage.

As of March 31, 2021, every 1 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in discount rate will result in (decrease)/increase of defined benefit obligation by approximately ₹ (1,508) and ₹ 1,440 respectively (March 31, 2020: ₹ (1,252) and ₹ 1,168 respectively).

As of March 31, 2021, every 1 percentage point increase/ (decrease) in expected rate of salary will result in increase/ (decrease) of defined benefit obligation by approximately ₹ 864 and ₹ (798) respectively (March 31, 2020: ₹ 706 and ₹ (658) respectively).

c) Provident fund:

The details of fund and plan assets are given below:

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets	₹ 61,397	₹ 71,196
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(61,397)	(71,196)
Net (shortfall)/ excess	₹ -	₹ -

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The plan assets have been invested as per the regulations of Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO).

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

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate for the term of the obligation	6.05%	5.80%
Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio	7 years	6 years
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%	8.50%

32. Related party relationship and transactions

List of subsidiaries and associates as at March 31, 2021, are provided in the table below:

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro, LLC			USA
	Wipro Gallagher Solutions, LLC		USA
		Wipro Opus Mortgage Solutions LLC (formerly known as Opus Capital Markets Consultants, LLC)	USA
		Wipro Promax Analytics Solutions Americas, LLC	USA
	Wipro Insurance Solutions, LLC		USA
	Wipro IT Services, LLC		USA
		HealthPlan Services, Inc. **	USA
		Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc)**	USA
		Designit North America, Inc. (formerly known as Cooper Software Inc.)	USA
		Infocrossing, LLC	USA
		Wipro US Foundation	USA
		International TechneGroup Incorporated **	USA
		Wipro Designit Services, Inc. (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc) **	USA
		Wipro VLSI Design Services, LLC (formerly known as Eximius Design, LLC)	USA
Wipro Overseas IT Services Pvt. Ltd			India
Wipro Japan KK			Japan
Wipro Shanghai Limited			China
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited			India
Wipro Travel Services Limited			India
Wipro Holdings (UK) Limited			U.K.
	Designit A/S		Denmark
		Designit Denmark A/S	Denmark
		Designit Germany GmbH	Germany
		Designit Oslo A/S	Norway
		Designit Sweden AB	Sweden
		Designit T.L.V Ltd.	Israel
		Designit Tokyo Ltd.	Japan

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
		Designit Spain Digital, S.L. **	Spain
	Wipro Europe Limited		U.K.
		Wipro UK Limited	U.K.
	Wipro Financial Services UK Limited		U.K.
	Wipro IT Services S.R.L.		Romania
	Wipro 4C NV (formerly known as 4C NV)		Belgium
		Wipro 4C Danmark ApS (formerly known as 4C Danmark ApS)	Denmark
		4C Nederland B.V	Netherlands
		Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited) **	U.K.
		Wipro 4C Consulting France SAS (formerly known as 4C Consulting France)	France
Wipro IT Services UK Societas			U.K.
	Wipro Doha LLC #		Qatar
	Wipro Technologies SA DE CV		Mexico
	Wipro Philippines, Inc.		Philippines
	Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság		Hungary
		Wipro Holdings Investment Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Hungary
	Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE		Egypt
	Wipro Arabia Co. Limited *		Saudi Arabia
		Women's Business Park Technologies Limited *	Saudi Arabia
	Wipro Poland SP Z.O.O		Poland
	Wipro IT Services Poland SP Z.O.O		Poland
	Wipro Technologies Australia Pty Ltd		Australia
	Wipro Corporate Technologies Ghana Limited		Ghana
	Wipro Technologies South Africa (Proprietary) Limited		South Africa
		Wipro Technologies Nigeria Limited	Nigeria
	Wipro IT Service Ukraine, LLC		Ukraine
	Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV.		Netherlands
		Wipro Portugal S.A. **	Portugal
		Wipro Technologies Limited	Russia
		Wipro Technology Chile SPA	Chile
		Wipro Solutions Canada Limited	Canada
		Wipro Information Technology Kazakhstan LLP	Kazakhstan
		Wipro Technologies W.T. Sociedad Anonima	Costa Rica

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
		Wipro Outsourcing Services (Ireland) Limited	Ireland
		Wipro Technologies VZ, C.A.	Venezuela
		Wipro Technologies Peru SAC	Peru
		Wipro do Brasil Servicos de Tecnologia Ltda	Brazil
		Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda **	Brazil
	Wipro Technologies SA		Argentina
	Wipro Technologies SRL		Romania
	PT. WT Indonesia		Indonesia
	Wipro (Thailand) Co. Limited		Thailand
	Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. W.L.L (formerly known as Wipro Bahrain Limited Co. S.P.C.)		Bahrain
	Wipro Gulf LLC		Sultanate of Oman
	Rainbow Software LLC		Iraq
Wipro Networks Pte Limited			Singapore
	Wipro (Dalian) Limited		China
	Wipro Technologies SDN BHD		Malaysia
Wipro Chengdu Limited			China
Wipro IT Services Bangladesh Limited			Bangladesh
Wipro HR Services India Private Limited			India
Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited *			India
Eximius Design India Private Limited			India

* All the above direct subsidiaries are 100% held by the Company except that the Company holds 83.4% of the equity securities of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited, 66.67% of the equity securities of Wipro Arabia Co. Limited and 55% of the equity securities of Women's Business Park Technologies Limited are held by Wipro Arabia Co. Limited.

The remaining 16.6% equity securities of Encore Theme Technologies Private Limited will be acquired subject to and after receipt of certain regulatory approvals/confirmations.

\# 51% of equity securities of Wipro Doha LLC are held by a local shareholder. However, the beneficial interest in these holdings is with the Company.

The Company controls 'The Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme Trust', 'Wipro SA Broad Based Ownership Scheme SPV (RF) (PTY) LTD' incorporated in South Africa and Wipro Foundation in India.

** Step Subsidiary details of Wipro Portugal S.A, Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda, Designit Spain Digital, S.L, HealthPlan Services, Inc, International TechneGroup Incorporated, Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc), Wipro Designit Services, Inc (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc) and Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited) are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
Wipro Portugal S.A.			Portugal
	Wipro Technologies GmbH		Germany
		Wipro IT Services Austria GmbH (formerly known as Cellent GmbH)	Austria
Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda			Brazil

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation
	Wipro Do Brasil Sistemetas De Informatica Ltd		Brazil
	Wipro do Brasil Servicos Ltda (formerly known as IVIA Serviços De Informática ltda)		Brazil
Designit Spain Digital, S.L.			Spain
	Designit Colombia S A S		Colombia
	Designit Peru SAC		Peru
HealthPlan Services, Inc.			USA
	HealthPlan Services Insurance Agency, LLC		USA
International TechneGroup Incorporated			USA
	International TechneGroup Ltd.		U.K.
	ITI Proficiency Ltd		Israel
	International TechneGroup S.R.L.		Italy
		MechWorks S.R.L.	Italy
Wipro Appirio, Inc. (formerly known as Appirio, Inc)			USA
	Appirio, K.K		Japan
	Topcoder, LLC.		USA
	Wipro Appirio (Ireland) Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd)		Ireland
		Wipro Appirio UK Limited (formerly known as Appirio Ltd (UK))	U.K.
Wipro Designit Services, Inc (formerly known as Rational Interaction, Inc)			USA
	Rational Consulting Australia Pty Ltd		Australia
	Wipro Designit Services Limited (formerly known as Rational Interaction Limited)		Ireland
Wipro Weare4C UK Limited (formerly known as Weare4C UK Limited)			U.K.
	CloudSocius DMCC		UAE

As at March 31, 2021 the Company held 43.7% interest in Drivestream Inc, 33% interest in Denim Group Limited and 33.3% in Denim Group Management, LLC, accounted for using the equity method.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The list of controlled trusts are:

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation
Wipro Equity Reward Trust	India
Wipro Foundation	India

The other related parties are:

Name of the related parties:	Nature
Azim Premji Foundation	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Foundation for Development	Entity controlled by Director
Hasham Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Prazim Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Zash Traders	Entity controlled by Director
Hasham Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt. Ltd	Entity controlled by Director
Azim Premji Trust	Entity controlled by Director
Wipro Enterprises (P) Limited	Entity controlled by Director
Wipro GE Healthcare Private Limited	Entity controlled by Director

Key management personnel	
Rishad A. Premji	Chairman
Thierry Delaporte	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (i)
Abidali Z. Neemuchwala	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (ii)
Azim H. Premji	Non-Executive Non-Independent Director (iii)
William Arthur Owens	Non-Executive Director
M.K. Sharma	Non-Executive Director
Ireena Vittal	Non-Executive Director
Dr. Patrick J. Ennis	Non-Executive Director
Patrick Dupuis	Non-Executive Director
Arundhati Bhattacharya	Non-Executive Director (iv)
Deepak M. Satwalekar	Non-Executive Director (v)
Jatin Pravinchandra Dalal	Chief Financial Officer

(i) Mr. Thierry Delaporte was appointed as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from July 6, 2020 for a period of five years.
(ii) Mr. Abidali Z. Neemuchwala resigned as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from the end of the day on June 1, 2020.
(iii) Mr Azim H. Premji is the ultimate controlling party.
(iv) Ms. Arundhati Bhattacharya resigned as Non- Executive Director with effect from close of business hours on June 30, 2020.
(v) Mr. Deepak M. Satwalekar was appointed as Non- Executive Director with effect from July 1, 2020 for a term of five years.

Relatives of key management personnel:

- Yasmeen A. Premji
- Tariq A. Premji

The Company has the following related party transactions:

	Entities controlled by Directors			Key Management Personnel		
Transactions / balances	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Sale of goods and services	₹ 102	₹ 43	₹ 171	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
Assets purchased	240	741	423	-	-	-
Dividend	3,171	3,987	3,760	191	243	242
Buyback of shares	-	69,392	91,562	-	4,076	-
Rental income	43	45	50	-	-	-
Rent Paid	8	2	2	5	9	7
Others	63	119	44	-	-	-

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Entities controlled by Directors			Key Management Personnel		
Transactions / balances	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Key management personnel *						
Remuneration and short-term benefits	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -	₹ 341	₹ 354	₹ 741
Other benefits	-	-	-	173	178	231
Balance as at the year end						
Receivables	₹ 132	₹ 94	₹ 241	₹ -	₹ -	₹ -
Payables	8	23	-	155	166	333

* Post-employment benefits comprising compensated absences is not disclosed, as these are determined for the Company as a whole. Benefits includes the prorated value of RSU granted to the personnel, which vest over a period. Other benefits include share-based compensation ₹ 166, ₹ 170, and ₹219, as at March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

All related party transactions were entered at an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel, which may have a potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large.

33. Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments: As at March 31, 2020 and 2021, the Company had committed to spend approximately ₹14,011 and ₹ 7,490 respectively, under agreements to purchase/ construct property and equipment. These amounts are net of capital advances paid in respect of these purchases.

Guarantees: As at March 31, 2020 and 2021, guarantees provided by banks on behalf of the Company to the Indian Government, customers and certain other agencies amount to approximately ₹ 18,655 and ₹ 17,128 respectively, as part of the bank line of credit.

Contingencies and lawsuits: The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims (including tax assessment orders/ penalty notices) which have arisen in the ordinary course of its business. Some of the claims involve complex issues and it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the expected financial effect, if any, that will result from ultimate resolution of such proceedings. However, the resolution of these legal proceedings is not likely to have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

The Company's assessments are completed for the years up to March 31, 2016 in India. The Company has received demands on multiple tax issues in India. These claims are primarily arising out of denial of deduction under section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in respect of profits earned by the Company's undertaking in Software Technology Park at Bengaluru, the appeals filed against the said demand before the Appellate authorities have been allowed in favor of the Company by the second appellate authority for the years up to March 31, 2008 which either has been or may be contested by the Income tax authorities before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Other claims relate to disallowance of tax benefits on profits earned from Software Technology Park and Special Economic Zone units, capitalization of research & development expenses, transfer pricing adjustments on intercompany / inter unit transactions and other issues.

Income tax claims against the Company amounting to ₹ 77,873 and ₹ 80,032 are not acknowledged as debt as at March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively. These matters are pending before various Appellate Authorities and the management expects its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The contingent liability in respect of disputed demands for excise duty, custom duty, sales tax and other matters amounting to ₹ 8,033 and ₹ 11,413 as of March 31, 2020 and 2021, respectively. However, the resolution of these disputed demands is not likely to have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, through a ruling in February 2019, provided interpretation on the components of Salary on which the Company and its employees are to contribute towards Provident Fund under the Employee's Provident Fund Act. Based on the current evaluation, the Company believes it is not probable that certain components of Salary paid by the Company will be subject to contribution towards Provident Fund due to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India order. The Company will continue to monitor and evaluate its position based on future events and developments.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

34. Segment information

The Company is organized into the following operating segments: IT Services, IT Products and India State Run Enterprise segment ("**ISRE**").

IT Services: During the year ended March 31,2021, in order to broad base our growth, the Company re-organized IT Services segment to four Strategic Market Units ("**SMUs**") - Americas 1, Americas 2, Europe and Asia Pacific Middle East Africa ("**APMEA**").

Americas 1 and Americas 2 are primarily organized by industry sector, while Europe and APMEA are organized by countries.

Americas 1 includes the entire business of Latin America ("**LATAM"**) and the following industry sectors in the United States of America: healthcare and medical devices, consumer goods and life sciences, retail, transportation and services, communications, media and information services, technology products and platforms. **Americas 2** includes the entire business in Canada and the following industry sectors in the United States of America: banking, financial services and insurance, manufacturing, hi-tech, energy and utilities. **Europe** consists of the United Kingdom and Ireland, Switzerland, Germany, Benelux, the Nordics and Southern Europe. **APMEA** consists of Australia and New Zealand, India, Middle East, South East Asia, Japan and Africa.

The corresponding information for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 have been re-stated to give effect to the above changes.

Revenue from each customer is attributed to the respective SMUs based on the location of the customer's primary buying center of such services. With respect to certain strategic global customers, revenue may be generated from multiple countries based on such customer's buying centers, but the total revenue related to these strategic global customers are attributed to a single SMU based on the geographical location of key decision makers.

Prior to the Company's re-organization of its IT services segment, the IT services segment was organized by seven industry verticals: Banking, Financial Services and Insurance ("**BFSI**"), Health Business unit ("**Health BU**"), Consumer Business unit ("**CBU**"), Energy, Natural Resources & Utilities ("**ENU**"), Manufacturing ("**MFG**"), Technology ("**TECH**") and Communications ("**COMM**").

Our IT Services segment provides a range of IT and IT enabled services which include digital strategy advisory, customer centric design, technology consulting, IT consulting, custom application design, development, re-engineering and maintenance, systems integration, package implementation, cloud and infrastructure services, business process services, cloud, mobility and analytics services, research and development and hardware and software design.

IT Products: The Company is a value-added reseller of security, packaged and SaaS software for leading international brands. In certain total outsourcing contracts of the IT Services segment, the Company delivers hardware, software products and other related deliverables. Revenue relating to these items is reported as revenue from the sale of IT Products.

ISRE: This segmentconsists of IT Services offerings to entities and/or departments owned or controlled by Government of India and/or any State Governments.

The Chairman of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("**CODM**") as defined by IFRS 8, "Operating Segments". The Chairman of the Company evaluates the segments based on their revenue growth and operating income.

Assets and liabilities used in the Company's business are not identified to any of the operating segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

Information on reportable segments for the year ended March 31, 2019 is as follows:

	IT Services					**IT Products**	**ISRE**	**Reconciling Items**	**Total**
	Americas 1	**Americas 2**	**Europe**	**APMEA**	**Total**				
Revenue	₹ 164,321	₹ 168,264	₹ 157,165	₹ 76,907	₹ **566,657**	₹ 14,480	₹ 7,932	₹ (9)	₹ 589,060
Other operating income/(loss), net	-	-	-	-	**4,344**	-	-	-	4,344
Segment Result	23,020	29,612	31,550	9,421	**93,603**	(1,038)	(1,892)	418	91,091
Unallocated					**4,475**	-	-	-	4,475
Segment Result Total					₹ **102,422**	₹ **(1,038)**	₹ **(1,892)**	₹ **418**	₹ **99,910**
Finance expense									(7,375)
Finance and other income									22,923

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	IT Services					IT Products	ISRE	Reconciling Items	Total
	Americas 1	Americas 2	Europe	APMEA	Total				
Share of net profit/(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method									(43)
Profit before tax									**₹ 115,415**
Income tax expense									(25,242)
Profit for the year									**₹ 90,173**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment									₹19,474

Information on reportable segments for the year ended March 31, 2020 is as follows:

	IT Services					IT Products	ISRE	Reconciling Items	Total
	Americas 1	Americas 2	Europe	APMEA	Total				
Revenue	₹ 176,115	₹ 181,481	₹ 157,526	₹78,676	**₹ 593,798**	₹11,657	₹7,950	₹(4)	₹ 613,401
Other operating income/(loss), net	-	-	-	-	**1,144**	-	-	-	1,144
Segment Result	27,289	34,341	27,617	9,550	**98,797**	(323)	(1,849)	229	96,854
Unallocated					**7,732**	-	-	-	7,732
Segment Result Total					**₹ 107,673**	**₹ (323)**	**₹ (1,849)**	**₹ 229**	**₹ 105,730**
Finance expense									(7,328)
Finance and other income									24,081
Share of net profit/(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method									29
Profit before tax									**₹ 122,512**
Income tax expense									(24,799)
Profit for the year									**₹ 97,713**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment									₹20,862

Information on reportable segments for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as follows:

	IT Services					IT Products	ISRE	Reconciling Items	Total
	Americas 1	Americas 2	Europe	APMEA	Total				
Revenue	₹ 178,091	₹ 179,821	₹ 165,441	₹82,462	**₹ 605,815**	₹7,685	₹8,912	₹13	₹ 622,425
Other operating income/(loss), net	-	-	-	-	**(81)**	-	-	-	(81)
Segment Result	33,040	41,589	31,673	11,476	**117,778**	45	1,061	(903)	117,981
Unallocated					**5,153**	-	-	-	5,153
Segment Result Total					**₹ 122,850**	**₹ 45**	**₹ 1,061**	**₹ (903)**	**₹ 123,053**
Finance expense									(5,088)
Finance and other income									20,912
Share of net profit/(loss) of associates accounted for using the equity method									130
Profit before tax									**₹ 139,007**
Income tax expense									(30,345)
Profit for the year									**₹ 108,662**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment									₹27,656

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Revenues from India, being Company's country of domicile, is ₹ 30,566, ₹ 29,374 and ₹ 27,156 for year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

Revenues from United States of America and United Kingdom contributed more than 10% of Company's total revenues as per table below:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021
United States of America	₹ 315,301	₹ 338,490	₹ 336,009
United Kingdom	59,568	65,258	67,852
	₹ 374,869	**₹ 403,748**	**₹ 403,861**

No customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues during the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide disclosure of geographical location wise assets, since the meaningful segregation of the available information is onerous.

Notes:

a) Effective beginning of fiscal year ended March 31, 2021, revenue from sale of traded cloud-based licenses is no longer reported in IT Services revenue and finance income on deferred consideration earned under total outsourcing contracts is not included in segment revenue. Further, for evaluating performance of the individual operating segments, stock compensation expense is allocated based on the accelerated amortization as per IFRS 2. Segment information for the year ended March 31, 2019 and 2020 has been re-stated to give effect to these changes.

b) "Reconciling items" includes elimination of inter-segment transactions and other corporate activities.

c) Revenue from sale of Company owned intellectual properties is reported as part of IT Services revenues.

d) For the purpose of segment reporting, the Company has included the impact of "foreign exchange gains / (losses), net" in revenues (which is reported as a part of operating profit in the consolidated statement of income).

e) During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has contributed ₹ 991 towards COVID-19 and is reported in Reconciling items.

f) Other operating income/(loss) of ₹ 4,344, ₹ 1,144 and ₹ (81) is included as part of IT Services segment result for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. Refer to Note 26.

g) Segment results for the year ended March 31, 2021, are after considering the impact of impairment charge of ₹ 1,250 in Americas 1 and ₹ 192 in Europe. Further, an impairment charge of ₹ 674 for the year ended March 31, 2021 towards certain marketing-related intangible assets and software platform recognized on acquisitions, is allocated to all IT Services SMUs. The remaining impairment charge of ₹ 302 for the year ended March 31, 2021 is included under unallocated. Refer to Note 4, 6 and 25.

h) Segment results for Americas 1 for the year ended March 31, 2019, are after considering the impact of impairment charges on certain software platform and intangible assets recognized on acquisitions. Refer to Note 25.

i) Segment results for year ended March 31, 2021, are after considering additional amortization of ₹ 795 in Americas 2 due to change in estimate of useful life of the customer-related intangibles in an earlier business combination. Refer to Note 6.

j) Segment results for Americas 2 for the year ended March 31, 2019, are after considering the impact of ₹5,141 (US$ 75 million) paid to National Grid on settlement of a legal claim against the Company. Refer to Note 25.

k) Segment results of IT Services segment are after recognition of share-based compensation expense ₹ 1,938, ₹ 1,262, and ₹ 2,897 for the year ended March 31, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively.

35. On December 22, 2020, as part of strategic partnership, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the IT units of Metro AG in Germany and Romania. Based on the terms and conditions of the agreement, the Company has assessed that the transaction does not meet the definition of business under IFRS 3 "Business Combinations". As at March 31, 2021, the Company paid an advance of ₹4,463 (EUR 52 million) towards purchase of net assets and classified asother non-current assets.

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36. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stake holders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. Based on an initial assessment by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries, the additional impact on Provident Fund contributions by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries is not expected to be material, whereas, the likely additional impact on Gratuity liability / contributions by the Company and its Indian subsidiaries could be material. The Company and its Indian subsidiaries will complete their evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

37. Events after the reporting period

a) On April 1, 2021, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Ampion, an Australia-based provider of cyber security, DevOps and quality engineering services for a total consideration of AUD 150 million. The acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approvals and is expected to be concluded in the quarter ending June 30, 2021.

b) In April 2021, the Company completed its acquisition of Capco, a global management and technology consultancy providing digital, consulting and technology services to financial institutions in the Americas, Europe and the Asia Pacific, and its subsidiaries, for an upfront cash consideration of ₹108,760 (Refer to Note 7).

c) In May 2021, the Company sold its entire investment in Ensono Holdings, LLC for a consideration of US$ 76.24 million.

d) In June 2021, the Company sold its entire investment in Denim Group, Ltd. and Denim Group Management, LLC (“Denim Group”) for a consideration of US$ 22.42 million.

e) In June 2021, the Company’s Board has approved a proposal for issuance of U.S. dollar denominated Notes up to US$ 750 million.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements