Consolidated Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for the year ended March 31, 2018

Index

Independent Auditors' Report

To The Members of Infosys Limited

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of INFOSYS LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as 'the Company') and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), comprising the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Act') that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, 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; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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.

Opinion

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2018, and its consolidated profit, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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), 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed 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, 2018 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, 2018 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 auditor's reports of the Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies, for the reasons stated therein.

(g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) 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's registration number : 117366W/W-100018)

Sd/-
P.R. Ramesh
Partner
(Membership number : 70928)

Bengaluru,
April 13, 2018

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Infosys 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, 2018, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of INFOSYS 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 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 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 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 and 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, 2018, 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.

for DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's registration number : 117366W/W-100018)

Sd/-
P.R. Ramesh
Partner
(Membership number : 70928)

Bengaluru,
April 13, 2018

Consolidated Balance Sheet

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note no.	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	2.2	10,116	9,751
Capital work-in-progress		1,606	1,365
Goodwill	2.3.1 & 2.25	2,211	3,652
Other intangible assets	2.3.2	247	776
Investment in associate	2.23	–	71
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	5,756	6,382
Loans	2.5	36	29
Other financial assets	2.6	284	309
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.15	1,282	540
Income tax assets (net)	2.15	6,070	5,716
Other non-current assets	2.9	2,265	1,059
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		29,873	29,650
CURRENT ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	6,407	9,970
Trade receivables	2.7	13,142	12,322
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	19,818	22,625
Loans	2.5	239	272
Other financial assets	2.6	6,684	5,980
Other current assets	2.9	1,667	2,536
		47,957	53,705
Assets held for sale	2.25	2,060	–
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		50,017	53,705
TOTAL ASSETS		**79,890**	**83,355**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	2.11	1,088	1,144
Other equity		63,835	67,838
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		64,923	68,982
Non-controlling interests		1	–
TOTAL EQUITY		64,924	68,982

Particulars	Note no.	As at March 31,	
		2018	2017
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	2.12	61	70
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.15	541	207
Other non-current liabilities	2.13	259	83
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		861	360
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables		694	367
Other financial liabilities	2.12	6,946	6,349
Provisions	2.14	492	405
Income tax liabilities (net)	2.15	2,043	3,885
Other current liabilities	2.13	3,606	3,007
		13,781	14,013
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	2.25	324	–
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		14,105	14,013
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**79,890**	**83,355**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 117366W/W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number : 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

U.B. Pravin Rao
Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director

Bengaluru
April 13, 2018

D. Sundaram
Director

M.D. Ranganath
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

in ₹ crore, except equity share and per equity share data

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31,	
		2018	2017
Revenue from operations	2.16	70,522	68,484
Other income, net	2.17 & 2.25	3,193	3,080
TOTAL INCOME		**73,715**	**71,564**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefit expenses	2.18	38,893	37,659
Cost of technical sub-contractors		4,297	3,833
Travel expenses		1,995	2,235
Cost of software packages and others	2.18	1,870	1,597
Communication expenses		489	549
Consultancy and professional charges		1,043	763
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2.2 & 2.3.2	1,863	1,703
Other expenses	2.18	2,924	3,244
TOTAL EXPENSES		53,374	51,583
Profit before non-controlling interests / share in net profit / (loss) of associate		20,341	19,981
Share in net profit / (loss) of associate, including impairment	2.23	(71)	(30)
Profit before tax		20,270	19,951

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31,	
		2018	2017
Tax expense			
Current tax	2.15	4,581	5,653
Deferred tax	2.15	(340)	(55)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**16,029**	**14,353**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net	2.20 & 2.15	55	(45)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.4 & 2.15	7	(5)
		62	(50)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net	2.10 & 2.15	(39)	39
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		321	(257)
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.4 & 2.15	(1)	(10)
		281	(228)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		343	(278)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**16,372**	**14,075**
Profit attributable to			
Owners of the Company		16,029	14,353
Non-controlling interests		–	–
		16,029	14,353
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Owners of the Company		16,372	14,075
Non-controlling interests		–	–
		16,372	14,075
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹5 each			
Basic (₹)		71.07	62.80
Diluted (₹)		71.00	62.77
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share	2.21		
Basic		225,53,32,322	228,56,39,447
Diluted		225,75,73,870	228,63,96,745

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 117366W/W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number : 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

U.B. Pravin Rao
Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director

Bengaluru
April 13, 2018

D. Sundaram
Director

M.D. Ranganath
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Equity share capital [1]	Other equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income				
		Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve [2]	Other reserves [3]	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Balance as at April 1, 2016	1,144	2,213	47,063	54	10,553	8	–	5	–	–	715	–	(11)	61,744
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017														
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Exercise of stock options *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	3	–	–	–	(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	–	–	(6,952)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(6,952)
Transfer to general reserve	–	–	(1,582)	–	1,582	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	–	–	(953)	–	–	–	953	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization	–	–	953	–	–	–	(953)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share-based payments to employees *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset[4] *(Refer to Notes 2.20.1 and 2.15)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(45)	(45)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income[4] *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(5)	–	–	–	(5)
Fair value changes on investments, net[4] *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10)	(10)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge[4] *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	39
Profit for the year	–	–	14,353	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,353
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(257)	–	–	(257)
Balance as at March 31, 2017	1,144	2,216	52,882	54	12,135	120	–	5	–	(5)	458	39	(66)	68,982

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (contd.)

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Equity share capital (1)	Other equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income				
		Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve (2)	Other reserves (3)	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	1,144	2,216	52,882	54	12,135	120	–	5	–	(5)	458	39	(66)	68,982
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2018														
Share-based payments to employees *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	–	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79
Share issued on exercise of stock options *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Exercise of stock options *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	67	–	–	2	(69)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	–	–	(7,469)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7,469)
Transfer to general reserve	–	–	(1,382)	–	1,382	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	–	–	(2,200)	–	–	–	2,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization	–	–	617	–	–	–	(617)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amount paid upon buyback *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	(56)	(2,206)	–	–	(10,738)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13,000)
Transaction costs related to buyback[4] *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	(46)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(46)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	(56)	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset[4] *(Refer to Notes 2.20.1 and 2.15)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	55
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income[4] *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	7

Particulars	Equity share capital [1]	Other equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income				
		Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve [2]	Other reserves [3]	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Fair value changes on investments, net[4] *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge[4] *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(39)	–	(39)
Profit for the year	–	–	16,029	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,029
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	321	–	–	321
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,088	36	58,477	54	2,725	130	1,583	5	56	2	779	–	(12)	64,923

[1] Net of treasury shares

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

[3] Under the Swiss Code of Obligation, a few subsidiaries of Infosys Lodestone are required to appropriate a certain percentage of the annual profit to legal reserve, which may be used only to cover losses or for measures designed to sustain the Company through difficult times, to prevent unemployment or to mitigate its consequences.

[4] Net of tax

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 117366W/W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number : 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

U.B. Pravin Rao
Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director

Bengaluru
April 13, 2018

D. Sundaram
Director

M.D. Ranganath
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting policy

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

Amendment to Ind AS 7

Effective April 1, 2017, the Group adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. The adoption of the amendment did not have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31,	
		2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year		16,029	14,353
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income tax expense	2.15	4,241	5,598
Depreciation and amortization	2.2 & 2.3.2	1,863	1,703
Interest and dividend income		(2,360)	(2,668)
Allowances for credit losses on financial assets		34	132
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities		16	38
Impairment loss on assets held for sale	2.25	118	–
Share in net profit / (loss) of associate, including impairment		71	30
Stock compensation expense	2.11	84	117
Other adjustments		(133)	37
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenues		(1,523)	(1,743)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		(186)	(683)
Trade payables		328	(19)
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		1,465	289
Cash generated from operations		20,047	17,184
Income taxes paid		(6,829)	(5,653)
NET CASH GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**13,218**	**11,531**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(1,998)	(2,760)
Loans to employees		28	27
Deposits placed with corporation		(130)	(164)
Interest and dividend received		1,768	2,753
Payment of contingent consideration for acquisition of business		(33)	(36)
Payment for acquisition of business, net of cash acquired		(27)	–
Payments to acquire investments	2.1		
Preference and equity securities		(23)	(68)
Tax-free bonds and government bonds		(2)	(322)
Liquid mutual funds and fixed maturity plan securities		(62,063)	(54,215)
Non-convertible debentures		(104)	(3,956)
Certificates of deposit		(6,653)	(7,823)
Commercial paper		(291)	–
Others		(23)	(26)
Proceeds on sale of investments	2.1		
Tax-free bonds and government bonds		15	7
Non-convertible debentures		100	–
Certificates of deposit		9,690	–
Liquid mutual funds and fixed maturity plan securities		64,163	52,041

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31,	
		2018	2017
Preference and equity securities		35	–
NET CASH FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**4,452**	**(14,542)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of dividends (including dividend distribution tax)		(7,464)	(6,939)
Exercise of employee stock options		5	–
Buyback including transaction cost	2.11	(13,046)	–
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(20,505)**	**(6,939)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,835)	(9,950)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.8	22,625	32,697
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		81	(122)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	2.8	19,871	22,625
Supplementary information			
Restricted cash balance	2.8	533	572

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number : 117366W/W-100018

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number : 70928

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

U.B. Pravin Rao
Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director

Bengaluru
April 13, 2018

D. Sundaram
Director

M.D. Ranganath
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

1. Overview

1.1 Company overview

Infosys Limited ('the Company' or Infosys) is a leading provider of consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation services and software. Along with its subsidiaries, Infosys provides business IT services (comprising application development and maintenance, independent validation, infrastructure management, engineering services comprising product engineering and life cycle solutions and business process management); consulting and systems integration services (comprising consulting, enterprise solutions, systems integration and advanced technologies); products, business platforms and solutions to accelerate intellectual property-led innovation. Its new offerings span areas like digital, big data and analytics, cloud, data and mainframe modernization, cyber security, IoT engineering services and API and micro services.

Infosys together with its subsidiaries and controlled trusts is hereinafter referred to as 'the Group'.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The Company has its primary listings on the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited in India. The Company's American Depositary Shares (ADSs) representing equity shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), Euronext London and Euronext Paris.

The Company has proposed to voluntarily delist its ADS from the Euronext Paris and Euronext London exchanges due to low average daily trading volume of its ADS on these exchanges. The proposed delisting is subject to approval from the said stock exchanges.

The Group's consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 13, 2018.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

Effective April 1, 2016, the Group has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, *First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards*, with April 1, 2015 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Amounts for the years ended March 31, 2017 and as at March 31, 2017 were audited by previous auditors – B S R & Co LLP.

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

1.3 Basis of consolidation

Infosys consolidates entities which it owns or controls. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its controlled trusts, its subsidiaries and associate, as disclosed in Note 2.23. Control exists when the parent has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, those which significantly affect the entity's returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

The financial statements of the Group companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and intra-group balances and transactions including unrealized gain / loss from such transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. These financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group. Non-controlling interests, which represent part of the net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that are not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by the Company, are excluded.

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. The investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the acquisition date. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

1.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 1.5. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates.

Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

1.5 Critical accounting estimates

a. Revenue recognition

The Group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. The use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Group to estimate the efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable, based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income taxes

The Company's two major tax jurisdictions are India and the US, though the Company also files tax returns in other overseas jurisdictions. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. Also, refer to Notes *2.15* and *2.22*.

c. Business combinations and intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using Ind AS 103, *Business Combinations*. Ind AS 103 requires the identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to be fair valued in order to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Significant estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration and intangible assets. These valuations are conducted by independent valuation experts.

d. Property, plant and equipment

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

e. Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is less than its carrying amount based on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, future cash flows and economic conditions. The recoverable amount of CGUs is determined based on the higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of the CGU or groups of CGUs which are benefiting from the synergies of the acquisition, and which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Market-related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which the Management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. The cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent the Management's best estimate about future developments.

f. Non-current assets and disposal group held for sale

Assets and liabilities of disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. The determination of fair value less costs to sell includes use of management estimates and assumptions. The fair value of the disposal groups has been estimated using valuation techniques (including income and market approach) which includes unobservable inputs.

1.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, *Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration*: On March 28, 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration, which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

This amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018. The Group has evaluated the effect of this on the consolidated financial statements and the impact is not material.

Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contract with Customers*: On March 28, 2018, the MCA has notified the Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contract with Customers*. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further, the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Retrospective approach – Under this approach the standard will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting. Estimates and Errors*
- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application (Cumulative catch-up approach)

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018.

The Group will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018 by using the cumulative catch-up transition method and accordingly, comparatives for the year ending or ended March 31, 2018 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is expected to be insignificant.

2.1 Business combinations

Accounting policy

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103, *Business Combinations*.

The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition.

Business combinations between entities under common control is accounted for at carrying value.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

Noah Consulting LLC

On November 16, 2015, Infosys acquired 100% membership interest in Noah Consulting, LLC (Noah), a provider of advanced information management consulting services for the oil and gas industry. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for cash consideration of US$ 33 million (approximately ₹ 216 crore), contingent consideration of up to US$ 5 million (approximately ₹ 33 crore on acquisition date) and an additional consideration of up to US$ 32 million (approximately ₹ 212 crore on acquisition date), referred to as retention bonus, payable to the employees of Noah at each anniversary year following the acquisition date over the next three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group at each anniversary. The retention bonus is treated as a post-acquisition employee remuneration expense as per Ind AS 103. During the year ended March 31, 2016, based on an assessment of Noah achieving the targets, the entire contingent consideration was reversed in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Business transfer

On July 14, 2017, the Board of Directors of Infosys authorized the Company to execute a Business Transfer Agreement and related documents with Noah Consulting LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary, to transfer the business of Noah Consulting LLC to Infosys Limited, subject to securing the requisite regulatory approvals for a consideration based on an independent valuation. Subsequently on October 17, 2017, the Company entered into a business transfer agreement to transfer the business for a consideration of $41 million (approximately ₹ 266 crore) and the transfer was with effect from October 25, 2017. The transaction was between a holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary and therefore, was accounted for at carrying values and did not have any impact on the consolidated financial statements. Subsequently, in November 2017, Noah Consulting LLC was liquidated.

Kallidus Inc. (d.b.a Skava)

On June 2, 2015, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in Kallidus Inc., US (Kallidus), a provider of digital experience solutions, including mobile commerce and in-store shopping experiences to large retail clients and 100% of the voting interests of Skava Systems Private Limited, India, an affiliate of Kallidus. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a cash consideration of $91 million (approximately ₹ 578 crore) and a contingent consideration of up to $20 million (approximately ₹ 128 crore on acquisition date).

The balance contingent consideration as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 were ₹ 34 crore and ₹ 91 crore, respectively, on an undiscounted basis.

Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited.

On September 8, 2017, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited., UK, (Brilliant Basics) a product design and customer experience innovator with experience in executing global programs. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a cash consideration of ₹ 29 crore, a contingent consideration of up to ₹ 20 crore and an additional consideration of up to ₹ 13 crore, referred to as retention bonus, payable to the employees of Brilliant Basics at each anniversary year over the next two years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group at each anniversary.

The payment of contingent consideration to sellers of Brilliant Basics is dependent upon the achievement of certain financial targets by Brilliant Basics over a period of three years ending in March 2020.

The fair value of contingent consideration is determined by discounting the estimated amount payable to the sellers of Brilliant Basics on achievement of certain financial targets. The key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the discount rate of 10% and the probabilities of achievement of the financial targets.

The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill.

The purchase price has been allocated based on the Management's estimates and independent appraisal of fair values as follows:

in ₹ crore

Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net assets[(1)]	1	–	1
Intangible assets – customer relationships	–	12	12
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	–	(2)	(2)
	1	10	11
Goodwill			35
Total purchase price			46

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹ 2 crore

The goodwill is not tax-deductible.

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹ 3 crore and the amounts have been largely collected.

The fair value of each major class of consideration as at the acquisition date is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Component	Consideration settled
Cash paid	29
Fair value of contingent consideration	17
Total purchase price	46

The transaction costs of ₹ 2 crore related to the acquisition have been included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Proposed acquisition

On April 13, 2018, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire WongDoody Holding Company Inc., a US-based creative and consumer insights agency for a total consideration of up to $75 million (approximately ₹ 489 crore) including contingent consideration and retention payouts, subject to regulatory approvals and fulfillment of closing conditions.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by the Management. The Group depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Buildings[1]	22-25 years
Plant and machinery[1]	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment[1]	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures[1]	5 years
Vehicles[1]	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Over lease term

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

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

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

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings[1]	Plant and machinery [2]	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2017	1,095	671	7,279	2,048	922	4,540	1,277	469	31	18,332
Additions	134	2	789	264	86	471	130	74	5	1,955
Deletions	–	–	(1)	(8)	(8)	(109)	(10)	(12)	(5)	(153)
Reclassified under assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.25)*	–	–	–	(1)	(2)	(40)	(8)	(17)	–	(68)
Translation difference	–	–	63	3	4	22	4	17	–	113
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2018	1,229	673	8,130	2,306	1,002	4,884	1,393	531	31	20,179
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2017	–	(27)	(2,440)	(1,337)	(599)	(3,053)	(869)	(239)	(17)	(8,581)
Depreciation	–	(4)	(276)	(266)	(125)	(693)	(160)	(105)	(5)	(1,634)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	–	–	7	6	107	9	11	4	144
Reclassified under assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.25)*	–	–	–	1	1	25	5	15	–	47
Translation difference	–	–	(3)	(2)	(2)	(18)	(2)	(12)	–	(39)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2018	–	(31)	(2,719)	(1,597)	(719)	(3,632)	(1,017)	(330)	(18)	(10,063)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	1,095	644	4,839	711	323	1,487	408	230	14	9,751
Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	1,229	642	5,411	709	283	1,252	376	201	13	10,116

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2017 were as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings [1]	Plant and machinery [2]	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2016	972	650	6,325	1,742	839	4,072	1,130	331	29	16,090
Additions	123	21	981	313	138	800	191	224	8	2,799
Deletions	–	–	–	(4)	(52)	(315)	(39)	(74)	(6)	(490)
Translation difference	–	–	(27)	(3)	(3)	(17)	(4)	(13)	–	(67)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2017	1,095	671	7,279	2,048	922	4,540	1,278	468	31	18,332
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2016	–	(22)	(2,201)	(1,089)	(509)	(2,618)	(729)	(268)	(17)	(7,453)
Depreciation	–	(5)	(239)	(256)	(119)	(678)	(161)	(54)	(5)	(1,517)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	–	–	4	27	230	18	74	5	358

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings (1)	Plant and machinery (2)	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Translation difference	–	–	–	4	2	13	3	9	–	31
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2017	–	(27)	(2,440)	(1,337)	(599)	(3,053)	(869)	(239)	(17)	(8,581)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2016	972	628	4,124	653	330	1,454	401	63	12	8,637
Carrying value as of March 31, 2017	1,095	644	4,839	711	323	1,487	409	229	14	9,751

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

(2) Includes CSR spend amounting to ₹168 crore and ₹25 crore for the years ending March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively

Gross carrying value of leasehold land represents amounts paid under certain lease-cum-sale agreements to acquire land, including agreements where the Company has an option to purchase or renew the properties on expiry of the lease period.

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

2.3 Goodwill and other intangible assets

2.3.1 Goodwill

Accounting policy

Goodwill represents the cost of business acquisition in excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired exceeds the cost of business acquisition, the bargain purchase excess is recognized after reassesing the fair value of net assets acquired in the capital reserve. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGU) or groups of CGUs expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU.

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Carrying value at the beginning	3,652	3,764
Goodwill on Brilliant Basics acquisition (*Refer to Note 2.1*)	35	–
Goodwill reclassified under assets held for sale (*Refer to Note 2.25*)	(1,609)	–
Translation differences	133	(112)
Carrying value at the end	2,211	3,652

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs, which are benefited from the synergies of the acquisition. The chief operating decision maker reviews the goodwill for any impairment at the operating segment level, which is represented through groups of CGUs.

The goodwill has been allocated to the operating segments as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 as follows:

in ₹ crore

Segment	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Financial services	474	826
Manufacturing	252	409
Retail, Consumer packaged goods and Logistics	314	556
Life Sciences, Healthcare and Insurance	446	638
Energy & Utilities, Communication and Services	470	765
	1,956	3,194
Operating segments without significant goodwill	255	458
Total	2,211	3,652

The entire goodwill relating to Infosys BPM's acquisition of McCamish has been allocated to the groups of CGUs which are represented by the Life Sciences, Healthcare and Insurance segment.

The goodwill relating to Infosys BPM, Infosys Lodestone, Portland, Panaya and Kallidus d.b.a Skava acquisitions has been allocated to the groups of CGUs which are represented by a majority of the entity's operating segment as at March 31, 2017.

The goodwill relating to Infosys BPM, Infosys Lodestone, Portland and Brilliant Basics acquisitions has been allocated to the groups of CGUs which are represented by a majority of the entity's operating segment as at March 31, 2018 (Refer to Note 2.25).

The entire goodwill relating to Noah acquisition has been allocated to the group of CGUs which is represented by the Energy & Utilities, Communication and Services segment.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization. The value-in-use is determined based on specific calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections over a period of five years. A range of each assumption used is mentioned below. As at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows:

(in %)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Long-term growth rate	8-10	8-10
Operating margins	17-20	17-20
Discount rate	13.5	14.4

The Management believes that any reasonable possible changes in the key assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit.

2.3.2 Other intangible assets

Accounting policy

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

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

Impairment

Intangible assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Customer -related	Software -related	Sub-contracting rights -related	Intellectual property rights -related	Land use – rights -related	Brand or trademark -related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2017	750	405	21	1	66	90	62	1,395
Additions through business combination (*Refer to Note 2.1*)	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Deletions / retirals during the period	(172)	–	(21)	–	–	(29)	(35)	(257)

Particulars	Customer -related	Software -related	Sub-contracting rights -related	Intellectual property rights -related	Land use – rights -related	Brand or trademark -related	Others	Total
Reclassified under assets held for sale (*Refer to Note 2.25*)	(157)	(388)	–	(1)	–	(37)	–	(583)
Translation differences	12	2	–	–	7	2	–	23
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2018	445	19	–	–	73	26	27	590
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2017	(382)	(121)	(21)	(1)	(7)	(49)	(38)	(619)
Amortization expense	(127)	(79)	–	–	(1)	(12)	(10)	(229)
Deletions / retirals during the period	172	–	21	–	–	29	35	257
Reclassified under assets held for sale (*Refer to Note 2.25*)	56	182	–	1	–	21	–	260
Translation differences	(8)	(1)	–	–	(2)	(1)	–	(12)
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2018	(289)	(19)	–	–	(10)	(12)	(13)	(343)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	368	284	–	–	59	41	24	776
Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	156	–	–	–	63	14	14	247
Estimated useful life (in years)	2-10	–	–	–	50	5	5	
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	1-5	–	–	–	43	3	3	

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2017 were as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Customer -related	Software -related	Sub-contracting rights -related	Intellectual property rights-related	Land use – rights -related	Brand or trademark -related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2016	775	414	21	1	72	93	63	1,439
Additions during the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deletions during the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Translation differences	(25)	(9)	–	–	(6)	(3)	(1)	(44)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2017	750	405	21	1	66	90	62	1,395
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2016	(303)	(62)	(21)	(1)	(6)	(38)	(23)	(454)
Amortization expense	(91)	(63)	–	–	(1)	(14)	(17)	(186)
Deletions during the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Translation differences	12	4	–	–	–	3	2	21
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2017	(382)	(121)	(21)	(1)	(7)	(49)	(38)	(619)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2016	472	352	–	–	66	55	40	985
Carrying value as at March 31, 2017	368	284	–	–	59	41	24	776
Estimated useful life (in years)	3-10	5-8	–	–	50	3-10	3-5	
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	1-6	3-6	–	–	44	1-8	1-4	

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Management, based on an internal evaluation, reassessed the remaining useful life of certain technology assets acquired as a part of business combinations. Accordingly, the remaining useful life of the said asset which was eight years had been revised to three years. Amortization expense for the year ended March 31, 2017 was higher by ₹ 19 crore due to the revision.

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

Research and development expenditure

Research and development expense recognized in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 was ₹748 crore and ₹789 crore, respectively.

2.4Investments

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS		
UNQUOTED		
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income *(Refer to Note 2.4.1)*		
Preference securities	116	144
Equity instruments	22	15
	138	159
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss *(Refer to Note 2.4.1)*		
Convertible promissory note	12	10
Others	66	35
	78	45
QUOTED		
Investments carried at amortized cost *(Refer to Note 2.4.2)*		
Tax-free bonds	1,896	1,898
	1,896	1,898
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss *(Refer to Note 2.4.3)*		
Fixed maturity plan securities	429	407
	429	407
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income *(Refer to Note 2.4.4)*		
Non-convertible debentures	3,215	3,873
	3,215	3,873
TOTAL NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS	5,756	6,382
CURRENT INVESTMENTS		
UNQUOTED		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss *(Refer to Note 2.4.3)*		
Liquid mutual fund units	81	1,803
	81	1,803
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial paper *(Refer to Note 2.4.4)*	293	–
Certificates of deposit *(Refer to Note 2.4.4)*	5,269	7,905
	5,562	7,905
QUOTED		
Investment carried at amortized cost *(Refer to Note 2.4.2)*		
Government bonds	1	9
	1	9
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss *(Refer to Note 2.4.3)*		
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	151
	–	151
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income *(Refer to Note 2.4.4)*		
Non-convertible debentures	763	102
	763	102
TOTAL CURRENT INVESTMENTS	6,407	9,970
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	12,163	16,352
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	6,304	6,440
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued)	6,568	6,701
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments (including investment in associate)	5,859	9,983
Aggregate amount of impairment made for non-current unquoted investments (including investment in associate)	71	18
Investments carried at amortized cost	1,897	1,907
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,678	12,039
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	588	2,406

Note : Refer to *Note 2.10* for Accounting policies on financial instruments.

Details of amounts recorded in other comprehensive income

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018			Year ended March 31, 2017		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Net gain / (loss) on						
Non-convertible debentures	(13)	2	(11)	(7)	–	(7)
Commercial paper	–	–	–	–	–	–
Certificates of deposit	16	(6)	10	(5)	2	(3)
Equity and preference securities	4	3	7	(2)	(3)	(5)

Method of fair valuation

in ₹ crore

Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at March 31,	
		2018	2017
Liquid mutual funds	Quoted price	81	1,803
Fixed maturity plan securities	Market observable inputs	429	558
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,151	2,168
Non-convertible debentures	Quoted price and market observable inputs	3,978	3,975
Commercial paper	Market observable inputs	293	–
Certificates of deposit	Market observable inputs	5,269	7,905
Unquoted equity and preference securities	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	138	159
Unquoted convertible promissory note	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	12	10
Others	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	66	35

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

2.4.1 Details of investments

The details of investments in preference securities, equity instruments and others as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
PREFERENCE SECURITIES		
Airviz Inc.	6	9
2,82,279 (2,82,279) Series A Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each		
ANSR Consulting	–	10
Nil (52,631) Series A Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each		
Whoop Inc	20	15
16,48,352 (16,48,352) Series B Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.0001 each		
CloudEndure Ltd.	26	37
25,59,290 (25,59,290) Series B Preferred Shares, fully paid up, par value ILS 0.01 each		
Nivetti Systems Private Limited	10	10
2,28,501 (2,28,501) Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value ₹ 1 each		
Waterline Data Science, Inc	23	24
39,33,910 (39,33,910) Series B Preferred Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each		
Trifacta Inc.	21	26
11,80,358 (11,80,358) Series C-1 Preferred Stock		
Cloudyn Software Ltd	–	13
Nil (27,022) Series B-3 Preferred shares, fully paid up, par value ILS 0.01 each		
Ideaforge	10	–
5,402 (Nil) Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative Preference shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up		
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN PREFERENCE SECURITIES	116	144
EQUITY INSTRUMENTS		
OnMobile Systems Inc., USA	–	–
Nil (21,54,100) common stock at USD 0.4348 each, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each		

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Merasport Technologies Private Limited	–	–
2,420 (2,420) equity shares at ₹ 8,052 each, fully paid up, par value ₹ 10 each		
Global Innovation and Technology Alliance	1	1
15,000 (15,000) equity shares at ₹ 1,000 each, fully paid up, par value ₹ 1,000 each		
Unsilo A/S	21	14
69,894 (69,894) Equity Shares, fully paid up, par value DKK 1 each		
Ideaforge		
100 (Nil) equity shares at ₹ 10, fully paid up	–	–
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS	22	15
OTHERS		
Stellaris Venture Partners India	7	3
Vertex Ventures US Fund L.L.P	59	32
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN OTHERS	66	35
CONVERTIBLE PROMISSORY NOTE		
Tidalscale	12	10
TOTAL INVESTMENT IN CONVERTIBLE PROMISSORY NOTE	12	10
TOTAL	216	204

2.4.2 Details of investments in tax-free bonds and government bonds

The balances held in tax-free bonds as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.04% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 03MAR2026	10,00,000	470	50	470	50
7.16% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 17JUL2025	10,00,000	1,000	106	1,000	107
7.18% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 19FEB2023	1,000	20,00,000	201	20,00,000	201
7.28% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 21DEC2030	1,000	4,22,800	42	4,22,800	42
7.28% National Highways Authority of India Bonds 18SEP2030	10,00,000	3,300	343	3,300	343
7.34% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 19FEB2028	1,000	21,00,000	211	21,00,000	211
7.35% National Highways Authority of India Bonds 11JAN2031	1,000	5,71,396	57	5,71,396	57
7.93% Rural Electrification Corporation Limited Bonds 27MAR2022	1,000	2,00,000	21	2,00,000	21
8.00% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 23FEB2022	1,000	1,50,000	15	1,50,000	15
8.10% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 23FEB2027	1,000	5,00,000	52	5,00,000	53
8.20% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 01FEB2022	1,000	5,00,000	50	5,00,000	50
8.26% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 23AUG2028	10,00,000	1,000	100	1,000	100
8.30% National Highways Authority of India Bonds 25JAN2027	1,000	5,00,000	53	5,00,000	53
8.35% National Highways Authority of India Bonds 22NOV2023	10,00,000	1,500	150	1,500	150
8.46% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 30AUG2028	10,00,000	2,000	200	2,000	200
8.46% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 30AUG2028	10,00,000	1,500	150	1,500	150
8.48% India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited Bonds 05SEP2028	10,00,000	450	45	450	45

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
8.54% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 16NOV2028	1,000	5,00,000	50	5,00,000	50
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN TAX-FREE BONDS		74,55,416	1,896	74,55,416	1,898

The balances held in government bonds as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Face value	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	PHP	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Treasury Notes PHY6972FWQ99 MAT DATE 07 Jun 2017	100	–	–	3,40,000	4
Treasury Notes PIBL1217E082 MAT DATE 09 May 2018	100	1,00,000	1	–	–
Treasury Notes PIBL1217C056 MAT DATE 14 Mar 2018	100	–	–	4,00,000	5
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS		1,00,000	1	7,40,000	9

2.4.3 Details of investments in liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities

The balances held in liquid mutual fund units as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Cash Plus – Growth – Direct Plan	16,31,554	45	1,45,22,491	380
BSL Cash Manager – Growth	–	–	2,66,264	11
ICICI Prudential Liquid – Direct Plan – Growth	13,65,687	36	1,03,88,743	250
IDFC Cash Fund – Direct Plan – Growth	–	–	12,65,679	250
Kotak Low Duration Fund – Direct Plan – Growth (Ultra Short-Term)	–	–	15,02,564	305
L&T Liquid Fund – Direct Plan – Growth	–	–	6,72,806	150
Reliance Liquid Fund – Cash Plan	–	–	28,305	7
Reliance Liquid Fund – Treasury Plan – Direct Growth Plan – Growth Option	–	–	8,82,465	350
SBI Premier Liquid Fund – Direct Plan – Growth	–	–	3,91,909	100
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN LIQUID MUTUAL FUND UNITS	29,97,241	81	2,99,21,226	1,803

The balances held in fixed maturity plan securities as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan – Series OD 1145 Days – GR Direct	6,00,00,000	65	6,00,00,000	61
Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan – Series OE 1153 Days – GR Direct	2,50,00,000	27	2,50,00,000	25
HDFC FMP 1155D Feb 2017 – Direct Growth – Series 37	3,80,00,000	41	3,80,00,000	38
HDFC FMP 1169D Feb 2017 – Direct – Quarterly Dividend – Series 37	4,50,00,000	45	4,50,00,000	45
ICICI FMP Series 80 –1194 D Plan F Div	5,50,00,000	59	5,50,00,000	55
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 80 – 1187 Days Plan G Direct Plan	4,20,00,000	45	4,20,00,000	42
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 80 – 1253 Days Plan J Direct Plan	3,00,00,000	32	3,00,00,000	30
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 129 Direct Plan – Growth 1147 Days	1,00,00,000	11	1,00,00,000	10
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 131 Direct Plan – Growth 1139 Days	1,50,00,000	16	1,50,00,000	15
Kotak FMP Series 199 Direct – Growth	3,50,00,000	37	3,50,00,000	36
Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund – XXXII Series 8 – Dividend Plan	5,00,00,000	51	5,00,00,000	50
Reliance Yearly Interval Fund Series 1 – Direct Plan – Growth Plan	–	–	10,69,06,898	151
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN FIXED MATURITY PLAN SECURITIES	40,50,00,000	429	51,19,06,898	558

2.4.4 Details of investments in non-convertible debentures, certificates of deposit and commercial paper

The balances held in non-convertible debenture units as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

inn ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.48% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 18NOV2019	1,00,00,000	50	51	50	52
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 28FEB2020	10,00,000	1,000	101	1,000	100
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11JUN2020	10,00,000	500	52	500	51
7.59% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14OCT2021	10,00,000	3,000	306	3,000	309
7.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27AUG2021	10,00,000	1,250	129	1,250	129
7.78% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 24MAR2020	1,00,00,000	100	99	–	–
7.79% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 19JUN2020	10,00,000	500	53	500	52
7.80% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 11NOV2019	1,00,00,000	150	153	150	155
7.81% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27APR2020	10,00,000	2,000	214	2,000	208
7.95% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 23SEP2019	1,00,00,000	50	53	50	53
8.02% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 18FEB2020	10,00,000	500	50	500	51
8.26% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 12AUG2019	1,00,00,000	100	105	100	106
8.34% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 06MAR2019	1,00,00,000	200	215	200	217
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 03OCT2019	10,00,000	2,000	216	2,000	218
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 10MAY2021	10,00,000	500	54	500	55
8.43% IDFC Bank Ltd 30JAN2018	10,00,000	–	–	1,000	102
8.46% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 11MAR2019	1,00,00,000	50	54	50	54
8.47% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21JAN2020	10,00,000	500	51	500	52
8.49% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 27APR2020	5,00,000	900	49	900	49
8.50% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 31AUG2020	1,00,00,000	100	108	100	108
8.54% IDFC Bank Ltd 30MAY2018	10,00,000	1,500	194	1,500	182
8.59% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 14JUN2019	1,00,00,000	50	51	50	51
8.60% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 22JUL2020	10,00,000	1,000	107	1,000	108
8.60% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29JUL2020	10,00,000	1,750	188	1,750	190
8.61% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11DEC2019	10,00,000	1,000	104	1,000	104
8.66% IDFC Bank Ltd 25JUN2018	10,00,000	1,520	196	1,520	184
8.66% IDFC Bank Ltd 27DEC2018	10,00,000	400	52	400	49
8.72% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 15APR2019	1,00,00,000	75	76	75	77
8.75% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 13JAN2020	5,00,000	5,000	256	5,000	260
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14JAN2020	10,00,000	1,070	112	1,070	112
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21DEC2020	10,00,000	1,000	102	1,000	104
8.97% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29OCT2019	10,00,000	500	52	500	53
9.45% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 21AUG2019	10,00,000	3,000	323	3,000	327
9.65% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 19JAN2019	10,00,000	500	52	500	53
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN NON-CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES		31,815	3,978	32,715	3,975

The balances held in certificates of deposit as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Andhra Bank	1,00,000	–	–	35,000	344
Axis Bank	1,00,000	2,08,000	1,985	3,05,600	2,914
Corporation Bank	1,00,000	–	–	33,500	327
DBS Bank	1,00,000	–	–	5,000	49
HDFC Bank	1,00,000	15,000	147	–	–
ICICI Bank	1,00,000	1,26,000	1,186	42,500	413
IDFC Bank	1,00,000	–	–	1,40,000	1,328
IndusInd Bank	1,00,000	1,35,000	1,271	1,06,400	1,011
Kotak Bank	1,00,000	70,000	680	85,500	813
Vijaya Bank	1,00,000	–	–	14,000	137
Yes Bank	1,00,000	–	–	60,000	569
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT		5,54,000	5,269	8,27,500	7,905

The balances held in commercial paper as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
LIC	5,00,000	6,000	293	–	–
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER		6,000	293	–	–

2.5 Loans

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
NON-CURRENT		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	36	29
	36	29
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	17	24
	53	53
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	17	24
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LOANS	36	29
CURRENT		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	239	272
TOTAL CURRENT LOANS	239	272
TOTAL LOANS	275	301

2.6 Other financial assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
NON-CURRENT		
Security deposits(1)	53	86
Rental deposits(1)	171	175
Restricted deposits(1)	60	48
TOTAL NON-CURRENT OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	284	309
CURRENT		
Security deposits(1)	9	10
Rental deposits(1)	13	9
Restricted deposits(1)	1,535	1,416
Unbilled revenues(1)	4,261	3,648
Interest accrued but not due(1)	766	576
Foreign currency forward and options contracts(2)(3)	16	284
Others(1)	84	37
TOTAL CURRENT OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	6,684	5,980
TOTAL OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS	6,968	6,289
(1) Financial assets carried at amortized cost	6,952	6,005
(2) Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	52
(3) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	4	232

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

2.7 Trade receivables (1)

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
CURRENT		
Unsecured		
Considered good	13,142	12,322
Considered doubtful	354	318
	13,496	12,640
Less: Allowances for credit loss	354	318

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
TOTAL TRADE RECEIVABLES	13,142	12,322
(1) Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	–	1

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	13,168	14,889
Cash on hand	–	–
Others		
Deposits with financial institutions	6,650	7,736
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	19,818	22,625
Cash and cash equivalents included under assets classified under held for sale (*Refer to Note 2.25*)	53	–
	19,871	22,625
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	22	17
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	6,332	6,954
Balances with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees	356	404

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹533 crore and ₹572 crore, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of cash and bank balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by the Company, bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees and balances held in unpaid dividend bank accounts.

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

The details of balances as on Balance Sheet dates with banks are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Current accounts		
ANZ Bank, Taiwan	9	3
Axis Bank, India	–	1
Banamex Bank, Mexico	2	2
Banamex Bank, Mexico (US Dollar account)	13	8
Bank Leumi, Israel	–	11
Bank Leumi, Israel (US Dollar account)	–	2
Bank of America, Mexico	25	54
Bank of America, USA	1,172	1,030
Bank of Baroda, Mauritius	1	–
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd., Japan	1	–

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Bank Zachodni WBK S.A, Poland	17	4
Barclays Bank, UK	40	1
BNP Paribas Bank, Norway	88	17
China Merchants Bank, China	6	9
Citibank N.A., Australia	223	19
Citibank N.A., Brazil	14	30
Citibank N.A., China	116	61
Citibank N.A., China (US Dollar account)	9	11
Citibank N.A., Costa Rica	1	5
Citibank N.A., Dubai	6	1
Citibank N.A., EEFC (US Dollar account)	4	1
Citibank N.A., Hungary	6	3
Citibank N.A., India	3	3
Citibank N.A., Japan	18	12
Citibank N.A., New Zealand	11	10
Citibank N.A., Philippines (US Dollar account)	–	1
Citibank N.A., Portugal	8	2
Citibank N.A., Romania	2	–
Citibank N.A., Singapore	4	2
Citibank N.A., South Africa	33	9
Citibank N.A., South Africa (Euro account)	1	1
Citibank N.A., South Korea	2	1
Citibank N.A., USA	3	78
Commerzbank, Germany	–	18
Danske Bank, Sweden	1	–
Deutsche Bank, Belgium	27	10
Deutsche Bank, Czech Republic	16	8
Deutsche Bank, Czech Republic (Euro account)	3	7
Deutsche Bank, Czech Republic (US Dollar account)	2	30
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Australian Dollar account)	2	38
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Euro account)	34	25
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Swiss Franc account)	2	2
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (US Dollar account)	32	76
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (United Kingdom Pound Sterling account)	9	10
Deutsche Bank, France	19	8
Deutsche Bank, Germany	100	48
Deutsche Bank, Hong Kong	1	–
Deutsche Bank, India	44	12
Deutsche Bank, Malaysia	5	7
Deutsche Bank, Netherlands	15	2
Deutsche Bank, Philippines	25	5
Deutsche Bank, Philippines (US Dollar account)	3	4
Deutsche Bank, Poland	18	12
Deutsche Bank, Poland (Euro account)	8	4

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	2017
Deutsche Bank, Russia	3	3
Deutsche Bank, Russia (US Dollar account)	5	1
Deutsche Bank, Singapore	17	6
Deutsche Bank, Spain	1	–
Deutsche Bank, Switzerland	29	9
Deutsche Bank, Switzerland (US Dollar account)	–	1
Deutsche Bank, United Kingdom	79	26
Deutsche Bank, USA	2	12
HSBC Bank, Brazil	–	1
HSBC Bank, Dubai	2	–
HSBC Bank, Hong Kong	2	1
HSBC Bank, United Kingdom	6	–
ICICI Bank, EEFC (Euro account)	1	1
ICICI Bank, EEFC (US Dollar account)	40	5
ICICI Bank, EEFC (United Kingdom Pound Sterling account)	11	1
ICICI Bank, India	52	53
ING Bank, Belgium	–	2
Nordbanken, Sweden	50	33
Punjab National Bank, India	12	6
Raiffeisen Bank, Czech Republic	5	4
Raiffeisen Bank, Romania	3	4
Royal Bank of Canada, Canada	166	83
Santander Bank, Argentina	1	1
Silicon Valley Bank, USA	–	4
Silicon Valley Bank (Euro account)	–	19
Silicon Valley Bank (United Kingdom Pound Sterling account)	–	2
Splitska Banka D.D., Société Générale Group, Croatia	8	–
State Bank of India, India	1	7
The Saudi British Bank, Saudi Arabia	3	–
Union Bank of Switzerland AG	–	3
Union Bank of Switzerland AG (Euro account)	–	4
Wells Fargo Bank N.A., USA	–	33
Westpac, Australia	–	1
	2,703	2,044
Deposit accounts		
Axis Bank	–	1,175
Bank BGZ BNP Paribas S.A.	144	183
Barclays Bank	200	825
Canara Bank	84	84
Citibank	224	165
Deutsche Bank, AG	24	–
Deutsche Bank, Poland	211	71
HDFC Bank	2,498	469
HSBC Bank	–	500
ICICI Bank	3,497	4,644
IDBI Bank	250	1,750
IDFC Bank	1,500	200
IndusInd Bank	1,000	191
Kotak Mahindra Bank	–	535
South Indian Bank	450	450
Standard Chartered Bank	–	500
Syndicate Bank	–	49
Yes Bank	5	633
	10,087	12,424
Unpaid dividend accounts		
Axis Bank, unpaid dividend account	1	2
HDFC Bank, unpaid dividend account	1	2
ICICI Bank, unpaid dividend account	20	13
	22	17
Margin money deposits against guarantees		
Canara Bank	151	177
Citibank	3	2
ICICI Bank	202	225
	356	404
Deposits with financial institutions		
HDFC Limited	5,450	7,036
LIC Housing Finance Limited	1,200	700
	6,650	7,736
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	19,818	22,625

2.9 Other assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	2017
NON-CURRENT		
Capital advances	421	600
Advances other than capital advances		
Prepaid gratuity *(Refer to Note 2.20.1)*	43	79
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,428	–
Prepaid expenses	111	96
Deferred contract cost	262	284
TOTAL NON-CURRENT OTHER ASSETS	2,265	1,059
CURRENT		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	119	131
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,032	1,886
Prepaid expenses	472	441
Deferred contract cost	44	78
TOTAL CURRENT OTHER ASSETS	1,667	2,536
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	3,932	3,595

Deferred contract costs are upfront costs incurred for the contract and are amortized over the term of the contract. Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits.

2.10 Financial instruments

Accounting policy

2.10.1 Initial recognition

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

2.10.2 Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.

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

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

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Cash flow hedge

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

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow 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 net profit in 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, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Share capital and treasury shares

(i) Ordinary shares

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

(ii) Treasury shares

When any entity within the Group purchases the Company's ordinary shares, the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental cost, is presented as a deduction from total equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to / from share premium.

2.10.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

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

2.10.4 Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

2.10.5 Impairment

The Group recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents *(Refer to Note 2.8)*	19,818	–	–	–	–	19,818	19,818
Investments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*							
Preference securities and equity instruments	–	–	–	138	–	138	138
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,897	–	–	–	–	1,897	(1) 2,151
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	81	–	–	81	81
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	3,978	3,978	3,978
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	5,269	5,269	5,269
Commercial paper	–	–	–	–	293	293	293
Convertible promissory note	–	–	12	–	–	12	12
Other investments	–	–	66	–	–	66	66
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	–	429	–	–	429	429
Trade receivables *(Refer to Note 2.7)*	13,142	–	–	–	–	13,142	13,142
Loans *(Refer to Note 2.5)*	275	–	–	–	–	275	275
Other financial assets *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	6,952	–	4	–	12	6,968	(2) 6,884
TOTAL	42,084	–	592	138	9,552	52,366	52,536

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
LIABILITIES							
Trade payables	694	–	–	–	–	694	694
Other financial liabilities (*Refer to Note 2.12*)	5,442	–	93	–	3	5,538	5,538
TOTAL	6,136	–	93	–	3	6,232	6,232

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

(2) Excludes interest accrued on tax-free bonds and government bonds

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2017 were as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
ASSETS							
Cash and cash equivalents (*Refer to Note 2.8*)	22,625	–	–	–	–	22,625	22,625
Investments (*Refer to Note 2.4*)							
Preference securities and equity instruments	–	–	–	159	–	159	159
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,907	–	–	–	–	1,907	(1) 2,168
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	1,803	–	–	1,803	1,803
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	3,975	3,975	3,975
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	7,905	7,905	7,905
Convertible promissory note	–	–	10	–	–	10	10
Other investments	–	–	35	–	–	35	35
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	–	558	–	–	558	558
Trade receivables (*Refer to Note 2.7*)	12,322	–	–	–	–	12,322	12,322
Loans (*Refer to Note 2.5*)	301	–	–	–	–	301	301
Other financial assets (*Refer to Note 2.6*)	6,005	–	232	–	52	6,289	(2) 6,205
TOTAL	43,160	–	2,638	159	11,932	57,889	58,066
LIABILITIES							
Trade payables	367	–	–	–	–	367	367
Other financial liabilities (*Refer to Note 2.12*)	4,973	–	87	–	–	5,060	5,060
TOTAL	5,340	–	87	–	–	5,427	5,427

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

(2) Excludes interest accrued on tax-free bonds and government bonds

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 – Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period / year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS				
Investments in liquid mutual funds units *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	81	81	–	–
Investments in tax-free bonds *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	2,150	1,878	272	–
Investments in government bonds *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	1	1	–	–
Investments in equity instruments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	22	–	–	22
Investments in preference securities *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	116	–	–	116
Investments in non-convertible debentures *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	3,978	2,695	1,283	–
Investments in certificates of deposit *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	5,269	–	5,269	–
Investments in commercial paper *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	293	–	293	–
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	429	–	429	–
Investments in convertible promissory note *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	12	–	–	12
Other investments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	66	–	–	66
Derivative financial instruments – gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	16	–	16	–
LIABILITIES				
Derivative financial instruments – loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	42	–	42	–
Liability towards contingent consideration *(Refer to Note 2.12)*[(1)(2)]	54	–	–	54

(1) Pertains to contingent consideration payable to selling shareholders of Kallidus and Brilliant Basics Holding Limited as per the share purchase agreement

(2) Includes ₹21 crore pertaining to acquisition of Brilliant Basics discounted at 10%

During the year ended March 31, 2018, tax-free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹1,797 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price and ₹850 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2017 was as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period / year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
ASSETS				
Investments in liquid mutual funds units *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	1,803	1,803	–	–
Investments in tax-free bonds *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	2,159	282	1,877	–
Investments in government bonds *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	9	9	–	–
Investments in equity instruments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	15	–	–	15
Investments in preference securities *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	144	–	–	144
Investments in non-convertible debentures *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	3,975	3,371	604	–
Investments in certificates of deposit *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	7,905	–	7,905	–
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	558	–	558	–
Investments in convertible promissory notes *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	10	–	–	10
Other investments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	35	–	–	35
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	284	–	284	–
LIABILITIES				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	2	–	2	–
Liability towards contingent consideration *(Refer to Note 2.12)*[(1)(2)]	85	–	–	85

(1) Pertains to contingent consideration payable to selling shareholders of Kallidus as per the share purchase agreement.

(2) Discounted ₹91 crore at 14.2%

During the year ended March 31, 2017, tax-free bonds of ₹115 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

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

The movement in contingent consideration as at March 31, 2018 from March 31, 2017 is mainly on account of settlement of ₹45 crore pertaining to Kallidus acquisition and addition of ₹17 crore in relation to acquisition of Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited. (Refer to Note 2.3)

Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the Group is foreign exchange risk. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate foreign exchange related risk exposures. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Market risk

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

The foreign currency risk from financial instruments as at March 31, 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	USD	Euro	GBP	AUD	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,287	218	147	353	1,192	3,197
Trade receivables	8,317	1,751	845	788	781	12,482
Other financial assets (including loans)	2,636	663	330	173	470	4,272
Trade payables	(273)	(81)	(114)	(30)	(58)	(556)
Other financial liabilities	(2,289)	(417)	(215)	(273)	(596)	(3,790)
Net assets / (liabilities)	9,678	2,134	993	1,011	1,789	15,605

The foreign currency risk from financial instruments as at March 31, 2017 was as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	USD	Euro	GBP	AUD	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,334	131	36	183	700	2,384
Trade receivables	8,345	1,244	775	561	702	11,627
Other financial assets (including loans)	2,862	535	372	159	403	4,331
Trade payables	(115)	(32)	(13)	(5)	(158)	(323)
Other financial liabilities	(2,129)	(406)	(211)	(211)	(547)	(3,504)
Net assets / (liabilities)	10,297	1,472	959	687	1,100	14,515

Sensitivity analysis between Indian rupee and USD

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Impact on the Group's incremental operating margins	0.50%	0.50%

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

Derivative financial instruments

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

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS CASH FLOW HEDGES				
Forward contracts				
In AUD	–	–	130	644
In Euro	–	–	95	658
In GBP	–	–	40	324
Options Contracts				
In AUD	60	300	–	–
In Euro	100	808	40	277
In GBP	20	184	–	–
OTHER DERIVATIVES				
Forward contracts				
In AUD	5	25	35	174
In CAD	20	99	–	–
In Euro	91	735	114	786
In JPY	550	34	–	–
In NZD	16	76	–	–
In NOK	40	34	–	–
In SGD	5	25	5	23
In ZAR	25	14	–	–
In SEK	50	40	50	36
In CHF	21	146	10	65
In USD	623	4,061	526	3,411
In GBP	51	466	75	609
Option contracts				
In AUD	20	100	–	–
In CAD	–	–	13	65
In Euro	45	363	25	173
In CHF	5	33	–	–
In USD	320	2,086	195	1,265
In GBP	25	231	30	243
TOTAL FORWARD AND OPTIONS CONTRACTS		9,860		8,753

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Not later than one month	2,828	2,303
Later than one month and not later than three months	4,568	4,316
Later than three months and not later than one year	2,464	2,134
TOTAL	9,860	8,753

During the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the Group has designated certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions. The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedges as at March 31, 2018 are expected to occur and will be reclassified to the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss within three months.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument, including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items.

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

The reconciliation of cash flow hedge reserve is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Gain / (Loss)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	39	–
Gain / (Loss) recognized in other comprehensive income during the year	(93)	121
Amount reclassified to profit and loss during the year	41	(69)
Tax impact on above	13	(13)
Balance at the end of the year	–	39

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

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability
Gross amount of recognized financial asset / liability	20	(46)	285	(3)
Amount set off	(4)	4	(1)	1
Net amount presented in Balance Sheet	16	(42)	284	(2)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to ₹13,142 crore and ₹12,322 crore as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively and unbilled revenues amounting to ₹4,261 crore and ₹3,648 crore as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenues are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the United States. Credit risk has always been managed by the Group through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. As per Ind AS 109, the Group uses ECL model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Group uses a provision matrix to compute the ECL allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues. The provision matrix takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit default swap quotes, credit ratings from international credit rating agencies and the Group's historical experience for customers.

The details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top 10 customers are as follows:

(In %)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenue from top customer	3.4	3.4
Revenue from top 10 customers	19.3	21.0

Credit risk exposure

The allowance of lifetime ECL on customer balances for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 was ₹34 crore and ₹132 crore, respectively.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Balance at the beginning	411	289
Impairment loss recognized	34	132
Write-offs	(5)	(1)
Reclassified under held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.25)*	(1)	–
Translation differences	10	(9)
Balance at the end	449	411

Credit exposure

The Company's credit period generally ranges from 30-60 days.

in ₹ crore

	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Trade receivables	13,142	12,322
Unbilled revenues	4,261	3,648

Days sales outstanding was 67 days and 68 days as of March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. Investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, fixed maturity plan securities, certificates of deposit, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations, commercial paper and non-convertible debentures.

Liquidity risk

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

As at March 31, 2018, the Group had a working capital of ₹34,176 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹19,818 crore and current investments of ₹6,407 crore. As at March 31, 2017, the Group had a working capital of ₹39,692 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹22,625 crore and current investments of ₹9,970 crore.

As at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the outstanding compensated absences were ₹1,469 crore and ₹1,359 crore, respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	694	–	–	–	694
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards acquisition) *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	5,442	–	–	–	5,442
Liability towards acquisitions on an undiscounted basis (contingent consideration) *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	41	7	7	–	55

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2017 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	367	–	–	–	367
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards acquisition) *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	4,943	31	–	–	4,974
Liability towards acquisitions on an undiscounted basis (contingent consideration) *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	45	46	–	–	91

2.11 Equity

Share capital

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Authorized		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value 240,00,00,000 (240,00,00,000) equity shares	1,200	1,200
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value [(1)] 217,33,12,301 (228,56,55,150) equity shares fully paid-up[(2)]	1,088	1,144
	1,088	1,144

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

(1) Refer to Note 2.21 for details of basic and diluted shares

(2) Net of treasury shares 1,08,01,956 (1,12,89,514)

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

In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2018:

- The Company has allotted 114,84,72,332 and 57,42,36,166 fully paid-up shares of face value ₹5 each during the quarter ended June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, pursuant to bonus issue approved by the shareholders through a postal ballot. For both the bonus issues, bonus share of one equity share for every equity share held, and a stock dividend of one ADS for every ADS held, respectively, have been allotted. Consequently, the ratio of equity shares underlying the ADSs held by an American Depositary Receipt holder remains unchanged. Options granted under the restricted stock unit plan (RSU) have been adjusted for bonus shares.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently, other than the amounts held by irrevocable controlled trusts. For irrevocable controlled trusts, the corpus would be settled in favour of the beneficiaries.

Dividend

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is subject to applicable distribution taxes. Dividend distribution tax paid by subsidiaries may be reduced / available as credit against dividend distribution tax payable by Infosys Limited.

Amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders:

in ₹

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Final dividend for fiscal 2016	–	14.25
Interim dividend for fiscal 2017	–	11.00
Final dividend for fiscal 2017	14.75	–
Interim dividend for fiscal 2018	13.00	–

Effective from fiscal 2018, the Company's policy is to pay out up to 70% of the free cash flow of the corresponding financial year in such manner (including by way of dividend and / or share buyback) as may be decided by the Board from time to time, subject to applicable laws and requisite approvals, if any. Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditure as per the consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS. Dividend payout includes dividend distribution tax.

The Board of Directors recommended a final dividend of ₹20.50 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2018 and a special dividend of ₹10 per equity share. The payment is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held on June 23, 2018 and if approved would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹7,949 crore, (excluding dividend paid on treasury shares) including dividend distribution tax.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting on October 24, 2017, declared an interim dividend of ₹13 per equity share which resulted in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹3,408 crore (excluding dividend paid on treasury shares) inclusive of dividend distribution tax.

Buyback

The Board, at its meeting on August 19, 2017, approved a proposal for the Company to buy back its fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹5 each from the eligible equity shareholders of the Company for an amount not exceeding ₹13,000 crore. The shareholders approved the said proposal of buyback of equity shares through a postal ballot that concluded on October 7, 2017. The buyback offer comprised a purchase of 11,30,43,478 equity shares aggregating 4.92% of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company at a price of ₹1,150 per equity share. The buyback was offered to all eligible equity shareholders (including those who became equity shareholders as on the record date by cancelling ADSs and withdrawing underlying equity shares) of the Company as on the record date (i.e November 1, 2017) on a proportionate basis through the 'Tender offer' route. The Company concluded the buyback procedures on December 27, 2017 and 11,30,43,478 equity shares were extinguished. The Company has utilized securities premium and general reserve for the buyback of its shares. In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has created a Capital Redemption Reserve of ₹56 crore equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from the general reserve.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or buy back issued shares. As of March 31, 2018, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has no debt. Consequent to the above capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements.

The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (Depository of ADRs – legal ownership)	37,99,05,859	17.39	38,33,17,937	16.69
Life Insurance Corporation of India	14,95,14,017	6.85	16,14,36,123	7.03

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 is as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the period	228,56,55,150	1,144	228,56,21,088	1,144
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	7,00,629	–	34,062	–
Less: Shares bought back	11,30,43,478	56	–	–
At the end of the period	217,33,12,301	1,088	228,56,55,150	1,144

Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

Accounting policy

The Group recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-based Payment*. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share options outstanding account.

Amendment to Ind AS 102:

Effective April 1, 2017, the Group adopted amendment to Ind AS 102 which provides specific guidance to measurement of cash-settled awards, modification of cash-settled awards and awards that include a net settlement feature in respect of withholding taxes. The adoption of amendment did not have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan ('the 2015 Plan') (formerly 2011 RSU Plan):

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through a postal ballot, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2015 Plan shall not exceed 2,40,38,883 equity shares (this includes 1,12,23,576 equity shares which are held by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). Out of this, 1,70,38,883 equity shares will be issued as RSUs at par value and 70,00,000 equity shares will be issued as stock options at market price on the date of the grant. These instruments will generally vest over a period of four years and the Company expects to grant the instruments under the 2015 Plan over the period of four to seven years.

Controlled trust holds 1,08,01,956 and 1,12,89,514 shares as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively under the 2015 Plan, out of which 1,00,000 equity shares have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees.

Stock incentives granted to Salil Parekh (Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director)

Pursuant to the approval of the shareholders through a postal ballot on February 20, 2018, Salil Parekh (CEO & MD) is eligible to receive under the 2015 Plan, a) an annual grant of RSUs of fair value ₹3.25 crore which will vest over time in three equal annual installments upon completion of each year of service from the respective grant date, b) a one-time grant of RSUs of fair value ₹9.75 crore which will vest over time in two equal annual installments upon completion of each year of service from the grant date, and c) annual grant of performance-based RSUs of fair value ₹13 crore which will vest after completion of three years, the first of which concludes on March 31, 2021, subject to the achievement of performance targets set by the Board or its committee.

The Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved on February 27, 2018, the annual time-based grant for fiscal 2018 of 28,256 RSUs and the one-time time-based grant of 84,768 RSUs. The grants were made effective February 27, 2018. Though the annual time-based grants for the remaining employment term have not been granted as of March 31, 2018 , in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-based Payment,* the Company has recorded employment stock compensation expense.

Stock incentives granted to Dr. Vishal Sikka

Consequent to Dr. Vishal Sikka's resignation from the Company on August 24, 2017, the unvested stock incentives (time-based and performance-based awards) granted to him were forfeited.

Stock incentives granted to COO

The nomination and remuneration committee ('the Committee'), at its meeting held on October 14, 2016 recommended a grant of 27,250 RSUs and 43,000 ESOPs amounting to ₹4 crore to U.B. Pravin Rao, under the 2015 Plan and the same was approved by the shareholders through a postal ballot on March 31, 2017. These RSUs and ESOPs have been granted effective May 2, 2017. These RSUs and stock options would vest over a period of four years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Committee. The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options would be the market price as on the date of grant, as approved by the shareholders.

Stock incentives granted to KMP (other than CEO, Dr. Vishal Sikka, and COO)

On November 1, 2016, the Company granted 2,47,250 RSUs and 5,02,550 stock options under the 2015 Plan, to key managerial personnel (KMP), other than Dr. Vishal Sikka and the COO, based on fiscal 2016 performance. On August 1, 2017, the Company granted 58,150 RSUs and 44,450 ESOPs to KMP. These RSUs and stock options will generally vest over a period of four years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Committee. The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options would be the market price as on the date of grant. On February 27, 2018, based on the recommendation and approval of the nomination and remuneration committee, the Company granted 2,14,950 RSUs to the KMP other than CEO and COO. These instruments will vest over a period of four years and are subject to continued service.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, three of the KMP have resigned (Refer to Note *2.23, Related party transactions* for further details) and hence, the RSUs and stock options granted to them were forfeited.

Stock incentive granted to employees other than KMP

During fiscal 2017, the Company granted 25,06,740 RSUs and 7,03,300 ESOPs and 1,12,210 incentive units (cash-settled) to certain eligible employees at mid and senior levels under the 2015 Plan. Further, on May 2, 2017, the Company granted 37,090 RSUs (includes equity shares and equity shares represented by ADS) at par value, 73,600 employee stock options (ESOPs) (including equity shares and equity shares represented by ADS) to be exercised at market price at the time of grant, to certain employees at the senior management level. On August 1, 2017, the Company granted 7,450 incentive units (cash-settled) to employees at the senior management level. These instruments will vest over a period of four years and are subject to continued service. On February 27, 2018 15,59,920 RSUs and 42,590 incentive units (cash-settled) were granted to eligible employees. These instruments will vest over a period of 4 years and are subject to continued service.

As at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, 1,11,757 and 1,06,845 incentive units were outstanding (net of forfeitures).

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Granted to		
KMP[2]	(13)	36
Employees other than KMP	97	81
TOTAL[1]	84	117

[1] Cash-settled stock compensation expense included above is ₹5 crore and ₹1 crore in the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively.

[2] Includes a reversal of stock compensation cost of ₹35 crore towards forfeiture of stock incentives granted to Dr. Vishal Sikka upon his resignation

The carrying value of liability towards cash-settled, share-based payments was ₹6 crore and ₹3 crore as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively.

The activity in the 2015 Plan (formerly 2011 RSU Plan) for equity-settled, share-based payment transactions during the year ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan: Restricted Stock Units (RSUs)		
Outstanding at the beginning	29,61,373	5
Granted	22,80,608	5
Exercised	6,48,217	5
Forfeited and expired	8,43,355	5
Outstanding at the end	37,50,409	5
Exercisable at the end	24,205	5
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)		
Outstanding at the beginning	11,97,650	992
Granted	4,91,575	943
Exercised	52,412	983
Forfeited and expired	6,69,900	961
Outstanding at the end	9,66,913	986
Exercisable at the end	1,96,912	992

The activity in the 2015 Plan (formerly 2011 RSU Plan) for equity-settled, share-based payment transactions during the year ended March 31, 2017 was as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan: RSUs		
Outstanding at the beginning	2,21,505	5
Granted	28,74,690	5
Forfeited and expired	1,00,760	5
Exercised	34,062	5
Outstanding at the end	29,61,373	5
Exercisable at the end	–	–
2015 Plan: ESOPs		
Outstanding at the beginning	–	–
Granted	12,05,850	992
Forfeited and expired	8,200	992
Exercised	–	–
Outstanding at the end	11,97,650	992
Exercisable at the end	–	–

During the years ended March 31, 2018, and March 31, 2017, the weighted average share price of options exercised under the 2015 Plan on the date of exercise was ₹992 and ₹1,084, respectively.

The summary of information about equity-settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Range of exercise prices per share (₹)	Options outstanding		
	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan:			
0-5 (RSU)	37,50,409	1.89	5.00
900-1100 (ESOP)	9,66,913	6.60	992.68
	47,17,322	2.57	207.45

The summary of information about equity-settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2017 was as follows:

Range of exercise prices per share (₹)	Options outstanding		
	No. of shares arising out of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan:			
0-5 (RSU)	29,61,373	1.88	5.00
900-1100 (ESOP)	11,97,650	7.09	1,026.50
	41,59,023	3.38	299.16

The fair value of each equity settled award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black–Scholes–Merton model with the following assumptions:

Particulars	For options granted during the year ended March 31, 2018			
	Equity shares		ADS	
	RSU	ESOP	RSU	ESOP
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($-ADS)	1,144	923	16.61	14.65
Exercise price (₹) / ($-ADS)	5.00	919	0.08	14.67
Expected volatility (%)	20-25	25-28	21-26	25-31
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	3-7	1-4	3-7
Expected dividends (%)	2.78	2.78	2.74	2.74
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6-7	6-7	1-2	1-2
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / ($-ADS)	1,066	254	15.47	2.93

Particulars	For options granted during the year ended March 31, 2017			
	Equity shares		ADS	
	RSU	ESOP	RSU	ESOP
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($-ADS)	1,067	989	15.77	15.26
Exercise price (₹) / ($-ADS)	5.00	998	0.07	15.26
Expected volatility (%)	24-29	27-29	26-29	27-31
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	3-7	1-4	3-7
Expected dividends (%)	2.37	2.37	2.29	2.29
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6-7	6-7	1-2	1-2

Particulars	For options granted during the year ended March 31, 2017			
	Equity shares		ADS	
	RSU	ESOP	RSU	ESOP
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / ($-ADS)	1,002	285	14.84	3.46

The expected life of the RSU / ESOP is estimated based on the vesting term and contractual term of the RSU / ESOP, as well as expected exercise behavior of the employee who receives the RSU / ESOP. Expected volatility during the expected term of the RSU / ESOP is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the RSU / ESOP.

2.12 Other financial liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
NON-CURRENT		
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees[1]	–	30
Compensated absences	48	–
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration *(Refer to Note 2.1)*[2]	13	40
TOTAL NON-CURRENT OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	61	70
CURRENT		
Unpaid dividends[1]	22	17
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees[1]	2,509	1,881
Accrued expenses[1]	2,452	2,585
Retention monies[1]	132	220
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration *(Refer to Note 2.1)*[2]	41	45
Payable by controlled trusts[1]	139	145
Compensated absences	1,421	1,359
Foreign currency forward and options contracts[2][3]	42	2
Capital creditors[1]	155	48
Other payables[1]	33	47
TOTAL CURRENT OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	6,946	6,349
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	7,007	6,419
[1] Financial liability carried at amortized cost	5,442	4,973
[2] Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	93	87
[3] Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3	–
Contingent consideration on undiscounted basis	55	91

2.13 Other liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
NON-CURRENT		
Others		
Deferred income – government grant on land use rights	44	41
Accrued gratuity *(Refer to Note 2.20.1)*	28	–
Deferred rent	151	–
Deferred income	36	42
TOTAL NON-CURRENT OTHER LIABILITIES	259	83
CURRENT		
Unearned revenues	2,295	1,777
Client deposit	38	–
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,240	1,226
Accrued gratuity *(Refer to Note 2.20.1)*	–	1
Deferred rent	32	2
Deferred income – government grant on land use rights	1	1
TOTAL CURRENT OTHER LIABILITIES	3,606	3,007
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	3,865	3,090

2.14 Provisions

Accounting policy

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

a. Post-sales client support

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

b. Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provision for post-sales client support and others

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
CURRENT		
Others		
Post-sales client support and others	492	405
TOTAL PROVISIONS	492	405

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Balance at the beginning	405	512
Provision recognized	143	94
Provision utilized	(62)	(195)
Exchange difference	6	(6)
Balance at the end	492	405

Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions are expected to be utilized over a period of six months to one year.

2.15 Income taxes

Accounting policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The Group 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 settle the liability simultaneously. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to securities premium.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Current taxes	4,581	5,653
Deferred taxes	(340)	(55)
Income tax expense	4,241	5,598

Advance Pricing Agreement ('APA')

During the three months ended December 31, 2017, the Company had concluded an APA with the US Internal Revenue Service ('IRS') for the US branch covering the years ending March 2011 to March 2021. Under the APA, the Company and the IRS have agreed on the methodology to allocate revenues and compute the taxable income of the Company's US branch operations.

During the three months ended December 31, 2017, in accordance with the APA, the Company has reversed income tax expense provision of ₹1,432 crore which pertains to previous periods. This comprises reversal of current tax expense of ₹1,610 crore, reversal of ₹132 crore on account of deferred tax assets pertaining to the temporary differences which are no longer required and a deferred tax liability of ₹46 crore pertaining to BPT for the three months ended December 31, 2017 on account of conclusion of APA. In line with the APA, the Company has to pay an amount of approximately ₹1,488 crore due to the difference between the taxes payable for prior periods as per the APA and the actual taxes paid for such periods. The Company has paid ₹479 crore during the three months ended March 31, 2018, and the balance amount is expected to be paid over the next few quarters.

Additionally, income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹291 crore, pertaining to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the Company across various jurisdictions.

Income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2017 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹152 crore, pertaining to prior periods.

The 'Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (H.R. 1)' was signed into law on December 22, 2017 ('US tax reforms'). The US tax reforms has reduced federal tax rates from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018 among other measures. During the year ended March 31, 2018 , the US tax reforms has resulted in a positive impact of ₹155 crore on account of credits pertaining to deferred tax liabilities on branch profit. The impact of US tax reforms is expected to be not significant for future periods.

During the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, a current tax charge of ₹17 crore and current tax credit of ₹10 crore, respectively have been recorded in other comprehensive income pertaining to remeasurement of defined benefit plan asset.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, a deferred tax credit of ₹13 crore and a deferred tax charge of ₹1 crore have been recorded in other comprehensive income pertaining to unrealized gains on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges and unrealized gain on investment in non-convertible debentures, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and equity and preference securities.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, a deferred tax charge of ₹13 crore has been recorded in other comprehensive income pertaining to unrealized gains on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges.

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

in ₹ crore except otherwise stated

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Profit before income taxes	20,270	19,951
Enacted tax rates in India	34.61%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expense	7,015	6,905
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(2,068)	(1,982)
Overseas taxes	701	750
Tax provision (reversals)	(1,617)	(152)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(66)	(65)
Effect of unrecognized deferred tax assets	188	93
Effect of differential overseas tax rates	52	64
Effect of non-deductible expenses	57	26
Branch profit tax (net of credits)	(210)	–
Subsidiary dividend distribution tax	172	–
Others	17	(41)
Income tax expense	4,241	5,598

Infosys is subject to a 15% BPT in the US to the extent its US branch's net profit during the year is greater than the increase in the net assets of the US branch during the year, computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. As of March 31, 2018, Infosys' US branch net assets amounted to approximately ₹5,030 crore. During the year ended March 31, 2018, an additional deferred tax liability has been created for BPT amounting to ₹46 crore on account of conclusion of APA explained above. Further, on account of US tax reforms, the Company has a credit of ₹155 crore pertaining to BPT for the year ended March 31, 2018. The Company has also reversed ₹55 crore of BPT during the year ended March 31, 2018. As of March 31, 2018, the Company has a deferred tax liability for BPT of ₹164 crore (net of credits), as the Company estimates that these branch profits are expected to be distributed in the foreseeable future.

Other income for the year ended March 31, 2018 includes interest on income tax refund of ₹262 crore.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company received ₹846 crore as dividend from Infosys BPM, its majority owned subsidiary. Dividend distribution tax paid by the subsidiary on such dividend has been reduced as credit against dividend distribution tax payable by Infosys. Accordingly, the Group has recorded a charge of ₹172 crore as income tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2018.

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized on temporary differences amounting to ₹5,045 crore and ₹5,309 crore as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively, associated with investments in subsidiaries and branches as it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Income tax assets	6,070	5,716
Current income tax liabilities	(2,043)	(3,885)
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	4,027	1,831

The gross movement in the current income tax asset / (liability) for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	1,831	1,820
Income tax paid	6,829	5,653
Current income tax expense	(4,581)	(5,653)
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	–	1
Income tax on other comprehensive income	(17)	10
Reclassified under assets held for sale (*Refer to Note 2.25*)	(35)	–
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	4,027	1,831

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred income tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment	215	138
Computer software	–	40
Accrued compensation to employees	12	57
Trade receivables	141	136
Compensated absences	366	374
Post-sales client support	98	97
Derivative financial instruments	13	–
Intangibles	9	22
Credits related to branch profits	341	–
Others	117	143
Total deferred income tax assets	1,312	1,007
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Intangible assets	(38)	(206)
Branch profit tax	(505)	(327)
Derivative financial instruments	(2)	(74)
Others	(26)	(67)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(571)	(674)
Deferred income tax assets after set-off	1,282	540
Deferred income tax liabilities after set-off	(541)	(207)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

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

The gross movement in the deferred income tax account for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net deferred income tax asset at the beginning	333	284
Addition through business combination (*Refer to Note 2.1*)	(2)	–
Translation differences	5	7
Credits / (charge) relating to temporary differences	340	55
Temporary differences on other comprehensive income	12	(13)
Reclassified under assets held for sale (*Refer to Note 2.25*)	53	–
Net deferred income tax asset at the end	741	333

The entire deferred income tax, except for a credit of ₹155 crore (on account of US tax reforms explained above), for the year ended March 31, 2018, relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

The credit relating to temporary differences during the year ended March 31, 2018 is primarily on account of property plant and equipment and trade receivables partially offset by accrued compensation to employees. The credit relating to temporary differences during the year ended March 31, 2017 are primarily on account of property, plant and equipment, and compensated absences partially offset by trade receivables and post-sales client support.

2.16 Revenue from operations

Accounting policy

The Company derives revenues primarily from software development and related services and from the licensing of software products. Arrangements with customers for software-related services are either on a fixed-price, fixed-timeframe or on a time-and-material basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the Balance Sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Costs and earnings in excess of billings are classified as unbilled revenues, while billings in excess of costs and earnings are classified as unearned revenues. Deferred contract costs are amortized over the term of the contract. Maintenance revenue is recognized rateably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, the Company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 18, *Revenue*, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each separately identifiable component of a single transaction. The arrangements generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as separately identifiable components. For allocating the consideration, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each separable component of a transaction at its fair value, in accordance with principles given in Ind AS 18. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its fair value. In cases where the Company is unable to establish objective and reliable evidence of fair value for the software development and related services, the Company has used a residual method to allocate the arrangement consideration. In these cases the balance of the consideration, after allocating the fair values of undelivered components of a transaction, has been allocated to the delivered components for which specific fair values do not exist.

License fee revenues are recognized when the general revenue recognition criteria given in Ind AS 18 are met. Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements: license, implementation and Annual Technical Services (ATS). The Company has applied the principles given in Ind AS 18 to account for revenues from these multiple element arrangements. Objective and reliable evidence of fair value has been established for ATS. Objective and reliable evidence of fair value is the price charged when the element is sold separately. When other services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and objective and reliable evidence of their fair values have been established, the revenue from such contracts are allocated to each component of the contract in a manner, whereby revenue is deferred for the undelivered services and the residual amounts are recognized as revenue for delivered elements. In the absence of objective and reliable evidence of fair value for implementation, the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the services are performed. ATS revenue is recognized rateably over the period in which the services are rendered.

Advances received for services and products are reported as client deposits until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the rateable allocation of the discounts / incentives amount to each of the underlying revenue transaction that results in progress by the customer towards earning the discount / incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increase in levels of revenue transactions, the Company recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs. The discounts are passed on to the customer either as direct payments or as a reduction of payments due from the customer.

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

Revenues for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenue from software services	68,460	66,383
Revenue from software products	2,062	2,101
TOTAL REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	70,522	68,484

2.17 Other income, net

Accounting policy

Other income

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

Foreign currency

Functional currency

The functional currency of Infosys, Infosys BPM, controlled trusts, EdgeVerve and Skava is the Indian rupee. The functional currencies for Infosys Australia, Infosys China, Infosys Mexico, Infosys Sweden, Infosys Brasil, Infosys Public Services, Infosys Shanghai, Infosys Lodestone, Infosys Americas, Infosys Nova, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd., Panaya, Kallidus, Brilliant Basics and Noah are the respective local currencies. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (rounded off to crore; one crore equals ten million).

Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

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

The translation of financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries to the presentation currency is performed for assets and liabilities using the exchange rate in effect at the Balance Sheet date and for revenue, expense and cash-flow items using the average exchange rate for the respective periods. The gains or losses resulting from such translation are included in currency translation reserves under other components of equity. When a subsidiary is disposed off, in full, the relevant amount is transferred to net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. However when a change in the parent's ownership does not result in loss of control of a subsidiary, such changes are recorded through equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the exchange rate in effect at the Balance Sheet date.

Government grants

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

Other income for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	143	128
Deposits with banks and others	1,531	2,233
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures, certificates of deposit and commercial paper	682	190
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Dividend income on liquid mutual funds	4	29
Gain / (loss) on liquid mutual funds	253	119
Exchange gains / (losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	1	591
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of assets and liabilities	233	(359)
Impairment loss on assets classified under held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.25)*	(118)	–
Miscellaneous income, net	464	149
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	3,193	3,080

2.18 Expenses

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries including bonus	37,764	36,557
Contribution to provident and other funds	828	770
Share-based payments to employees *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	84	117
Staff welfare	217	215
	38,893	37,659
Cost of software packages and others		
For own use	887	795
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	983	802
	1,870	1,597
Other expenses		
Repairs and maintenance	1,089	1,242
Power and fuel	207	228
Brand and marketing	305	342
Operating lease payments *(Refer to Note 2.19)*	528	491
Rates and taxes	166	148
Consumables	30	40
Insurance	59	56
Provision for post-sales client support	142	80

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Commission to non-whole time directors	9	10
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) on financial assets	71	140
Contributions towards corporate social responsibility	156	230
Others	162	237
	2,924	3,244

2.19 Leases

Accounting policy

Leases under which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

The lease rentals charged during the period is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Lease rentals recognized during the period	528	491

The obligations on long-term, non-cancellable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective agreements are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Future minimum lease payable	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Not later than 1 year	456	461
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,388	1,237
Later than 5 years	874	740

The operating lease arrangements are renewable on a periodic basis and for most of the leases extend up to a maximum of ten years from their respective dates of inception and relates to rented premises. Some of these lease agreements have price escalation clauses.

2.20 Employee benefits

Accounting policy

Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of Infosys and its Indian subsidiaries. The Gratuity Plan provides a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Group.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The Company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (the Trust). In case of Infosys BPM and EdgeVerve, contributions are made to the Infosys BPO's Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust and EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust, respectively. Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by Indian law.

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

Superannuation

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

Provident fund

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

In respect of Indian subsidiaries, eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employee and the respective companies make monthly contributions to this provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The Companies have no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

Compensated absences

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

2.20.1 Gratuity

The funded status of the Gratuity Plan and the amounts recognized in the Group's financial statements as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Change in benefit obligations		
Benefit obligations at the beginning	1,117	944
Service cost	150	129
Interest expense	73	69
Remeasurements – Actuarial (gains) / losses	(59)	67
Transfer	28	–
Curtailment gain	–	(3)
Benefits paid	(107)	(89)
Reclassified under held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.25)*	(1)	–
Benefit obligations at the end	1,201	1,117
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	1,195	947
Interest income	80	79
Remeasurements – Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	13	12
Contributions	35	246
Benefits paid	(107)	(89)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	1,216	1,195
Funded status	15	78
Prepaid gratuity benefit	43	79
Accrued gratuity	(28)	(1)

The amounts for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expense are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Service cost	150	129
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset	(7)	(10)
Curtailment gain	–	(3)
Net gratuity cost	143	116

The amounts for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 recognized in the consolidated statement of other comprehensive income are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(59)	67
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(13)	(12)
	(72)	55

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	–	–
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	(41)	56
(Gain) / loss from experience adjustment	(18)	11
	(59)	67

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Discount rate (%)	7.5	6.9
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels (%)	8.0	8.0

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Discount rate (%)	6.9	7.8
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels (%)	8.0	8.0
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (years)	6.1	6.1

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set in accordance with the published statistics by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The Company assesses these assumptions with its projected long-term plans of growth and prevalent industry standards. The discount rate is based on the government securities yield.

Sensitivity of significant assumptions used for valuation of defined benefit obligation:

in ₹ crore

Impact from percentage point increase / decrease in	As at March 31, 2018
Discount rate	58
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	50

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

Gratuity is applicable only to employees drawing a salary in Indian rupees and there are no other significant foreign defined benefit gratuity plans.

The Company contributes all ascertained liabilities towards gratuity to the Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust. In case of Infosys BPM and EdgeVerve, contributions are made to the Infosys BPO Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust and EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust, respectively. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. As at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, the plan assets have been primarily invested in insurer managed funds.

Actual return on assets for the years ended March 31, 2018, and March 31, 2017 were ₹93 crore and ₹91 crore, respectively.

The Group expects to contribute ₹130 crore to the gratuity trusts during fiscal 2019.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

in ₹ crore

Within 1 year	174
1-2 year	178
2-3 year	192
3-4 year	203
4-5 year	211
5-10 years	1,023

2.20.2 Superannuation

The Group contributed ₹173 crore and ₹168 crore during the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively and the same has been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

2.20.3 Provident fund

Infosys has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the trust's investments over the administered interest rates on an annual basis. These administered rates are determined annually predominantly considering the social rather than economic factors and in most cases the actual return earned by the Company has been higher in the past years. The actuary has provided a valuation for provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India and based on the assumptions provided below there is no shortfall as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively.

The details of fund and plan asset position are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Plan assets at period end, at fair value	5,160	4,459
Present value of benefit obligation at period end	5,160	4,459
Asset recognized in Balance Sheet	–	–

The plan assets have been primarily invested in government securities.

Assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of the interest rate guarantee under the Deterministic Approach:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Government of India (GOI) bond yield (%)	7.50	6.90
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio (year)	5.9	6.0
Expected guaranteed interest rate (%)	8.55	8.60

The Group contributed ₹484 crore and ₹462 crore during the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017, respectively. The same has been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

The provident plans are applicable only to employees drawing a salary in Indian rupees and there are no other significant foreign defined benefit plans.

2.20.4 Employee benefit costs

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Salaries and bonus(1)(2)	38,093	36,913
Defined contribution plans	260	252
Defined benefit plans	540	494
	38,893	37,659

(1) Includes a employee stock compensation expense of ₹84 crore, for the year ended March 31, 2018. Similarly, includes employee stock compensation expense of ₹117 crore for the year ended March 31, 2017.

(2) Included in the above is a reversal of stock compensation cost of ₹35 crore towards forfeiture of stock incentives granted to Dr. Vishal Sikka upon his resignation. Refer to Note 2.11.

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

Accounting policy

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

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

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Basic earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares outstanding[1]	225,53,32,322	228,56,39,447
Effect of dilutive common equivalent shares – share options outstanding	22,41,548	7,57,298
Diluted earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	225,75,73,870	228,63,96,745

(1) Excludes treasury shares

For the year ended March 31, 2018, 67,238 options to purchase equity shares had an anti-dilutive effect.

For the year ended March 31, 2017, 1,12,190 options to purchase equity shares had an anti-dilutive effect.

2.22 Contingent liabilities and commitments

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2018	2017
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts[2] [Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹6,551 crore (₹4,717 crore)]	4,802	6,714
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)	1,452	1,149
Other commitments[1]	81	114

(1) Uncalled capital pertaining to investments

(2) As at March 31, 2018, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹4,542 crore. These matters are pending before various Appellate Authorities and the Management, including its tax advisors, expect that its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations.

Income tax claims amounting to ₹4,670 crore have not been considered as claims not acknowledged as debt because the Company has received favorable decisions on similar claims and therefore, based on its assessment, is of the view that any liability resulting from these claims is remote and will not sustain on ultimate resolution.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the above tax claims amounted to ₹6,540 crore.

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

2.23 Related party transactions

Subsidiaries

in %

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at March 31,	
		2018	2017
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited (Infosys China)	China	100	100
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V. (Infosys Mexico)	Mexico	100	100
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB. (Infosys Sweden)	Sweden	100	100
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited (Infosys Shanghai)	China	100	100
Infosys Tecnologia DO Brasil LTDA. (Infosys Brasil)	Brazil	100	100
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC. (Infosys Nova)	US	100	100
EdgeVerve Systems Limited (EdgeVerve)	India	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH[1]	Austria	100	100
Skava Systems Pvt. Ltd. (Skava Systems)	India	100	100
Kallidus Inc. (Kallidus)	US	100	100

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at March 31,	
		2018	2017
Infosys Chile SpA[2]	Chile	–	–
Infosys Arabia Limited[3]	Saudi Arabia	70	–
Infosys Americas Inc., (Infosys Americas)	US	100	100
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia)[4]	Australia	100	100
Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA (Infosys Public Services)	US	100	100
Infosys Canada Public Services Ltd.[5][6]	Canada	–	–
Infosys BPM Limited *(formerly Infosys BPO Limited)*	India	99.98	99.98
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.[7]	Czech Republic	99.98	99.98
Infosys Poland, Sp z.o.o[7]	Poland	99.98	99.98
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC [7]	US	99.98	99.98
Portland Group Pty Ltd[7]	Australia	99.98	99.98
Infosys BPO Americas LLC.[7]	US	99.98	99.98
Infosys Consulting Holding AG (Infosys Lodestone)	Switzerland	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Inc.[4][8]	US	100	100
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited[8]	Australia	100	100
Infosys Consulting AG[8]	Switzerland	100	100
Infosys Consulting GmbH[8]	Germany	100	100
Infosys Consulting SAS[8]	France	100	100
Infosys Consulting s.r.o.[8]	Czech Republic	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd.[8]	China	100	100
Infy Consulting Company Ltd[8]	UK	100	100
Infy Consulting B.V.[8]	The Netherlands	100	100
Infosys Consulting Sp. z.o.o[8]	Poland	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda. [8]	Portugal	100	100
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L.[8]	Romania	100	100
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.[8]	Argentina	100	100
Lodestone GmbH[8][9]	Switzerland	–	–
Lodestone Augmentis AG [10][11]	Switzerland	–	–
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants (Belgium) S.A.)*[12]	Belgium	99.90	99.90
Infosys Consulting Ltda.[12]	Brazil	99.99	99.99
Panaya Inc. (Panaya)	US	100	100
Panaya Ltd.[13]	Israel	100	100
Panaya GmbH[13]	Germany	100	100
Panaya Japan Co. Ltd[4][13]	Japan	100	100
Panaya Pty Ltd.[13][14]	Australia	–	–
Noah Consulting LLC (Noah)[15]	US	–	100
Noah Information Management Consulting Inc. (Noah Canada)[16][17]	Canada	–	100
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited[18]	UK	100	–
Brilliant Basics Limited[19]	UK	100	–
Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC[19]	Dubai	100	–
Infosys Consulting Pte Limited[1]	Singapore	100	100
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC[20]	Dubai	100	–

[1] Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited
[2] Incorporated effective November 20, 2017
[3] Subsidiary of Infosys Limited
[4] Under liquidation
[5] Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Public Services, Inc.
[6] Liquidated effective May 9, 2017
[7] Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM
[8] Wholly-owned subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG (formerly Lodestone Holding AG)
[9] Liquidated effective December 21, 2016
[10] Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting AG (formerly Lodestone Management Consultants AG)
[11] Liquidated effective October 5, 2016
[12] Majority owned and controlled subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG (formerly Lodestone Holding AG)
[13] Wholly-owned subsidiary of Panaya Inc.
[14] Liquidated effective November 16, 2016
[15] Liquidated effective November 9, 2017
[16] Wholly-owned subsidiary of Noah
[17] Liquidated effective December 20, 2017

(18) On September 8, 2017, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited., UK.

(19) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Brilliant Basics Holding Limited.

(20) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd

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

Associate

Name of Associate	Country	Holdings as at March 31,	
		2018	2017
DWA Nova LLC[1]	US	–	16%

(1) During the three months ended June 30, 2017, the Company has written down the entire carrying value of the investment in its associate DWA Nova LLC amounting to ₹71 crore. DWA Nova LLC has been liquidated effective November 17, 2017

List of other related parties

Particulars	Country	Nature of relationship
Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys BPO Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPM
Infosys BPO Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPM
EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of EdgeVerve
EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of EdgeVerve
Infosys Employees Welfare Trust	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Employee Benefits Trust	India	Controlled trust
Infosys Science Foundation	India	Controlled trust

Refer to Note 2.20 for information on transactions with post-employment benefit plans mentioned above.

List of key management personnel

Whole-time directors

- Salil Parekh appointed as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director effective January 2, 2018. The appointment is for a term of five years with effect from January 2, 2018 to January 1, 2023 and the remuneration is approved by shareholders through a postal ballot dated February 20, 2018.
- U.B. Pravin Rao, Chief Operating Officer appointed as Interim-Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director effective August 18, 2017. Subsequently, he stepped down as the interim CEO and Managing Director effective January 2, 2018 and will continue as Chief Operating Officer and a whole-time director of the Company.
- Dr. Vishal Sikka resigned as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director effective August 18, 2017 and as Executive Vice Chairman effective August 24, 2017

Non-whole-time directors

- Nandan M. Nilekani *(appointed as Chairman of the Board effective August 24, 2017)*
- Ravi Venkatesan *(resigned from his position as Co-Chairman effective August 24, 2017)*
- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
- Roopa Kudva
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha
- D.N. Prahlad *(appointed effective October 14, 2016)*
- D. Sundaram *(appointed effective July 14, 2017)*
- R. Seshasayee *(resigned effective August 24, 2017)*
- Prof. Jeffrey S. Lehman, *(resigned effective August 24, 2017)*
- Prof. John W. Etchemendy *(resigned effective August 24, 2017)*

Executive Officers

M.D. Ranganath, *Chief Financial Officer*	David D. Kennedy, *General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer (resigned effective December 31, 2016)*
Mohit Joshi, *President (effective October 13, 2016)*	Rajesh K. Murthy, *President (appointed effective October 13, 2016 and resigned effective January 31, 2018)*
Ravi Kumar S., *President and Deputy Chief Operating Officer (effective October 13, 2016)*	Sandeep Dadlani, *President (appointed effective October 13, 2016 and resigned effective July 14, 2017)*
Krishnamurthy Shankar, *Group Head - Human Resources and Infosys Leadership Institute (effective October 13, 2016)*	Gopi Krishnan Radhakrishnan - *Acting General Counsel (appointed effective January 1, 2017 and resigned effective June 24, 2017)*
Inderpreet Sawhney, *Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer (appointed as executive officer effective July 14, 2017)*	

Company Secretary

A.G.S. Manikantha

Transaction with key management personnel

The compensation to KMP comprising directors and executive officers is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	2017
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers[(1)(2)(3)(4)]	48	84
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	10	11
Total	58	95

(1) On December 2, 2017, the Board appointed Salil Parekh as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from January 2, 2018. The appointment is for a term of five years with effect from January 2, 2018 to January 1, 2023 and the remuneration is approved by shareholders through a postal ballot dated February 20, 2018.

(2) Total employee stock compensation expense for the year ended March 31, 2018 includes a reversal of ₹13 crore, towards KMP. For the year ended March 31, 2017, an employee stock compensation expense of ₹36 crore, was recorded towards KMP. (Refer to Note 2.11)

(3) Includes a reversal of stock compensation cost of ₹35 crore for the year ended March 31, 2018 towards forfeiture of stock incentives granted to Dr. Vishal Sikka upon his resignation. (Refer to Note 2.11)

(4) Includes ₹6 crore payable under severance agreement to David Kennedy, General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer during the year ended March 31, 2017.

Additional information pursuant to para 2 of general instructions for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Name of entity	Net assets		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	as % of consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	as % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	as % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Infosys Ltd.	93.2	63,502	97.3	16,155	95.4	21	97.3	16,176
Indian subsidiaries								
Infosys BPM	5.1	3,441	2.8	469	(22.7)	(5)	2.8	464
EdgeVerve	(2.1)	(1,397)	1.9	312	27.3	6	1.9	318
Skava Systems[(1)]	0.1	38	0.1	15	0.0	–	0.1	15
Foreign subsidiaries								
Infosys China	0.2	151	(0.4)	(66)	0.0	–	(0.4)	(66)
Infosys Mexico	0.2	161	0.2	31	0.0	–	0.2	31
Infosys Sweden	0.0	24	0.0	6	0.0	–	0.0	6
Infosys Shanghai	1.2	808	(0.7)	(109)	0.0	–	(0.6)	(109)
Infosys Brasil	0.2	123	0.2	26	0.0	–	0.2	26
Infosys Public Services	0.7	463	0.5	73	0.0	–	0.4	73
Infosys Americas	0.0	1	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	0.1	75	0.0	1	0.0	–	0.0	1
Infosys BPO (Poland) Sp Z.o.o	0.9	580	0.4	68	0.0	–	0.4	68
Infosys BPO Americas	0.0	(2)	0.0	(6)	0.0	–	0.0	(6)
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	0.2	169	0.3	42	0.0	–	0.3	42
Portland Group Pty Ltd	0.2	109	0.0	2	0.0	–	0.0	2
Infosys Australia	0.1	38	0.0	1	0.0	–	0.0	1
Infosys Lodestone	0.3	228	0.1	14	0.0	–	0.1	14
Lodestone Management Consultants Inc	0.0	26	0.0	(3)	0.0	–	0.0	(3)
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited	0.0	12	0.1	15	0.0	–	0.1	15
Infosys Consulting AG	0.1	80	0.1	12	0.0	–	0.1	12

Name of entity	Net assets		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	as % of consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	as % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	as % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Infosys Conslting (Belgium) NV	0.0	(24)	0.0	1	0.0	–	0.0	1
Infosys Consulting GmbH	(0.1)	(36)	0.0	(1)	0.0	–	0.0	(1)
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0	–	0.0	3
Infosys Consulting SAS	0.0	6	0.0	7	0.0	–	0.0	7
Infosys Consulting s.r.o.	0.0	5	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH	0.0	–	0.0	2	0.0	–	0.0	2
Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd	(0.2)	(137)	(0.4)	(69)	0.0	–	(0.4)	(69)
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	0.0	9	0.1	24	0.0	–	0.1	24
Infy Consulting B.V.	0.0	33	0.0	3	0.0	–	0.0	3
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	(0.1)	(72)	(0.3)	(54)	0.0	–	(0.3)	(54)
Infosys Consulting Sp. Z.o.o	0.0	7	0.0	5	0.0	–	0.0	5
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda.	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	–	0.0	1
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	0.0	4	0.0	1	0.0	–	0.0	1
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	0.0	(4)	0.0	(3)	0.0	–	0.0	(3)
Infosys Nova	0.0	–	(0.5)	(79)	0.0	–	(0.5)	(79)
Panaya Inc.[(1)]	0.2	110	0.0	2	0.0	–	0.0	2
Panaya Ltd.[(1)]	(0.6)	(435)	(0.9)	(149)	0.0	–	(0.9)	(149)
Panaya Gmbh[(1)]	0.0	(2)	0.0	1	0.0	–	0.0	1
Panaya Japan Co. Ltd. [(1)]	0.0	(1)	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kallidus[(1)]	0.1	51	(0.5)	(82)	0.0	–	(0.5)	(82)
Noah	0.0	–	(0.3)	(46)	0.0	–	(0.3)	(46)
Noah Canada	0.0	–	0.1	14	0.0	–	0.1	14
Brilliant Basics Holdings	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Brilliant Basics Limited	0.0	(5)	0.0	(4)	0.0	–	0.0	(4)
Brilliant Basics (MENA)	0.0	(2)	0.0	(3)	0.0	–	0.0	(3)
Infosys Middle East FZ-LLC	0.0	(26)	(0.2)	(26)	0.0	–	(0.2)	(26)
Infosys Arabia Limited	0.0	3	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Subtotal	100	68,119	100	16,606	100	22	100	16,628

Name of entity	Net assets		Share in profit or loss		Share in other comprehensive income		Share in total comprehensive income	
	as % of consolidated net assets	Amount	as % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	as % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	as % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
Controlled trusts		115		(7)		–		(7)
Adjustment arising out of consolidation		(3,310)		(499)		321		(178)
Associate								
DWA Nova		–		(71)		–		(71)
Total		64,924		16,029		343		16,372

(1) Classified under assets held for sale. Refer to Note 2.25.

2.24 Segment reporting

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions to enable clients to enhance business performance. Based on the 'management approach' as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments. Accordingly, information has been presented both along business segments and geographic segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

Business segments of the Group are primarily enterprises in Financial Services (FS), enterprises in Manufacturing (MFG), enterprises in Retail, Consumer packaged goods and Logistics (RCL), enterprises in the Energy & utilities, Communication and Services (ECS), enterprises in Hi-tech (Hi-tech), enterprises in Life Sciences, Healthcare and Insurance (HILIFE) and all other segments. The FS reportable segments has been aggregated to include the Financial Services operating segment and the Finacle operating segment because of the similarity of the economic characteristics. All other segments represent the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China and IPS. Geographic segmentation is based on business sourced from that geographic region and delivered from both onsite and offshore locations. North America comprises the United States of America, Canada and Mexico, Europe includes continental Europe (both the east and the west), Ireland and the United Kingdom, and the Rest of the World comprises all other places except those mentioned above and India.

Revenue and identifiable operating expenses in relation to segments are categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment. Revenue for 'all other segments' represents revenue generated by IPS and revenue generated from customers located in India, Japan and China. Allocated expenses of segments include expenses incurred for rendering services from the Company's offshore software development centres and onsite expenses, which are categorized in relation to the associated turnover of the segment. Certain expenses such as depreciation, which form a significant component of total expenses, are not specifically allocable to specific segments as the underlying assets are used interchangeably. The Management believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to those costs and expenses, and accordingly these expenses are separately disclosed as 'unallocated' and adjusted against the total income of the Group.

Assets and liabilities used in the Group's business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. The 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.

Geographical information on revenue and business segment revenue information is collated based on individual customers invoiced or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

Business segment

For the years ended March 31, 2018 and *March 31, 2017:*

in ₹ crore

Particulars	FS	MFG	ECS	RCL	HILIFE	Hi-Tech	All other segments	Total
Revenue from operations	18,638	7,699	16,757	11,104	9,271	5,047	2,006	70,522
	18,555	*7,507*	*15,430*	*11,225*	*8,437*	*5,122*	*2,208*	*68,484*
Identifiable operating expenses	9,476	4,135	8,411	5,339	4,596	2,679	1,162	35,798
	9,271	*3,922*	*7,430*	*5,378*	*4,178*	*2,659*	*1,406*	*34,244*
Allocated expenses	3,955	1,745	3,796	2,516	2,100	1,144	455	15,711
	4,075	*1,737*	*3,569*	*2,598*	*1,951*	*1,186*	*510*	*15,626*
Segmental operating income	5,207	1,819	4,550	3,249	2,575	1,224	389	19,013
	5,209	*1,848*	*4,431*	*3,249*	*2,308*	*1,277*	*292*	*18,614*
Unallocable expenses								1,865
								1,713
Other income, net *(Refer to Notes 2.17 and 2.25)*								3,193
								3,080
Share in net profit / (loss) of associate, including impairment								(71)
								(30)
Profit before tax								20,270
								19,951
Tax expense								4,241
								5,598
Profit for the year								16,029
								14,353
Depreciation and amortization expense								1,863
								1,703
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization								191
								28

Geographic segments

For the years ended March 31, 2018 and *March 31, 2017*:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenue from operations	42,575	16,738	2,231	8,978	70,522
	42,408	*15,392*	*2,180*	*8,504*	*68,484*
Identifiable operating expenses	22,105	8,535	906	4,252	35,798
	21,618	*7,694*	*1,002*	*3,930*	*34,244*
Allocated expenses	9,624	3,778	426	1,883	15,711
	9,799	*3,548*	*442*	*1,837*	*15,626*
Segmental operating income	10,846	4,425	899	2,843	19,013
	10,991	*4,150*	*736*	*2,737*	*18,614*
Unallocable expenses					1,865
					1,713
Other income, net *(Refer to Notes 2.17 and 2.25)*					3,193
					3,080
Share in net profit / (loss) of associate, including impairment					(71)
					(30)
Profit before tax					20,270
					19,951
Tax expense					4,241
					5,598
Profit for the year					16,029
					14,353
Depreciation and amortization expense					1,863
					1,703
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					191
					28

Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues in the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

2.25 Disposal group held for sale

Accounting policy

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified under held for sale if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through sale rather than through continuing use. The condition for classification of held for sale is met when the non-current asset or the disposal group is available for immediate sale and the same is highly probable of being completed within one year from the date of classification under held for sale. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

In March 2018, on conclusion of a strategic review of the portfolio businesses, the Company initiated identification and evaluation of potential buyers for its subsidiaries, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as 'Skava') and Panaya (collectively referred to as 'the disposal group'). The Company anticipates completion of the sale by March 2019 and accordingly, assets amounting to ₹ 2,060 crore and liabilities amounting to ₹ 324 crore in respect of the disposal group have been reclassified under 'held for sale'. On reclassification, the disposal group has been measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell and consequently, an impairment loss of ₹ 118 crore in respect of Panaya has been recognized in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018. The disposal group does not constitute a separate major component of the Company and therefore, has not been classified as discontinued operations.

2.26 Function-wise classification of Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Revenue from operations	2.16	70,522	68,484
Cost of sales		45,130	43,253
GROSS PROFIT		25,392	25,231
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Selling and marketing expenses		3,560	3,591
General and administration expenses		4,684	4,739
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		8,244	8,330
OPERATING PROFIT		17,148	16,901
Other income, net	2.17 & 2.25	3,193	3,080
Profit before non-controlling interest / Share in net profit / (Loss) of associate		20,341	19,981
Share in net profit / (loss) of associate, including impairment	2.23	(71)	(30)
Profit before tax		20,270	19,951
Tax expense			
Current tax	2.15	4,581	5,653
Deferred tax	2.15	(340)	(55)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**16,029**	**14,353**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset	2.20 & 2.15	55	(45)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.4 & 2.15	7	(5)
		62	(50)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net	2.10 & 2.15	(39)	39
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		321	(257)
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.4 & 2.15	(1)	(10)
		281	(228)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		343	(278)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**16,372**	**14,075**
Profit attributable to			
Owners of the Company		16,029	14,353
Non-controlling interests		–	–
		16,029	14,353
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Owners of the Company		16,372	14,075
Non-controlling interests		–	–
		16,372	14,075

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

U.B. Pravin Rao
Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director

Bengaluru
April 13, 2018

D. Sundaram
Director

M.D. Ranganath
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary