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BSE LIMITED
NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

June 22, 2019

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: 38th Annual General Meeting ('AGM') and voting results.

In continuation to our letter dated May 18, 2019, the 38th AGM of the Company was held today and the business mentioned in the Notice dated May 15, 2019 was transacted and passed with requisite majority.

In this regard, please find enclosed the following-

1. Proceedings as required under the Regulation 30, Part A of Schedule - III of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations and the Chairman's speech as read out during the AGM as Annexure – I

2. Voting results as required under Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations as Annexure – II.

3. Report of the Scrutinizer dated June 22, 2019, pursuant to Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 20 (4) (xii) of the Companies (Management and Administration), Rules 2014 as Annexure – III.

4. Copy of the Annual Report for the financial year 2018-19 is enclosed as Annexure – IV.

5. Business responsibility report as required under Regulation 34 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations forms part of the annual report enclosed herewith as Annexure – IV.

6. Copy of the sustainability report of the Company is available for download from the website of the company under following link:
https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/Documents/infosys-sustainability-report-2018-19.pdf

This is for your information and records.

The Company facilitated live webcast of proceedings of the meeting. The archive of webcast of the 38th Annual General Meeting ('AGM') will be made available on the company's website: https://www.infosys.com/investors/news-events/annual-general-meeting/2019/pages/index.aspx

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely,
For **Infosys Limited**

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED
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Electronics City, Hosur Road
Bengaluru 560 100, India
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Summary of proceedings of the 38th Annual General Meeting of Infosys Limited:

The 38th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members of Infosys Limited ('the Company') was held on Saturday, June 22, 2019 at 3.00 P.M (IST) at the Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560029 and a live webcast of the proceedings was made available on the Company's website.

DIRECTORS IN ATTENDANCE
Nandan M. Nilekani *Non-Executive, Non-Independent Chairman*
Salil Parekh *Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director*
U.B. Pravin Rao *Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director*
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw *Lead Independent Director and Chairperson of Nomination and Remuneration Committee*
D. Sundaram *Independent Director and Chairperson- Audit Committee*
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha *Independent Director*
Roopa Kudva *Independent Director and Chairperson- Stakeholders Relationship Committee*
D.N. Prahlad *Independent Director and Chairperson- Risk Management Committee*
Michael Gibbs *Independent Director*
Nilanjan Roy *Chief Financial Officer*
Inderpreet Sawhney *Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer*

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A.G.S. Manikantha *Company Secretary*
OTHER REPRESENTATIVES
Statutory Auditors *M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants*
Internal Auditors *M/s Ernst & Young LLP*
Secretarial Auditor/Scrutinizer *Parameshwar G. Hegde*
QUORUM OF THE MEETING
Members in person 1,144 representing 4,93,61,965 shares
Members by proxy 19 (22 folios) representing 5,96,86,295 shares

The meeting commenced at 3:00 PM (IST) and concluded at around 5:45 PM (IST).

Nandan M. Nilekani chaired the meeting. He requested his colleagues on the dais to introduce themselves. The requisite quorum being present, the Chairman called the meeting to order. All the directors of the Company attended the meeting. The Chairman delivered his speech followed by presentation by Salil Parekh, CEO and Managing Director. The Chairman informed that the Company had provided members the facility to cast their vote electronically, on all resolutions set forth in the Notice. Members who were present at the AGM and had not cast their votes electronically were provided an opportunity to cast their votes at the end of the meeting by way of "InstaPoll", an electronic voting system. It was further informed that there would be no voting by show of hands. A.G.S. Manikantha, Company Secretary, provided the summary of the statutory auditors' report and secretarial audit report for the financial year 2018-19.

The following items of business, as per the Notice of AGM dated May 15, 2019, were transacted at the meeting and passed with requisite majority.

No.	Resolutions	Type of resolution
Ordinary Business		
1	Adoption of Financial Statements (including the consolidated financial statements) of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and the reports of the Board of Directors ('the Board') and Auditors thereon.	Ordinary
2	Declaration of dividend	Ordinary

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3	Appointment of Nandan M. Nilekani as a director liable to retire by rotation	Ordinary
Special Business		
4	Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan") and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company under the 2019 Plan	Special
5	Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan") and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company's subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan	Special
6	Approval for secondary acquisition of shares of the Company by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust for the implementation of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")	Special
7	Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD), under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")	Ordinary
8	Approval for changing the terms of the appointment of Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD)	Ordinary
9	Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to U.B. Pravin Rao, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Whole-time Director, under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")	Ordinary

Clarifications were provided to the queries raised by the members.

The Board of Directors had appointed Parameshwar G. Hegde as the Scrutinizer to supervise the e-voting and InstaPoll process. The Chairman authorized the Company Secretary to declare the voting results, intimate the stock exchanges and place the same on the website of the Company.

The details of the voting results (remote e-voting and InstaPoll) on all the resolutions as set out in the Notice of AGM is available in Annexure I.

This is for your information and records.
Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
For Infosys Limited

A.G.S Manikantha
Company Secretary

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	INFOSYS LIMITED
Date of the AGM/EGM	22-06-2019
Total number of shareholders on cut-off date	9,64,525
No. of shareholders present in the meeting either in person or through proxy:	
Promoters and Promoter Group:	4
Public:	1,162
No. of Shareholders attended the meeting through Video Conferencing	
Promoters and Promoter Group:	Not Applicable
Public:	Not Applicable

Resolution No.	1							
Resolution required: (Ordinary/ Special)	ORDINARY - Adoption of financial statements							
Whether promoter/ promoter group are interested in the agenda/resolution?	No							
Category	Mode of Voting	No. of shares held (1)	No. of votes polled (2)	% of Votes Polled on outstanding shares (3)=[(2)/(1)]* 100	No. of Votes – in favour (4)	No. of Votes – against (5)	% of Votes in favour on votes polled (6)=[(4)/(2)]*100	% of Votes against on votes polled (7)=[(5)/(2)]*100
Promoter and Promoter Group	E-Voting	5601,82,338	4597,21,170	82.0663	4597,21,170	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		1004,61,168	17.9337	1004,61,168	0	100.00	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	5601,82,338	5601,82,338	100.0000	5601,82,338	0	100.00	-
Public- Institutions	E-Voting	24322,70,443	19640,93,905	80.7515	19640,93,905	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	24322,70,443	19640,93,905	80.7515	19640,93,905	0	100.00	-
Public- Non Institutions	E-Voting	13100,04,663	6269,60,304	47.8594	6252,57,187	17,03,117	99.73	0.27
	Insta Poll		65,35,699	0.4989	65,35,695	4	100.00	0.00
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	13100,04,663	6334,96,003	48.3583	6317,92,882	17,03,121	99.73	0.27
	Total	43024,57,444	31577,72,246	73.3946	31560,69,125	17,03,121	99.95	0.05

Resolution No.	2							
Resolution required: (Ordinary/ Special)	ORDINARY - Declaration of dividend							
Whether promoter/ promoter group are interested in the agenda/resolution?	No							
Category	Mode of Voting	No. of shares held (1)	No. of votes polled (2)	% of Votes Polled on outstanding shares (3)=[(2)/(1)]* 100	No. of Votes – in favour (4)	No. of Votes – against (5)	% of Votes in favour on votes polled (6)=[(4)/(2)]*100	% of Votes against on votes polled (7)=[(5)/(2)]*100
Promoter and Promoter Group	E-Voting	5601,82,338	4597,21,170	82.0663	4597,21,170	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		1004,61,168	17.9337	1004,61,168	0	100.00	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	5601,82,338	5601,82,338	100.0000	5601,82,338	0	100.00	-
Public- Institutions	E-Voting	24322,70,443	20655,93,581	84.9245	20655,93,581	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	24322,70,443	20655,93,581	84.9245	20655,93,581	0	100.00	-
Public- Non Institutions	E-Voting	13100,04,663	6269,74,670	47.8605	6268,09,927	1,64,743	99.97	0.03
	Insta Poll		65,35,699	0.4989	65,35,691	8	100.00	0.00
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	13100,04,663	6335,10,369	48.3594	6333,45,618	1,64,751	99.97	0.03
	Total	43024,57,444	32592,86,288	75.7541	32591,21,537	1,64,751	99.99	0.01

Resolution No.	3							
Resolution required: (Ordinary/ Special)	ORDINARY - Appointment of Nandan M. Nilekani as a director liable to retire by rotation							
Whether promoter/ promoter group are interested in the agenda/resolution?	No							
Category	Mode of Voting	No. of shares held (1)	No. of votes polled (2)	% of Votes Polled on outstanding shares (3)=[(2)/(1)]* 100	No. of Votes – in favour (4)	No. of Votes – against (5)	% of Votes in favour on votes polled (6)=[(4)/(2)]*100	% of Votes against on votes polled (7)=[(5)/(2)]*100
Promoter and Promoter Group	E-Voting	5601,82,338	4597,21,170	82.0663	4597,21,170	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		1004,61,168	17.9337	1004,61,168	0	100.00	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	5601,82,338	5601,82,338	100.0000	5601,82,338	0	100.00	-
Public- Institutions	E-Voting	24322,70,443	20549,10,148	84.4853	20438,91,723	110,18,425	99.46	0.54
	Insta Poll		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	24322,70,443	20549,10,148	84.4853	20438,91,723	110,18,425	99.46	0.54
Public- Non Institutions	E-Voting	13100,04,663	6269,46,641	47.8584	5973,78,476	295,68,165	95.28	4.72
	Insta Poll		65,35,699	0.4989	65,35,402	297	100.00	0.00
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	13100,04,663	6334,82,340	48.3573	6039,13,878	295,68,462	95.33	4.67
	Total	43024,57,444	32485,74,826	75.5051	32079,87,939	405,86,887	98.75	1.25

Resolution No.	4							
Resolution required: (Ordinary/ Special)	SPECIAL - Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan") and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company under the 2019 Plan							
Whether promoter/ promoter group are interested in the agenda/resolution?	No							
Category	Mode of Voting	No. of shares held (1)	No. of votes polled (2)	% of Votes Polled on outstanding shares (3)=[(2)/(1)]* 100	No. of Votes – in favour (4)	No. of Votes – against (5)	% of Votes in favour on votes polled (6)=[(4)/(2)]*100	% of Votes against on votes polled (7)=[(5)/(2)]*100
Promoter and Promoter Group	E-Voting	5601,82,338	4597,21,170	82.0663	4597,21,170	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		1004,61,168	17.9337	1004,61,168	0	100.00	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	5601,82,338	5601,82,338	100.0000	5601,82,338	0	100.00	-
Public- Institutions	E-Voting	24322,70,443	17959,19,321	73.8372	16532,11,849	1427,07,472	92.05	7.95
	Insta Poll		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	24322,70,443	17959,19,321	73.8372	16532,11,849	1427,07,472	92.05	7.95
Public- Non Institutions	E-Voting	13100,04,663	6269,51,116	47.8587	5176,58,640	1092,92,476	82.57	17.43
	Insta Poll		65,35,190	0.4989	65,34,008	1,182	99.98	0.02
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	13100,04,663	6334,86,306	48.3576	5241,92,648	1092,93,658	82.75	17.25
	Total	43024,57,444	29895,87,965	69.4856	27375,86,835	2520,01,130	91.57	8.43

Resolution No.	5							
Resolution required: (Ordinary/ Special)	SPECIAL - Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 (“the 2019 Plan”) and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company’s subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan							
Whether promoter/ promoter group are interested in the agenda/resolution?	No							
Category	Mode of Voting	No. of shares held (1)	No. of votes polled (2)	% of Votes Polled on outstanding shares (3)=[(2)/(1)]* 100	No. of Votes – in favour (4)	No. of Votes – against (5)	% of Votes in favour on votes polled (6)=[(4)/(2)]*100	% of Votes against on votes polled (7)=[(5)/(2)]*100
Promoter and Promoter Group	E-Voting	5601,82,338	4597,21,170	82.0663	4597,21,170	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		1004,61,168	17.9337	1004,61,168	0	100.00	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	5601,82,338	5601,82,338	100.0000	5601,82,338	0	100.00	-
Public- Institutions	E-Voting	24322,70,443	17959,19,321	73.8372	16609,40,685	1349,78,636	92.48	7.52
	Insta Poll		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	24322,70,443	17959,19,321	73.8372	16609,40,685	1349,78,636	92.48	7.52
Public- Non Institutions	E-Voting	13100,04,663	6268,09,914	47.8479	5178,78,157	1089,31,757	82.62	17.38
	Insta Poll		65,35,207	0.4989	65,34,349	858	99.99	0.01
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	13100,04,663	6333,45,121	48.3468	5244,12,506	1089,32,615	82.80	17.20
	Total	43024,57,444	29894,46,780	69.4823	27455,35,529	2439,11,251	91.84	8.16

Resolution No.	6							
Resolution required: (Ordinary/ Special)	SPECIAL - Approval for secondary acquisition of shares of the Company by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust for the implementation of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 (“the 2019 Plan”)							
Whether promoter/ promoter group are interested in the agenda/resolution?	No							
Category	Mode of Voting	No. of shares held (1)	No. of votes polled (2)	% of Votes Polled on outstanding shares (3)=[(2)/(1)]* 100	No. of Votes – in favour (4)	No. of Votes – against (5)	% of Votes in favour on votes polled (6)=[(4)/(2)]*100	% of Votes against on votes polled (7)=[(5)/(2)]*100
Promoter and Promoter Group	E-Voting	5601,82,338	4597,21,170	82.0663	4597,21,170	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		1004,61,168	17.9337	1004,61,168	0	100.00	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	5601,82,338	5601,82,338	100.0000	5601,82,338	0	100.00	-
Public- Institutions	E-Voting	24322,70,443	17959,19,321	73.8372	16824,98,004	1134,21,317	93.68	6.32
	Insta Poll		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	24322,70,443	17959,19,321	73.8372	16824,98,004	1134,21,317	93.68	6.32
Public- Non Institutions	E-Voting	13100,04,663	6269,42,717	47.8581	5178,40,569	1091,02,148	82.60	17.40
	Insta Poll		65,34,967	0.4989	65,33,729	1,238	99.98	0.02
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	13100,04,663	6334,77,684	48.3569	5243,74,298	1091,03,386	82.78	17.22
	Total	43024,57,444	29895,79,343	69.4854	27670,54,640	2225,24,703	92.56	7.44

Resolution No.	7							
Resolution required: (Ordinary/ Special)	ORDINARY - Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director(CEO & MD), under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 (“the 2019 Plan”)							
Whether promoter/ promoter group are interested in the agenda/resolution?	No							
Category	Mode of Voting	No. of shares held (1)	No. of votes polled (2)	% of Votes Polled on outstanding shares (3)=[(2)/(1)]* 100	No. of Votes – in favour (4)	No. of Votes – against (5)	% of Votes in favour on votes polled (6)=[(4)/(2)]*100	% of Votes against on votes polled (7)=[(5)/(2)]*100
Promoter and Promoter Group	E-Voting	5601,82,338	4597,21,170	82.0663	4597,21,170	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		1004,61,168	17.9337	1004,61,168	0	100.00	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	5601,82,338	5601,82,338	100.0000	5601,82,338	0	100.00	-
Public- Institutions	E-Voting	24322,70,443	17957,19,683	73.8289	14706,56,818	3250,62,865	81.90	18.10
	Insta Poll		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	24322,70,443	17957,19,683	73.8289	14706,56,818	3250,62,865	81.90	18.10
Public- Non Institutions	E-Voting	13100,04,663	6269,19,225	47.8563	5052,70,876	1216,48,349	80.60	19.40
	Insta Poll		65,35,639	0.4989	65,35,525	114	100.00	0.00
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	13100,04,663	6334,54,864	48.3552	5118,06,401	1216,48,463	80.80	19.20
	Total	43024,57,444	29893,56,885	69.4802	25426,45,557	4467,11,328	85.06	14.94

Resolution No.	8							
Resolution required: (Ordinary/ Special)	ORDINARY - Approval for changing the terms of the appointment of Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD)							
Whether promoter/ promoter group are interested in the agenda/resolution?	No							
Category	Mode of Voting	No. of shares held (1)	No. of votes polled (2)	% of Votes Polled on outstanding shares (3)=[(2)/(1)]* 100	No. of Votes – in favour (4)	No. of Votes – against (5)	% of Votes in favour on votes polled (6)=[(4)/(2)]*100	% of Votes against on votes polled (7)=[(5)/(2)]*100
Promoter and Promoter Group	E-Voting	5601,82,338	4597,21,170	82.0663	4597,21,170	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		1004,61,168	17.9337	1004,61,168	0	100.00	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	5601,82,338	5601,82,338	100.0000	5601,82,338	0	100.00	-
Public- Institutions	E-Voting	24322,70,443	17083,09,298	70.2352	11891,23,595	5191,85,703	69.61	30.39
	Insta Poll		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	24322,70,443	17083,09,298	70.2352	11891,23,595	5191,85,703	69.61	30.39
Public- Non Institutions	E-Voting	13100,04,663	6269,02,537	47.8550	5189,26,665	1079,75,872	82.78	17.22
	Insta Poll		65,35,699	0.4989	65,35,689	10	100.00	0.00
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	13100,04,663	6334,38,236	48.3539	5254,62,354	1079,75,882	82.95	17.05
	Total	43024,57,444	29019,29,872	67.4482	22747,68,287	6271,61,585	78.39	21.61

Resolution No.	9							
Resolution required: (Ordinary/ Special)	ORDINARY - Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to U.B. Pravin Rao, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Whole-time Director, under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")							
Whether promoter/ promoter group are interested in the agenda/resolution?	No							
Category	Mode of Voting	No. of shares held (1)	No. of votes polled (2)	% of Votes Polled on outstanding shares (3)=[(2)/(1)]* 100	No. of Votes – in favour (4)	No. of Votes – against (5)	% of Votes in favour on votes polled (6)=[(4)/(2)]*100	% of Votes against on votes polled (7)=[(5)/(2)]*100
Promoter and Promoter Group	E-Voting	5601,82,338	4597,21,170	82.0663	4597,21,170	0	100.00	-
	Insta Poll		1004,61,168	17.9337	1004,61,168	0	100.00	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	5601,82,338	5601,82,338	100.0000	5601,82,338	0	100.00	-
Public- Institutions	E-Voting	24322,70,443	17957,19,683	73.8289	14706,56,818	3250,62,865	81.90	18.10
	Insta Poll		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	24322,70,443	17957,19,683	73.8289	14706,56,818	3250,62,865	81.90	18.10
Public- Non Institutions	E-Voting	13100,04,663	6269,35,155	47.8575	5056,16,219	1213,18,936	80.65	19.35
	Insta Poll		65,35,639	0.4989	65,34,961	678	99.99	0.01
	Postal Ballot (if applicable)		0	0.0000	0	0	-	-
	Total	13100,04,663	6334,70,794	48.3564	5121,51,180	1213,19,614	80.85	19.15
	Total	43024,57,444	29893,72,815	69.4806	25429,90,336	4463,82,479	85.07	14.93

PARAMESHWAR G. HEGDE
B.A., M.Com., BGL., FCS

HEGDE & HEGDE
Company Secretaries
"Ganesha Krupa"
34, 1st Main Road, Gandhinagar
Bangalore - 560 009.
✆ : 080 22267041, (R) 080 26589597
e-mail : hegdeandhegdecs@gmail.com

REPORT OF SCRUTINIZER

(Pursuant to Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 20(4)(xii)of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014)

To,

The Chairman,

38th (Thirty eighth) Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Equity Shareholders of Infosys Limited held on Saturday, June 22, 2019 at 3:00 P.M at the Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560029, Karnataka, India.

Dear Sir,

I, Parameshwar G. Hegde, Practising Company Secretary, at #34,"Ganesha Krupa", 1st Main Road, Gandhinagar, Bangalore, 560009, appointed as Scrutinizer by the Board of Directors of **Infosys Limited** (the Company) for the purpose of scrutinizing e-voting process (remote e-voting) and voting by use of electronic means (Insta Poll) at the meeting pursuant to Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 & 21 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (Amendment Rules, 2015) in respect of the below mentioned resolutions proposed at the 38th Annual General Meeting of the Equity Shareholders of the Company held on Saturday, June 22, 2019 at 3:00 p.m. at the Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru, 560029, Karnataka, India, submit my report as under:

1. The compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder relating to voting through electronic means (by remote e-voting) and voting by use of electronic means (Insta Poll) at the AGM by the shareholders on the resolutions proposed in the Notice of the 38th Annual General Meeting of the Company is the responsibility of the management. My responsibility as a Scrutinizer is to ensure that the voting process both through electronic means and by use of electronic means (Insta Poll) at the meeting are conducted in a fair and transparent manner and render consolidated Scrutinizer's Report of the

total votes cast in favour or against if any, to the Chairman on the resolutions, based on the reports generated from the electronic voting system provided by National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and voting by use of electronic means (Insta Poll) provided by Karvy Fintech Private Limited (Karvy).

2. In accordance with the Notice of the 38th Annual General Meeting sent to the shareholders and the 'Advertisement' published pursuant to Rule 20(4)(v) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (Amendment Rules 2015) on May 30, 2019, the remote e-voting opened at 9:00 AM on June 17, 2019 and remained open up to 5:00 PM on June 21, 2019.

3. The Equity Shareholders holding shares as on June 15, 2019, "cut off date", were entitled to vote on the resolutions stated in the Notice of the 38th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

4. After declaration of voting by use of electronic means (Insta Poll) by the Chairman at the meeting, the electronic devices namely tablets, were activated and circulated to the shareholders for recording their votes. The electronic voting facility / devices were provided by Karvy.

5. As per the information given by the Company the names of the shareholders who had voted by remote e-voting through the facility provided by NSDL had been blocked and numerical One Time Password (OTP) was issued by Karvy only to those members who were present at the Annual General Meeting and who had not voted on remote e-voting. The OTP was issued on registration of the attendance after verifying shareholder's folio, DPID, specimen signature and number of shares held by the member, comparing with Register of Members / Register of Beneficial owners as on cut off date.

6. The votes on Insta Poll were unblocked at 06:06 PM after the close of voting hours, and downloaded in the presence of two witnesses who are not the employees of the Company, and the summary of votes polled on all resolutions was downloaded.

7. The votes on remote e-voting were unblocked at around 06:15 PM, after conclusion of voting at the AGM in the presence of two witnesses who are not the employees of the Company and the e-voting results/list of equity shareholders who have voted for and against were downloaded from the e-voting website of National Securities Depository Limited

(https//www.evoting.nsdl.com) and the same are being handed over to the Chairman.

8. The total votes cast in favour or against all the resolutions proposed in the Notice of the AGM are as under:

a) **Resolution-1: Ordinary Resolution**

To adopt audited financial statements (including consolidated financial statements) of the Company and reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors for the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

(i) Voted **in favour** of the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	3,853	304,90,72,262	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	771	10,69,96,863	
Total	4,624	315,60,69,125	99.95

(ii) Voted **against** the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	22	17,03,117	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	1	4	
Total	23	17,03,121	0.05

(iii) **Invalid** votes:

Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of votes cast by them
0	0

b) **Resolution–2: Ordinary Resolution**

To declare a final dividend of Rs. 10.50 per equity share for the year ended March 31, 2019.

(i) Voted **in favour** of the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	3,878	315,21,24,678	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	771	10,69,96,859	
Total	4,649	325,91,21,537	99.99

(ii) Voted **against** the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	25	1,64,743	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	1	8	
Total	26	1,64,751	0.01

(iii) **Invalid** votes:

Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of votes cast by them
0	0

c) **Resolution-3: Ordinary Resolution**

Appointment of a director in place of Nandan M. Nilekani who retires by rotation and being eligible, seeks re-appointment.

(i) Voted **in favour** of the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	3,757	310,09,91,369	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	769	10,69,96,570	
Total	4,526	320,79,87,939	98.75

(ii) Voted **against** the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	132	4,05,86,590	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	3	297	
Total	135	4,05,86,887	1.25

(iii) **Invalid** votes:

Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of votes cast by them
0	0

d) **Resolution-4: Special Resolution**

Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program - 2019 ("the 2019 Plan") and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company under the 2019 Plan.

(i) Voted **in favour** of the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	3,393	263,05,91,659	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	765	10,69,95,176	
Total	4,158	273,75,86,835	91.57

(ii) Voted **against** the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	457	25,19,99,948	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	5	1,182	
Total	462	25,20,01,130	8.43

(iii) **Invalid** votes:

Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of votes cast by them
0	0

e) **Resolution–5: Special Resolution**

Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan") and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company's subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan.

(i) Voted **in favour** of the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	3,358	263,85,40,012	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	764	10,69,95,517	
Total	4,122	274,55,35,529	91.84

(ii) Voted **against** the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	481	24,39,10,393	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	7	858	
Total	488	24,39,11,251	8.16

(iii) **Invalid** votes:

Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of votes cast by them
0	0

f) **Resolution–6: Special Resolution**

Approval for secondary acquisition of shares of the Company by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust for the implementation of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")

(i) Voted **in favour** of the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	3,448	266,00,59,743	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	766	10,69,94,897	
Total	4,214	276,70,54,640	92.56

(ii) Voted **against** the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	389	22,25,23,465	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	6	1,238	
Total	395	22,25,24,703	7.44

(iii) **Invalid** votes:

Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of votes cast by them
0	0

g) **Resolution-7: Ordinary Resolution**

Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD), under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")

(i) Voted **in favour** of the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	3,194	243,56,48,864	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	768	10,69,96,693	
Total	3,962	254,26,45,557	85.06

(ii) Voted **against** the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	643	44,67,11,214	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	3	114	
Total	646	44,67,11,328	14.94

(iii) **Invalid** votes:

Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of votes cast by them
0	0

h) **Resolution–8: Ordinary Resolution**

Approval for changing the terms of the appointment of Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD).

(i) Voted **in favour** of the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	3,209	216,77,71,430	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	771	10,69,96,857	
Total	3,980	227,47,68,287	78.39

(ii) Voted **against** the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	617	62,71,61,575	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	1	10	
Total	618	62,71,61,585	21.61

(iii) **Invalid** votes:

Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of votes cast by them
0	0

i) **Resolution–9: Ordinary Resolution**

Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to U.B. Pravin Rao, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Whole-time Director, under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan").

(i) Voted **in favour** of the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	3,217	243,59,94,207	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	766	10,69,96,129	
Total	3,983	254,29,90,336	85.07

(ii) Voted **against** the resolution:

Mode of voting	Number of members voted	Number of votes cast by them	% of total number of valid votes cast
Remote e-voting	628	44,63,81,801	
Voting at AGM by Insta Poll	5	678	
Total	633	44,63,82,479	14.93

(iii) **Invalid** votes:

Total number of members whose votes were declared invalid	Total number of votes cast by them
0	0

9. All electronic data and relevant records of voting will remain in my custody until the Chairman considers, approves and signs the minutes of the 38th Annual General Meeting and the same shall be handed over thereafter to the Chairman/Company Secretary for safe keeping.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Place: Bengaluru
Dated: June 22, 2019

Parameshwar G. Hegde
FCS 1325, CP No. 640
Scrutinizer

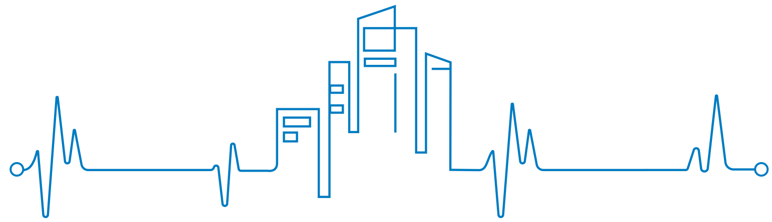
LIVE ENTERPRISE

Infosys®

Navigate your next

Annual Report 2018-19

To be a Live Enterprise

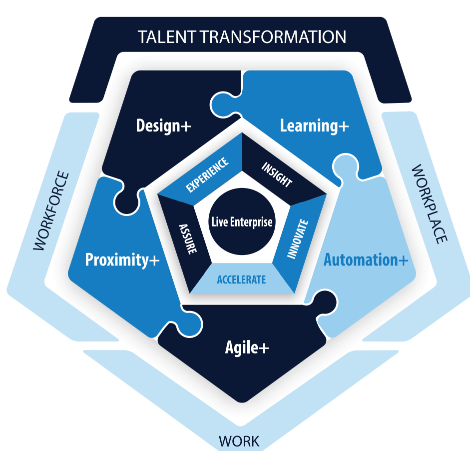


The idea of an enterprise likened to a living, breathing organism has been explored for several decades. After all, businesses – like living creatures – are driven by the need to survive, grow and flourish. Not unlike natural selection that fuels the 'adapt to survive' response in species, market changes can either drive organizations to navigate to their next innovation, their next advantage, their next business model or to extinction.

Today, enterprises are advancing on their digital transformation journey to adapt to rapidly changing markets, business needs and consumer preferences. They are looking to change with change nimbly, become more productive and fit to thrive. They aspire to get to the source of insights instead of relying on derivatives, leverage the enterprise knowledge graph, sense micro-feedback quickly, simulate alternatives in real time and respond with zero-latency.

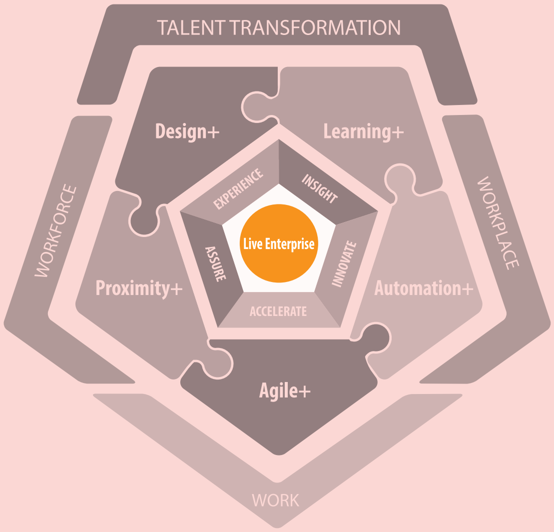
The complexity of legacy landscapes, exploding data, evolving business models in the large enterprise, and the resultant need for quick-paced, frequent changes make it hard for current systems and humans alone to wrestle with the transformation. Automation, data and algorithms must come together to build this ever-evolving organization that can tackle high-frequency decision-making at the speed of data and achieve zero-latency with minimal human intervention. The same infrastructure must also enable the enterprise to listen to, learn from and leverage data to make better decisions, and be more productive in situations where human intervention is needed. A platform-powered approach can make this possible for the Live Enterprise.

We help our clients transform their organization to become a Live Enterprise by reimagining the enterprise in a way that strengthens its digital capabilities, progresses its operating model for the digital era and transforms its talent holistically. This annual report gives you a glimpse into that path to the Live Enterprise. The path to the evolution of the enterprise and amplified human productivity. Navigated with Infosys.



Digital Navigation Framework

Our Digital Navigation Framework has at its core strong digital capabilities, surrounded by a robust operating model and an empowering people context, to help nurture the Live Enterprise – the organization that never stops navigating its next.



Live Enterprise:
Where navigating your next is natural

Mark Livingston
Global Head – Infosys Consulting

By the time you have finished reading this sentence, the universe has expanded by 4,000 km, the earth has traveled 1,800 km in space and 2,40,000 stars have been born. At the same time, 2.3 million Google searches have been hit, 150 million emails have been sent and Apple has generated $70,000 in revenue. Pretty amazing right?

What is truly incredible is the lightning speed at which technology and markets are moving today, dismantling established business models and giving birth to entire new industries.

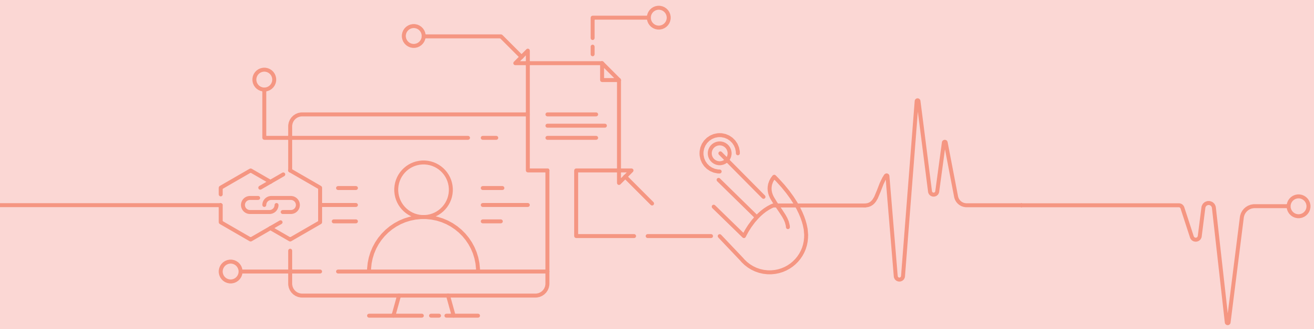
In essence, an enterprise is very much akin to a breathing organism, pulsing with life and striving to adapt and evolve to survive. But the intensity of industry disruption and rate-of-change of consumer needs today necessitates staying one step ahead of market demand. In this pervasive digital era, not the fittest, but the most dexterous and visionary will thrive.

At Infosys Consulting, we are enabling some of the world's leading organizations to transform into Live Enterprises of their own, entwined in a symbiotic relationship with their customers through the power of machine learning, big data and predictive analytics. Not only are we exploring the vistas of new and disruptive business models for discrete manufacturers, financial service providers, retailers and telcos but we are also sowing the seeds of the future in places as far away as the farm, trailblazing from the ground up.

Some of our passionate pathfinders are creating cutting-edge innovations for a leading agri-business manufacturer to move them into the agile dimension. The vision is to help them connect with their customers in real time through a major digitization program that will reinvent the firm from the inside out. Other ideas include using AI to detect crop diseases and deploying ground-breaking drone technology to overcome the growing limitations of natural pollination by bees and designing cloud-based driverless tractors for crop farmers.

As the trusted advisor to many other Fortune 500 companies, we recognize that to achieve digital transformation at scale is well beyond any playbook or boardroom directive. We believe, at the core of every client journey, must be the life force of agility – this is really the only elixir that will fuel their ignition forward.

Every day we internalize the spirit of the Live Enterprise in its purest sense, which helps us power our clients forward with their lofty ambitions to reinvent at scale in today's age of digital disruption.



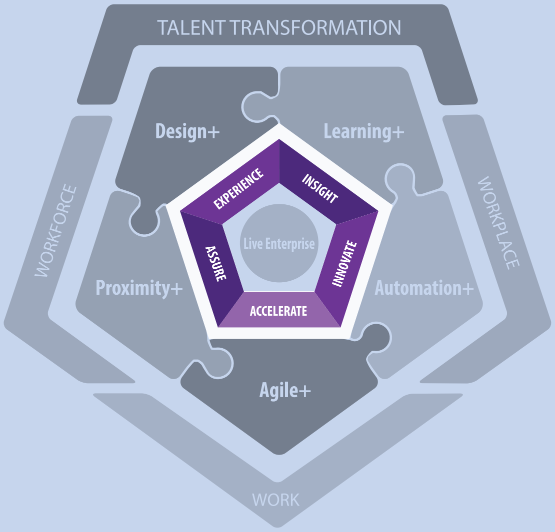
Mohammed Rafee Tarafdar
SVP – Unit Technology Officer

Think of the simple act of sipping a cup of tea. There's so much data being processed, and corresponding decisions being taken, in that very moment. Data that tells you how not to burn your tongue. How not to tip the cup. How the tea needs another lump of sugar to taste just right. And when the cup goes cold, because you were on the phone unexpectedly, that it's time to fix yourself a fresh one. Sensing, processing information – from past experience and in real time, making decisions, changing them and then responding comes naturally to living organisms. In many ways an agile startup is no different in the way it responds to market changes and opportunities to innovate. Which brings us to the question of the large incumbent enterprise.

What will it take for companies with complex legacy landscapes to quickly sense changing business needs and continuously evolve in response? As several of them embark on the digital transformation journey, the opportunity to transform into agile, responsive beings, at enterprise scale, is a compelling one. The opportunity to be a Live Enterprise.

Our vision for Infosys as a Live Enterprise is to position our employees at the sensing-feeling-responding core of the company, with the ability to seamlessly interact with and continuously learn from our client and partner ecosystems. Each one of these interactions, with the associated intelligence, is recorded and linked in real time, through the Infosys Knowledge Graph, to drive better experience, pan-enterprise visibility and operational efficiency. This then feeds into the Infosys Digital Brain to systematically create organizational sentience that makes every interaction value-adding while simultaneously eliminating non-productive work. To realize this vision, we are reimagining our employee experience, our core business processes, and all our enabling IT systems and infrastructure.

This means focusing on personal productivity, nurturing zero-latency in processes, ensuring just-in-time data for decision-making, driving hyper-productivity and facilitating continuous learning to instill new patterns of sentient behavior. Our IT transformation is powered by the Infosys Digital Platform, based on next-generation, cloud-native, internet-scale architecture and engineered using open source software, commodity hardware and no-lockin architecture through distributed agile delivery. The initial releases of our learning (Lex) and personal productivity (InfyMe) apps, delivered on this platform, have seen record-breaking downloads of over 2,00,000 and 1,20,000 respectively. As we start this proverbial journey of a thousand miles, we know we are purposefully navigating our next.



Building capabilities to deliver digital outcomes

Scott Sorokin
SVP – Head, Global Services – Digital Experience

Several of our clients are getting it right. They are digitizing their core, increasing operational capability, reimagining customer engagement, and augmenting process execution with new digital technologies, all the while holistically integrating their transformational priorities – along with continuously sensing, processing, and responding to changes within their business and its connected ecosystem.

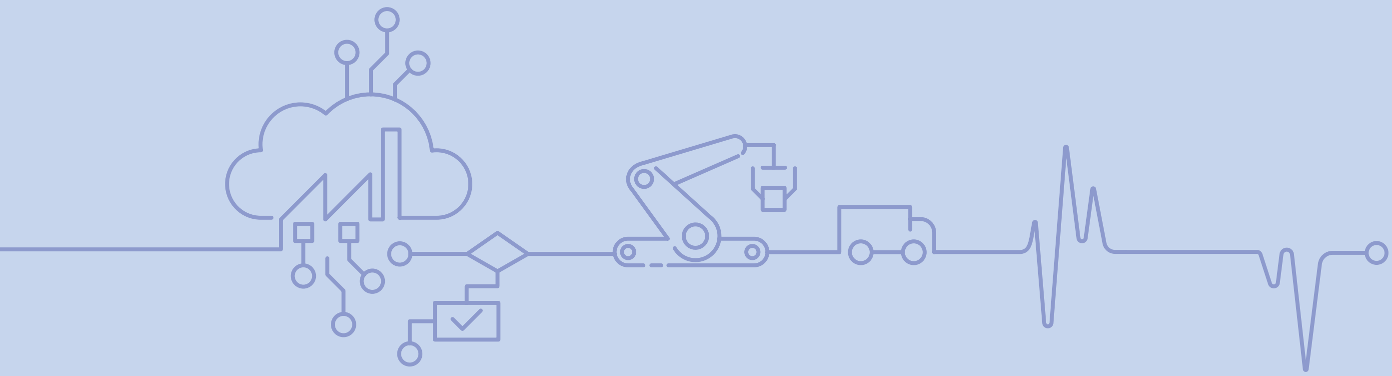
In fact, that's how a global sportswear leader we are helping generated exponential growth. They are transforming themselves from a brick-and-mortar retailer to a more hybrid, customer-first dotcom company. We are helping them leverage consumer insights as the foundation for creating new automated processes and models of working. With data and technology at the heart of the experience they deliver, we are enabling precision marketing with real-time relevance and personalization, bringing their digital brand to life at every customer touchpoint.

For some of our other clients – like a leading American bank – becoming more digital is about bringing exponential efficiencies to operations, so their human talent can focus on creating and delivering new services and experiences. As their digital innovation partner, we are infusing enabling technologies into every aspect of their operations to build a data-driven, automated Living Enterprise platform.

Beyond simply transforming themselves, some businesses that we partner with are digitally transforming the industries they operate in. One of the fastest-growing global logistics companies tapped Infosys to do exactly that. Our algorithms analyze customer and supply chain data to predict when and where to place products and reflow goods. We are also optimizing fleet pricing, appointment scheduling, load efficiency, driver mobility, and customer satisfaction by developing a proprietary technology that links multiple sites with cross-network visibility.

Then again, sometimes being holistically digital makes so much more than just business sense, it also does a world of good. We are also helping to transform the temporary staffing industry, for a global leader, by modernizing their legacy processes and systems to create a brand-new business model and platform across 62+ countries. This platform's algorithm matches jobs to workers based on their skills, experience, proximity to office location, as well as the job seeker's real-time availability.

For these and several other reasons, clients rely on Infosys to help drive their future in an increasingly uncertain, asymmetric, and complex world. We are committed to investing and delivering on the breadth and depth of our digital capabilities to connect insights to decisions, processes to outcomes, and people to each other.



Deepak Padaki
Group Head – Corporate Strategy, and
Chief Risk Officer

Transforming an organization into a Live Enterprise requires grappling with the duality of business priorities: catching the wave of digital technologies to transform the status quo, while also generating exponential return on incumbent investments. Our clients rely on our capabilities to help them through this journey.

The first of these is delivering differentiated **Experience.** We are investing in Infosys Experience Design (IXD), our global design capability, which includes our acquisition of WongDoody and Brilliant Basics. IXD is building a global network of digital design studios as well as partnering with academic institutions, such as the Rhode Island School of Design, to train next-generation digital designers.

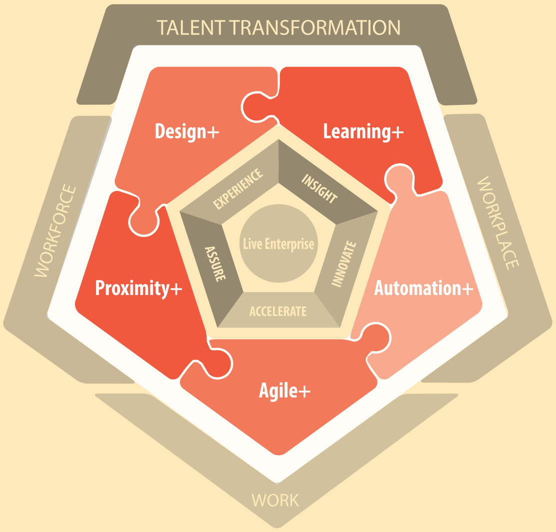
Great experiences lead to a wealth of valuable data – the source of **Insight.** Leveraging our own artificial intelligence platform – Infosys NIA®, our data workbench and industry partnerships, we have built capabilities to help our clients ingest data from various sources, define a context to make sense of it, apply predictive algorithms and automate response.

Coupled with insights, enterprises must **Innovate** to compete successfully. They need an iterative process that involves all stakeholders. To enable them to do that, we offer distributed agile development methods, proximity development centers, digital software platforms such as McCamish, Finacle® and the Edge suite of business apps along with capabilities in blockchain, IoT and other emerging technologies.

All too often, new products break down as they scale. Large incumbent organizations need to **Accelerate** their initiatives by modernizing their legacy processes and systems – to prepare them to easily integrate and adapt to the vitality of new products. Our strong capabilities in cloud ecosystems, legacy modernization, APIs, open source adoption, reusable automation assets, robotic process automation and investments in cloud application skills, such as with our recent investment in Fluido, are helping clients accelerate the transformation of their legacy systems.

Finally, businesses need to **Assure** customers that they conform to regulatory requirements and that their networks and systems are secure. We have built strong capabilities in privacy and security, and a suite of offerings to help comply with regulatory requirements such as HIPAA and GDPR. We have also built a massive repository of reusable test cases to help our clients validate their systems quickly and reliably.

Every navigation needs a reliable compass, and for us at Infosys, these five axes of digital transformation form the charter around which we are investing in the future – for ourselves and our clients.



Operating model for the Live Enterprise

Deverre Lierman
VP – Delivery Head

For our clients, digital transformation is about enabling the business to continuously develop agile, effective responses to emerging challenges and opportunities. It is also about staying ahead of change with continuous learning and evolution – the mark of a Live Enterprise.

Their businesses have a transformation plan that is owned at the top and implemented by leaders downstream. They are equipped with what's needed to drive value from its execution. Yet, many of them agree that they are yet to tackle the most difficult part of transformation – *how to do it.* How to put together the people, processes and tools to enable successful execution and sustainability of results. Our clients count on our operating model to help manage this complexity.

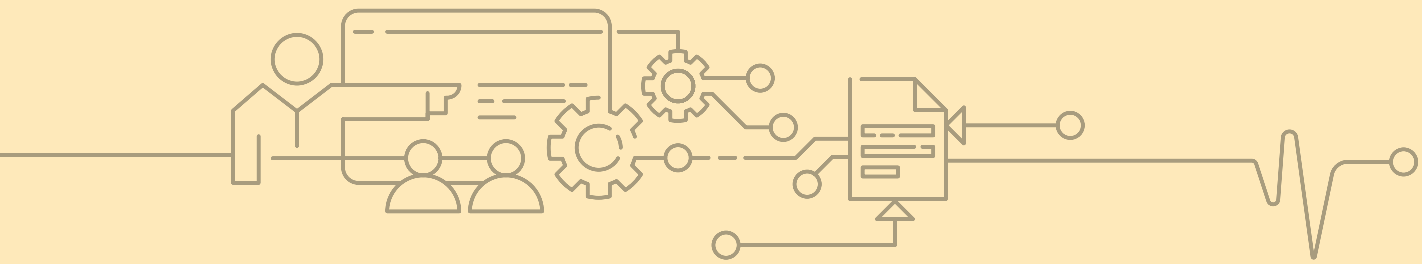
The accelerators of our model bring the advantages of design to their digital solutions, *proximity* to crunch time and space between problem-finding and solution-building, *agile* adoption at enterprise scale, *automated* processes to operate at speeds unmatched by humans, and continuous *learning.*

Take, for instance, the digital skills challenge faced by a business process services firm looking to improve their service across 50 countries. They leveraged the Infosys Technology and Innovation Center in Raleigh to build and house hyper-productive agile distributed teams of over 60 experts in just five weeks, with fresh graduates, trained to be industry-ready, accounting for 20% of these new-collar workers.

When a manufacturer of transmissions and hybrid propulsion systems in Indiana wanted to set up a 24x7 command center for automated incident management, the proximity of our digital skill-rich flagship center in Indianapolis made it their default choice. The living labs, integral to all our centers, also offer the advantage of rapid prototyping infrastructure.

It was no different with a health services organization headquartered in Hartford looking for design experts to partner with their own teams to assess the effectiveness of and re-engineer their core member portal. They chose Infosys in Hartford to be their agile digital collaboration center.

In these and several other instances, our delivery leadership serves as an extension of our clients' core transformation teams. We address all levers of execution and influence decisions about people, investments, and operations. Our ability to see the business with fresh eyes and to unfailingly rise to meet the challenges of navigating the, often arduous, path to transformation makes us their preferred digital partner.



Narsimha Rao M.
Head, Global Services – Cloud, Infrastructure and Security Solutions & Independent Validation Solutions

Leveraging digital to become a Live Enterprise is not just about on-boarding the latest in technology capability; it means adopting new ways of working that bring agility at scale when responding to change. This requires progressing conventional operating models into a framework that lets the business embrace a future of continuous evolution and productive flexibility.

The Infosys operating model is already helping steer some of the world's largest, most complex businesses through their evolution. Its five dimensions act as accelerators of digital value realization for our clients.

Design Plus: We work with our clients to go beyond band-aid fixes, and design holistic solutions that can evolve to respond to emerging allied and adjacent problems. Our investments in design studios around the world and our partnership with institutions such as the Rhode Island School of Design help us grow in our ability to think and work across new areas.

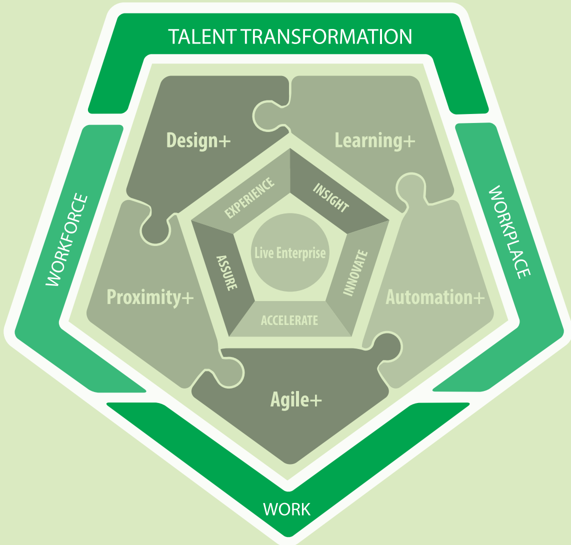
Proximity Plus: Businesses are keen to crunch time and space between problem-finding and solution-building. On-demand, in-person collaboration is often key to accelerating these outcomes. The Infosys digital innovation centers – our fail-fast-learn-faster, hyper-automated, distributed agile co-creation environments – are meticulously modeled to serve this need.

Agile Plus: Digital businesses take the agile approach enterprise-wide. Our aim is to enable our clients to adopt agile, with governance that ensures frequent decision-making is managed by software. Thus agility is not compromised even when scaled exponentially. Continuous training and people-reskilling complement these efforts.

Automation Plus: We work with our clients to build processes from the ground up – especially for repetitive, high-volume tasks – so they can be intelligently automated. This enhances productivity – up to 10 times, saves time, saves resources and takes routine tasks off human hands, changing the scale and scope of what people can achieve.

Learning Plus: We are adept at setting up a 'Digital Brain' for enterprises. This is instrumental in helping our clients learn from data collected from various sources, connect it across silos using knowledge graphs, and then encode this intelligence. We are also experienced in creating and leveraging platforms for lifelong learning. Wingspan, our transformational learning solution for enterprises, is a great example.

Yes, it's about systems, about methods, about processes. But it's also – perhaps more importantly – about culture, mindset and people. Because the operating model, like all models, is only as good as the context in which it is put to work.



The talent transformation imperative

Jonquil Hackenberg
Partner – Infosys Consulting

With the demand for digital talent far outstripping its current supply, a multitude of newly-created roles are going unfilled. As businesses pivot more into digital operating models, we see a unique opportunity to help our clients embrace holistic talent transformation.

Our experience tells us this is a common challenge across all industries. It is unrealistic to assume that a majority of the digital jobs will be filled by STEM talent alone. The digital era's new-collar worker will likely have a rich background in diverse disciplines, with a variety of perspectives that will serve as a real asset when tackling yet-to-be-defined business challenges.

In fact, at Infosys, we have trained and integrated – at scale – liberal arts experts and design talent, along with our developers, to work together to build digital solutions for our clients.

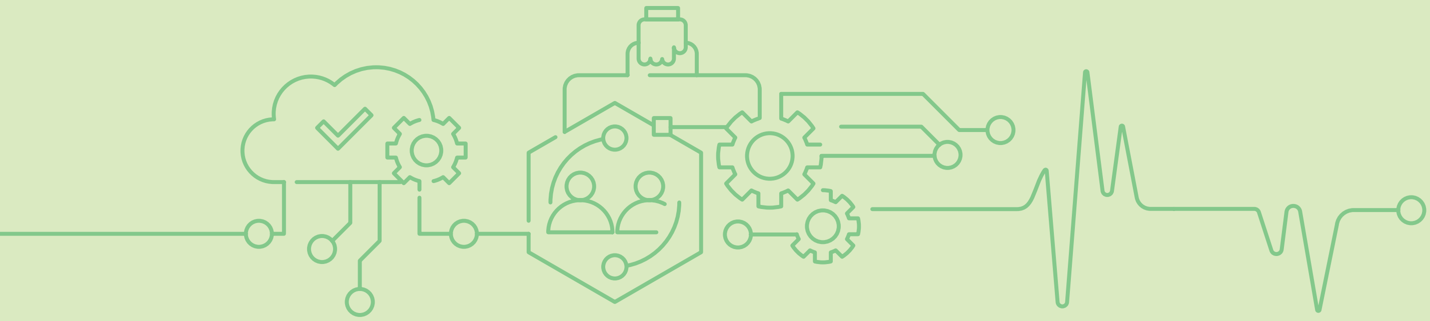
Having learned from these endeavors, we are fully equipped to help our clients better prepare their own legacy workforce for a bright and prosperous digital future. We share with them alternative education paths, that often include coding camps, online certification classes, training-on-employment and other types of vocational skilling, that have helped us build our own robust digital talent pipeline.

We are also mindful of the frenetic pace of work and life today that makes it hard for workers to take 'learning breaks'. We believe, on-demand, job-relevant, modular learning delivered to the workforce throughout the period of their employment will bring transformational results.

For this reason, we offer to our clients Infosys Wingspan – our cloud and mobile-first learning solution, that is designed to provide modular interactive learning experiences, accessible anytime, anywhere and on any device. It facilitates a culture of lifelong learning and helps organizations reimagine their talent transformation experience – and open up to a more diverse workforce, reflective of a diverse customer base.

It's not just the workforce, but also the workspace that must transform. Open, collaborative living labs-like setups amplified by automation, data-led insights and seamless employee experiences are more suited to the needs of the digital economy. We offer clients the use of our purpose-built digital proximity centers to bring these advantages to accelerate their talent transformation journey and maximize employee productivity.

By helping businesses manage the work-workforce-workplace transformation, we help them not only remove barriers that would otherwise have prevented them from fully participating in the modern economy, but we also ensure that they remain relevant in the future – and a Live Enterprise.



Krishnamurthy Shankar
Group Head – Human Resources and Infosys Leadership Institute

The world of work is rapidly changing. A newfound digital fluency enables so many people to find and solve incredibly hard problems using software tools that seem to be getting sharper by the day. As jobs that were once executed by humans alone now become tasks jointly driven by humans and software-driven machines, the division of labor between the two is becoming stark. People must become better problem-finders because machines are evolving to be the more efficient problem-solver. Even better, as the gig economy grows stronger globally, human enterprise can now be scaled with as much flexibility as we scale the leverage of our digital helpers.

The Live Enterprise fully appreciates the reality of this blended nature of work and the need to transform its workplace and workforce in response. At Infosys, that's our endeavor too.

We are transforming our workplaces into open, collaborative spaces allowing employees to connect with each other and co-create seamlessly. This makes for an agile, immersive environment conducive for ideas to take shape and innovations to be prototyped at speed. From paperless employee onboarding to information and applications on the go, we are also bringing a mobile-first convenience to our ways of working. For example, our InfyMe app is a window to the world of Infosys that every employee can access with a simple tap on the mobile. Compass and Lex are two other apps that are immensely popular among top-performing employees seeking to proactively shape their careers to leverage emerging opportunities and to also develop corresponding skills. These are early manifestations of the connected, sentient digital world we are beginning to build for our people.

While the workplace is changing, so is our workforce. We have identified the digital skills essential for our people to thrive and are creating learning paths for them – through training, hackathons, lab hours, apprenticeships and on-the-job experience. We deeply acknowledge and incentivize skill-building in new digital areas, while our 'Be the Navigator' program encourages its proactive application to innovate and solve new problems within the client context.

With the accelerated pace of digital innovation, the simple fact is that keeping up with change and continuously striving to transform talent is hard work. Yet, embracing creative, people-first solutions and new ideas to ensure workers continue to be relevant for the future, is exactly the way the Live Enterprise would respond to the challenge. That has been our response too.

Contents

Changing to lead the change

"At Infosys, our work across industries, value chains, and geographies, gives us keen insights into the pattern of changes impacting the fundamental wiring across a diverse set of businesses, and we believe with this understanding, we can help our clients pick up the right signals and work out what's next."

It is now very evident that we live in an era of continuous and rapid disruption. Yet, it is hard not to feel empathy for incumbents who are besieged every day with reports of doomsday scenarios and menacing trends that seem to challenge their very existence. It is very difficult to sift the signal from the noise, to separate the genuine disruption from the hype cycle which will disappear in the next round of news. It is also not easy to tell if the shift is in the distant horizon or is imminent and in your face. At Infosys, our work across industries, value chains, and geographies, gives us keen insights into the pattern of changes impacting the fundamental wiring across a diverse set of businesses, and we believe with this understanding, we can help our clients pick up the right signals and work out what's next.

We are seeing like never before, that distribution is power. Digital natives are using their Direct to Consumer channels to create learning machines that let them gain an acute understanding of their consumers, and create unique, continually improving experiences for each of them. Platform companies are bringing customers more choices by moving quickly into adjacencies or by unbundling traditional value chains to reassemble new business models where the source of revenue is completely different. 'Winner takes all' thinking, turbocharged by limitless access to cheap capital is creating new competitors playing by different rules. Underlying it all is a tsunami of data that is unrivalled in business history for its velocity, volume and variety, further amplified by AI and Machine Learning.

Incumbents need not be fazed by this disruption. The markets have always rewarded businesses that display an understanding of these shifts and act boldly in response. We want to contribute to our clients to help them do exactly that. To be able to adapt to thrive and find new forms and mechanisms for creating value. As champions of embracing change, keen on making a difference to our clients on their transformation journey, clearly, we must prepare ourselves for this new world too.

Over the past year, we have been working relentlessly to rebuild a 200,000+ people organization to operate with the speed and agility of a startup. We are reforming root and branch, replacing legacy systems and mindsets, dissolving thick encrusted silos, energizing the believers and converting the sceptics. We are seeking to be agile in our responses to a rapidly changing external environment, and with it to increase the velocity of ideas and innovations we generate and execute. Extreme automation will free up our people to focus even more on solving client challenges, mentor their teams and invest in continuous learning. Our focus on collaboration and seamless networking, across the global organization, is to ensure that our clients have immediate access to all these ideas, so that they can leverage the best of Infosys every time they interact with us. This is enabling us to be a source of competitive differentiation for them. In fact, we first implement our ideas for ourselves, hone them at speed and scale, and only then advocate their use to our clients.

In every way, we want to be that organization that is deeply committed to the promise we've made to our clients – *Navigate your next with Infosys*. That's why, we continuously navigate our own next with rigor and speed. To be that organization morphing itself for the rapidly changing times, so we can help our clients do the same. A Live Enterprise, committed to helping our clients build theirs.

Letter to the shareholder

"Our digital capabilities helped increase client relevance, we built business model resilience, and increased the stability in our business."

Dear Shareholder,

We've had an exceptional year!

Thanks to our clients and our employees.

Our approach to help our clients 'Navigate your next' resulted in increased client relevance driven by the four pillars of scaling our agile digital business, energizing the core, expanding our employee skills, and localization.

As we look back at fiscal 2019, this strategic direction has yielded strong results. Our clients have increased their trust in us. Our overall revenues grew by 9% in constant currency terms, to reach US$ 11.8 billion. Our digital revenue grew by over 30% annually and in Q4 is 34% of our business.

Our attention and focus on building deeper capabilities across our digital pentagon, especially in the areas of Experience, Data, Analytics, Cloud, SaaS, IoT, Cybersecurity, AI, and Machine Learning have helped us become more relevant to the agenda of our clients. As our clients seek to transform their businesses, they are increasingly engaging with us to help them achieve their business objectives leveraging digital technology.

A good example of our expanding digital expertise is a leading global bank choosing our digital banking platform to build their new digital bank.

Our deep capabilities in Automation and AI have helped us become one of the most sophisticated service delivery organizations – a strength our clients value and leverage to make them more efficient.

We expanded our approach to engaging with clients via a larger team of client-facing individuals and a stronger team that drives strategic partnerships. This resulted in a significant increase in our ability to engage with clients for their large transformation programs.

We expanded our digital centers in the US, Europe, and Asia Pacific, thereby gaining increased direct engagement with our clients in these geographies. At the same time, we expanded our digital agile spaces in India, creating new infrastructure for the future of digital delivery.

We recruited over 1,500 college graduates outside India and more than 20,000 college graduates in India, preparing for the increased demand we see in our client engagements.

Our acquisitions of Brilliant Basics, WongDoody, and Fluido are seeing strong traction with our clients and are helping us build a newer, more powerful digital capability set.

Our strategic partnerships with Temasek in Singapore and South-East Asia, and with Hitachi, Panasonic and Pasona in Japan, are concrete steps to build a foundation for expanding future relationships.

Our reskilling program with Lex, our learning app, is progressing at a fast clip. We now have over 2,00,000 of our employees downloading Lex to rapidly build and expand their digital skills.

Through many of these initiatives, we are building business model resilience with increased client relevance, a recipe that will help us shape Infosys of the next 10 years.

All these focus areas, combined with our strong operational discipline, resulted in an operating margin of 22.8% for fiscal 2019 and operating cash flow of US$ 2.3 billion.

After some years of change, we have seen a year of stability with a steady leadership team, ready to engage with our clients and ready to drive our superior delivery capability.

This transformation was guided by the clear articulation of our strategy, the strong support of our Board, and the continual commitment of the management team to make this a reality. All of this resulted in our market capitalization increasing by nearly US$ 10 billion.

As I sit in my office, looking out of my window at the lovely green of our campus, I am thrilled with the anticipation of what lies ahead. We have laid a solid foundation for a growing business that has increased client relevance, built real digital muscle, ensured strong operating discipline, and increased business model resilience. We also have a greater sense of stability and an aligned and driven management team eager to serve our clients in a world where technology is becoming more and more critical. I can't imagine a better place for us to be.

With my warmest regards,

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bengaluru
May 10, 2019

How we are getting better at being better

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

"In a world where the only constant is change, the how of adapting to and even thriving on change supersedes several other considerations. In many ways, that ability to adapt is the mark of the Live Enterprise."

Look at any industry and it's not hard to see that *what* businesses do is not dramatically different. What actually distinguishes high-performing organizations is *how* they go about doing it. How they stay attuned to customer and employee needs. How they continuously monitor problems that need to be fixed. How they benchmark themselves against the best and look for opportunities to improve. How they maintain high levels of performance and passion among their people. It is the *how* that ultimately makes all the difference. In a world where the only constant is change, the *how* of adapting to and even thriving on change supersedes several other considerations. In many ways, that ability to adapt is the mark of the Live Enterprise.

Our own journey of continuous evolution, and journey to improve the Infosys way of working comprises five interconnected execution engines powered by the Agile approach.

Process busting sets the context for this journey. We collect feedback, through focus group discussions, from employee-users about the processes they most frequently use. We then convene Design Thinking workshops across our Delivery Centers to curate ideas for improving the efficiency and experience of these processes. The best of these ideas are shared with the process owners who then pick the ones that best fit their objectives, build out implementation plans, so they can create the lean and sentient processes we work with. For example, process busting has resulted in project IT setup getting ready in just 1 day as against the hitherto 10-12 days. Background check process time, for our hires, has reduced by 60% and is now completely paperless. We have also reduced by half the time taken, by our teams, to process visas for our employees.

IT transformation ensures that these processes are available to our people 'in the flow of work' anytime, anywhere and on the go. This flexibility in our work environment is made possible by our mobile-first approach to employee engagement. Although executing extensive tasks may not be possible on smartphones, our mobile apps, like InfyMe, allow our people the convenience of conducting both routine and critical business activities from almost anywhere. From booking official travel to sales management, so many key transactions can now be completed on-the-go.

Our **digital platform** makes it convenient for our employees to interact, connect with the network, be relevant and access contextual information on demand to amplify their personal and work life. Its open source architecture ensures that the configurable components we need are always available for quick development to both improve existing experiences as well as create new ones on demand. This also means we can painlessly evolve our workplace landscape in response to growing needs and changing employee preferences.

Organizational change management is supported with extensive and targeted in-person and digital employee communication encouraging adoption of emerging tools and sensitizing them about the benefits of the continuous improvement efforts. Channels of feedback and participation are always open. Our most senior executives often take the lead on this, with the rank and file enthusiastically following.

As an always-learning organization, **Lex** is our next-gen learning solution purpose-designed to provide robust holistic learning that will enable all of us to focus on continuous learning, better ways of working and be ready for tomorrow in a hands-on way. Almost every employee has tested the platform (2,00,000+ downloads). The average user leverages the platform every day for 30 to 40 minutes. One-third of them use it on their own time and on weekends too. It also makes a great change management platform for our overall efforts, helping us learn to accelerate our own transformation journey.

We continue to work hard to make work simple, and remove undue process overhead in favor of trust, employee autonomy, and a focus on collaboration. What this is doing, in addition to positively impacting productivity, is facilitating improved employee experience, through:

- Enabling individuals to do purposeful work, supported by systems that let them outsource more of the routine to technology
- Empowering teams to make data-led decisions, act on these decisions effectively, leveraging user-friendly processes
- Creating an agile, energetic workplace

Ours is a company that has always attracted passionate individuals who want to contribute, and are willing and ready to work together. We want to improve our workplace quality for them, so their collective motivation can make us more effective through these times of accelerating change, and we in turn can offer them a greater sense of mission, purpose and pride.

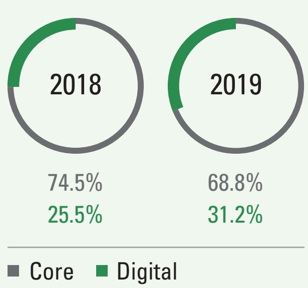
The growth year in close-up

"The Board of Directors has recommended a final dividend of ₹10.50 per share for fiscal 2019. Coupled with an interim dividend of ₹7 per share paid in October 2018 and a special dividend of ₹4 per share paid in January 2019, the Company will pay out a total dividend in excess of ₹11,200 crore (₹21.50 per share)."

Navigate your next, more than just a strategy, has now become a way of life at Infosys. As enterprises focus on reshaping their businesses to prepare for the digital era, we are helping them drive the transformation and sustain gains from their large-scale change efforts. Across the organization, I see our people engage with our clients in richer conversations born from deep insights and sound experience of having partnered with them across functions and departments. Helping these businesses grapple with the various dimensions of their digitization, during the year, has brought us strong revenue growth.

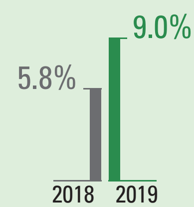
Our digital revenues, in constant currency terms, grew at 33.8% during fiscal 2019 and is now a third of our total revenues.

Revenue by offerings



The overall revenue growth stood at 9.0% in fiscal 2019, in constant currency, up from 5.8% in fiscal 2018. In INR terms, revenue growth was even more robust, at 17.2%, on a year-on-year basis, making fiscal 2019 one of our strongest growth years in the recent past. This positive focus is also clearly visible in our strong deal momentum. The Total Contract Value (TCV) of large deals (deals of TCV greater than US$ 50 million) more than doubled during fiscal 2019 to US$ 6.3 billion from US$ 3.1 billion in fiscal 2018.

Revenue growth in US$ CC terms

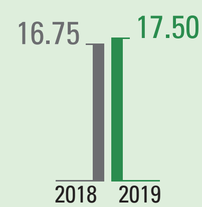


While managing profitability and controlling costs, we made strategic investments to execute on our four-pillared strategy of scaling agile digital, bringing intelligent automation to our core services, localizing our talent pools and reskilling our employees. These investments are crucial to future-proof our business and create growth capabilities for the coming years. Notwithstanding these investments, we had strong cash generation from business operations. Our operating cash flows were at 103% and free cash flows (net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditure) were at 87% of our net profits for the year.

Reported EPS for the year was lower by 0.3% at ₹35.44 as against ₹35.53 in fiscal 2018. Normalized EPS* for the year was higher by 13% in INR terms compared to fiscal 2018. RoE for the year was 22.7% as compared to 24.1% in the previous year. Normalized RoE* increased to 24.2% from 22.5% in fiscal 2018.

The Board of Directors has recommended a final dividend of ₹10.50 per share for fiscal 2019. Coupled with an interim dividend of ₹7 per share paid in October 2018 and a special dividend of ₹4 per share paid in January 2019, the Company will pay out a total dividend in excess of ₹11,200 crore (₹21.50 per share).

Regular dividend per share (₹)



We took significant steps towards executing our Capital Allocation Policy, which was announced in April 2018, to return ₹13,000 crore to shareholders. Over two special dividends paid out in June 2018 and January 2019, we distributed ₹4,740 crore as special dividend (including dividend distribution tax). We commenced buyback of ₹8,260 crore on March 20, 2019 through the open market route at a maximum price of ₹800 per share. To celebrate 25 years of listing in India and to further increase the liquidity of shares, the Company issued bonus shares in the ratio of 1:1 in September 2018.

In sum, we generated 36% Total Shareholder Return (TSR) for fiscal 2019 – a mark of how we are creating shared prosperity even as we strive to make continued progress in the service of our vision to be the digital transformation partner our clients trust to navigate them towards the future.

**Normalized EPS / RoE – Non-IFRS measure – Reported net profit for fiscal 2019 is normalized by excluding the impact of reduction in the value of Panaya and Skava of ₹ 721 crore as against a benefit of ₹ 1,432 crore on account of a conclusion of an Advance Pricing Agreement and a reduction in the value of Panaya of ₹ 118 crore during fiscal 2018.*

Delivering on the Live Enterprise promise

To be a Live Enterprise is to build a business rhythm that continuously reflects the changing realities of the industry it operates in. And the biggest change now for enterprises is the future of their work.

As work becomes more digital, the technology skills shortage that surrounds us all is hugely aggravated. We must urgently build a new holistic digital talent pool of new-collar workers to execute for our clients, and we must find ways to help them be hyper-productive at scale. We started to respond to this challenge first in our biggest market – the United States.

We expanded recruitment to a diverse set of disciplines, beyond just computer science and STEM graduates, to include the liberal arts and design. We welcome students from community colleges and even displaced workers. Today, we know that the way to quickly bring a high-performing, high-tech talent pool to our clients is by meeting people where they are with the right training. One example is what we are doing with CCRI – New England's largest community college – to build the Digital Economy Aspirations Labs. This will be a space for students to access new technology and new ways of working with it. Construction on our US Education Center in Indianapolis is also gathering momentum. This training campus for our employees – and our clients – will prepare America's new-collar workforce for the jobs of the future.

With talent secured, the need of the hour is to empower the workforce to bring a huge productivity advantage to our clients' businesses. This means amplifying human effort with a combination of next-generation digital platforms, insights from data, sentient routines injected into business processes and experiences that leverage user archetypes to precisely match the emotional and usability needs of consumers. This is complemented by a distributed agile delivery ecosystem, a deep embrace of open source along with automation and a design-led approach to solutions that drive hyper-productivity at enterprise scale. Today, our technology and innovation centers in the United States are orchestrated to work with this precise efficacy. These workspaces are built like living labs to provide the immersive prototyping environment our clients need to rapidly deploy functionality for a dynamically changing market.

As our clients leverage our operating model to build and grow their Live Enterprises in the Americas, we are now confidently scaling this approach across markets in Europe and Australia as well. The evolution continues.

Mohit Joshi
President

Institutionalizing a 'Live Sales Enterprise' in the age of no constants

A live enterprise has the innate ability to thrive in one's surroundings. This ability comes naturally to humans and enterprises alike, but these days, there are external triggers that might force change more rapidly.

Andreessen Horowitz describes this urgency for change with wit: "The battle between every startup and incumbent comes down to whether the startup gets distribution before the incumbent gets innovation."

While I think that is a very apt quote for today's times, I don't think it is anymore an 'either-or' conversation of incumbents being able to continuously innovate, while the digitally savvy market entrants scurry to get distribution.

In working with clients, our sales teams advocate a happy mix of internal innovation and partnerships with like-minded digital innovators to co-create and co-execute digital transformation journeys.

These partnerships strengthen our client's digital capabilities and help them adapt to a rapidly changing business landscape by leveraging the larger digital innovation ecosystem that is now available. The question for us then, is, how does our sales force stay relevant during these shifting times?

We have approached these shifts in three concrete ways:

- Strengthen our access to clients by doubling down and hiring new sales talent for today's digital market needs;
- Uplift our seasoned sales force to keep them relevant in the context of large established relationships that constantly demand more, and;
- Infuse young, vibrant millennial-minded sales talent to complement a sales powerhouse

To further boost these efforts, we have created specific programs to go after theme-based, industry-specific, proactive large deals that are most appealing to clients. With fresh new ideas, refreshed sales processes, data-driven sales intelligence, and socially enabled go-to-market strategies, our sales teams are now ready to take to new, expanding sales frontiers.

Our products and platforms, such as Finacle® for banking and Edge and Infosys NIA® for Robotic Process Automation and AI, are equally mature. Clients can build on top of these platforms or use them to collaborate with the startup partner ecosystem to create market-leading solutions and achieve greater client adoption through open APIs.

With all of the investments we have made and the strategy we have in place, I'm thrilled to share that our field sales force is ready to seize the benefits of a 'Live Sales Enterprise' in this age of no constants and the lack of a proverbial end-state for our clients.

The Infosys Board of Directors

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

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

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
Lead Independent Director

Michael Gibbs
Independent Director

D.N. Prahlad
Independent Director

Roopa Kudva
Independent Director

D. Sundaram
Independent Director

Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha
Independent Director

As on April 1, 2019

The Infosys leadership team

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

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

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

Presidents

Ravi Kumar S.
President and Deputy Chief Operating Officer

Mohit Joshi
President

Executive Vice Presidents

Anand Swaminathan
Segment Head – Communication, Media and Technology

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director – BPM

Binod R. Hampapur
Global Head – Talent & Technology Operations

Deepak Padaki
Group Head – Corporate Strategy, and Chief Risk Officer

Dinesh R.
Head Global Services – Enterprise Package Application Services

Inderpreet Sawhney
Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Deputy Chief Financial Officer

Jasmeet Singh
Segment Head – Manufacturing

Karmesh Vaswani
Segment Head – CPG, Logistics & Retail

Koushik R.N.
Group Head – Procurement & Global Immigration

Krishnamurthy Shankar
Group Head – Human Resources and Infosys Leadership Institute

Narsimha Rao M.
Head, Global Services – Cloud, Infrastructure and Security Solutions & Independent Validation Solutions

Ramadas Kamath U.
Head – Administration, Facilities, Infrastructure and Security & Sustainability

Richard Lobo
Head, HR – Infosys Limited

Satish H.C.
Head, Global Services – Data & Analytics

Shaji Mathew
Service Offering Head – Financial Services, Healthcare, Insurance & Life Sciences

Srikantan Moorthy
Head – US Operations and Global Head – Education, Training and Assessment

Board and committees – Infosys Limited

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Executive officers

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Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

Ravi Kumar S.
President and
Deputy Chief Operating Officer

Mohit Joshi
President

Krishnamurthy Shankar
Group Head, Human Resources and
Infosys Leadership Institute

Inderpreet Sawhney
Group General Counsel and
Chief Compliance Officer

Board committees

Audit committee

D. Sundaram
Chairperson and Financial Expert

Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

Roopa Kudva

Corporate social responsibility committee

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
Chairperson

U.B. Pravin Rao

Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

Roopa Kudva

Nomination and remuneration committee

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
Chairperson

D.N. Prahlad

D. Sundaram

Risk management committee

D.N. Prahlad
Chairperson

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

Michael Gibbs

D. Sundaram

Stakeholders relationship committee

Roopa Kudva
Chairperson

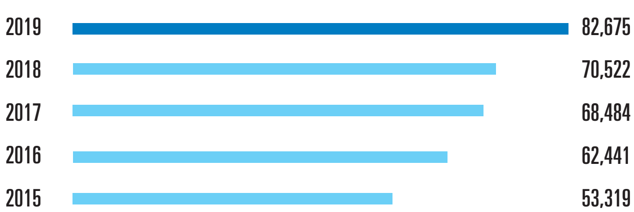
D.N. Prahlad

Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

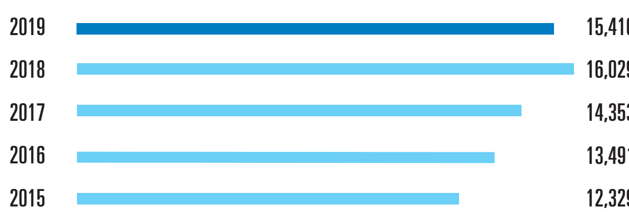
As on April 1, 2019

Key trends

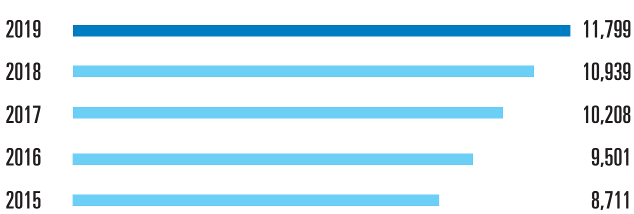
Revenues[1]
(in ₹ crore)



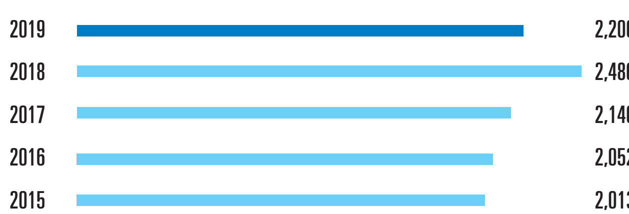
Net profit[1][4][5]
(in ₹ crore)



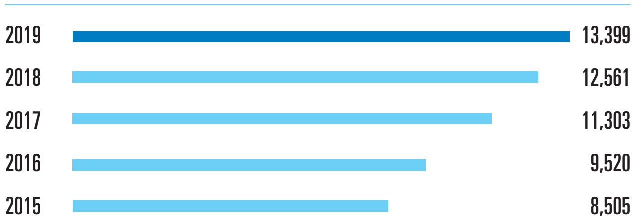
Revenues[1]
(in US$ million)



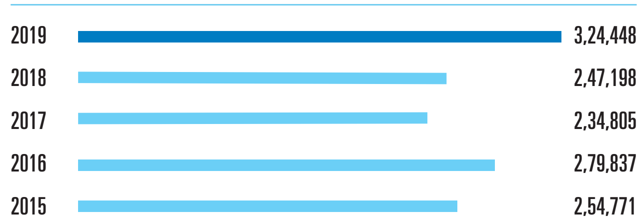
Net profit[1][4][5]
(in US$ million)



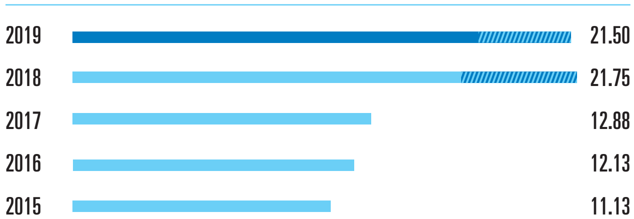
Free cash flow[1][6]
(in ₹ crore)



Market capitalization[3][7]
(in ₹ crore)



Dividend per share[2]
(in ₹)



Interim dividend of ₹ 7.00 and final dividend of ₹ 10.50

Special dividend of ₹ 4.00 declared in fiscal 2019 and ₹ 5.00 in fiscal 2018

Digital revenues[8]

(1) Based on IFRS consolidated financial statements

(2) Based on dividend declared. Adjusted for bonus issue, wherever applicable

(3) At the end of the respective fiscal years

(4) During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, on account of the conclusion of an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) with the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Company had reversed income tax expense provision of US$225 million (₹1,432 crore), which pertained to previous periods.

(5) During the year ended March 2018, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya were classified under 'Held for Sale', resulting in a reduction in fair value in respect of Panaya amounting to ₹118 crore. In the year ended March 31, 2019, a further reduction of ₹270 crore was recorded in respect of Panaya and on reclassification of Panaya and Skava from 'Held for Sale', the Company recognized an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of ₹451 crore in respect of Skava.

(6) 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.

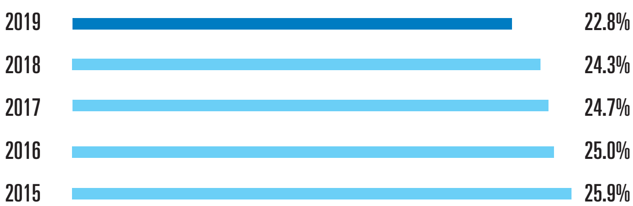
(7) In line with the Capital Allocation Policy announced in April 2018, shareholders approved the buyback of equity shares from the open market route through Indian stock exchanges of up to ₹8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹800 per equity share (maximum buyback price). The buyback shall close within six months from the date of opening of the buyback, i.e March 20, 2019, or such other period as may be permitted under the Act or Buyback Regulations. Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2019, 1,26,52,000 equity shares were purchased from the Indian stock exchanges. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has purchased 81,31,000 shares till the date of the Board's report. During the previous year, 11,30,43,478 equity shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) were bought back by the Company for a total amount of ₹13,000 crore.

(8) Data prior to fiscal 2018 is not available, since we are reporting digital revenues only from fiscal 2018 onwards.

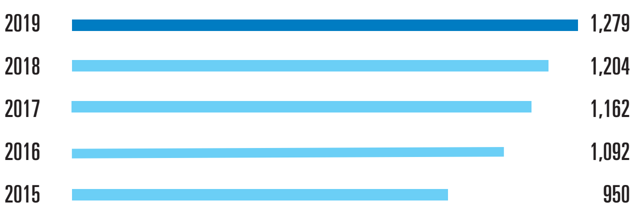
Basic earnings per share[1][3][4][5]

(in ₹)

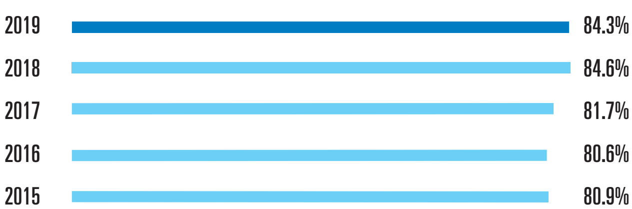
Operating margin[1]



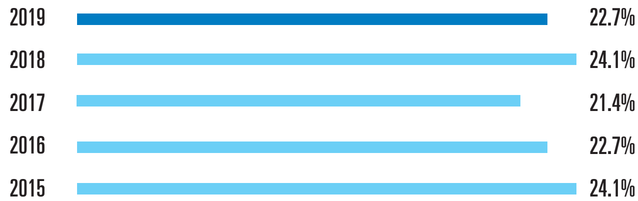
Number of clients[2]



Utilization (excluding trainees)

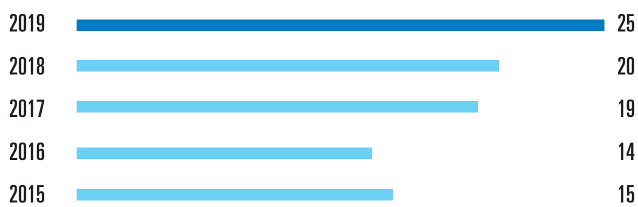


Return on Equity (RoE)[1][3][4]



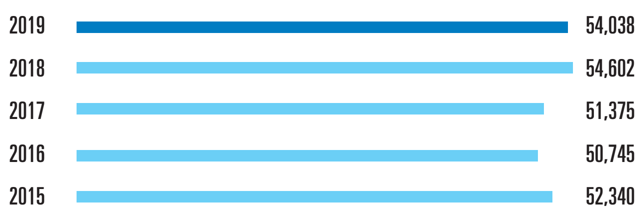
Number of employees[2]

Number of US$ 100 million+ clients[2]



Revenue per employee[1]

(in US$)



(1) Based on IFRS consolidated financial statements

(2) At the end of the respective fiscal years

(3) During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, on account of the conclusion of an APA with the IRS, the Company had reversed an income tax expense provision of US$ 225 million (₹ 1,432 crore), which pertained to previous periods.

(4) During the year ended March 2018, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya were classified under 'Held for Sale', resulting in a reduction in fair value in respect of Panaya amounting to ₹ 118 crore. In the year ended March 31, 2019, a further reduction of ₹ 270 crore was recorded in respect of Panaya and on reclassification of Panaya and Skava from 'Held for Sale', the Company recognized an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of ₹ 451 crore in respect of Skava.

(5) In line with the Capital Allocation Policy announced in April 2018, shareholders approved a buyback of equity shares from the open market route through Indian stock exchanges of up to ₹ 8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹ 800 per share (maximum buyback price). The buyback shall close within six months from the date of opening of the buyback, i.e March 20, 2019, or such other period as may be permitted under the Act or Buyback Regulations. Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2019, 1,26,52,000 equity shares were purchased from the Indian stock exchanges. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has purchased 81,31,000 shares till the date of the Board's report. During the previous year, 11,30,43,478 equity shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) were bought back by the Company for a total amount of ₹ 13,000 crore.

The year at a glance

Based on Ind AS consolidated financial statements

in ₹ crore, except per equity share data

	2019	2018	Growth (%)
Financial performance			
Revenues	82,675	70,522	17.2
Gross profit	28,808	25,392	13.5
Operating profit	18,880	17,148	10.1
Profit after tax(1)(2)(3)(4)	15,410	16,029	(3.9)
Profit attributable to owners of the Company(1)(2)(3)(4)	15,404	16,029	(3.9)
Earnings per share (par value of ₹5 each) : Basic(6)(7)	35.44	35.53	(0.3)
Diluted(6)(7)	35.38	35.50	(0.3)
Financial position			
Cash and cash equivalents(6)	19,568	19,818	(1.3)
Current investments	6,627	6,407	3.4
Assets held for sale(2)	–	2,060	–
Net current assets(5)	34,240	34,176	0.2
Property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)	12,867	11,722	9.8
Goodwill(2)	3,540	2,211	60.1
Intangible assets(2)	691	247	179.8
Other non-current assets	14,762	15,693	(5.9)
Total assets	84,738	79,890	6.1
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale(2)	–	324	–
Non-current liabilities	1,094	861	27.1
Total equity(6)	65,006	64,924	0.1
Total equity and liabilities(6)	84,738	79,890	6.1

(1) During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, on account of the conclusion of an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) with the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Company had reversed an income tax expense provision of US$ 225 million (₹1,432 crore), which pertained to previous periods.

(2) During the year ended March 2018, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya were classified under 'Held for Sale', resulting in a reduction in fair value in respect of Panaya amounting to ₹118 crore. Accordingly, assets amounting to ₹2,060 crore and liabilities amounting to ₹ 324 crore in respect of the disposal group had been classified as held for sale. During the year ended March 31, 2019, a further reduction of ₹270 crore was recorded in respect of Panaya and on reclassification of Panaya and Skava from 'Held for Sale', the Company recognized an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of ₹451 crore in respect of Skava.

(3) Includes ₹51 crore and ₹262 crore for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, towards interest on income tax refund.

(4) During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company had written down the entire carrying value of ₹71 crore in its associate, DWA Nova LLC.

(5) Excludes assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale for the year ended March 31, 2018.

(6) In line with the Capital Allocation Policy announced in April 2018, shareholders approved a buyback of equity shares from the open market route through Indian stock exchanges of up to ₹8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹800 per equity share (maximum buyback price). The buyback shall close within six months from the date of opening of the buyback, i.e. March 20, 2019 or such other period as may be permitted under the Companies Act, 2013 or the SEBI (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018. Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2019, 1,26,52,000 equity shares were purchased from the Indian stock exchanges. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has purchased 81,31,000 shares till the date of the *Board's report*.

During the previous year, 11,30,43,478 equity shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) were bought back by the Company for a total amount of ₹13,000 crore.

(7) EPS is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue and computed based on full numbers without rounding off.

Based on IFRS US$ consolidated financial statements

in US$ million, except per equity share data

	2019	2018	Growth (%)
Financial performance			
Revenues	11,799	10,939	7.9
Gross profit	4,112	3,938	4.4
Operating profit	2,696	2,659	1.4
Net profit(1)(2)(3)(4)	2,200	2,486	(11.5)
Net profit attributable to owners of the Company(1)(2)(3)(4)	2,199	2,486	(11.5)
Earnings per share (par value of ₹ 5 (US$ 0.16) each) : Basic(6)(7)	0.51	0.55	(8.2)
Diluted(6)(7)	0.51	0.55	(8.3)
Financial position			
Cash and cash equivalents(6)	2,829	3,041	(7.0)
Current investments	958	982	(2.4)
Assets held for sale(2)	–	316	–
Net current assets(5)	4,951	5,243	(5.6)
Property, plant and equipment	1,931	1,863	3.7
Goodwill(2)	512	339	51.0
Intangible assets(2)	100	38	163.2
Other non-current assets	2,065	2,342	(11.8)
Total assets	12,252	12,255	–
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale(2)	–	50	–
Non-current liabilities	159	131	21.4
Total equity(6)	9,400	9,960	(5.6)
Total equity and liabilities(6)	12,252	12,255	–

(1) During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, on account of the conclusion of an APA with the US IRS, the Company had reversed income tax expense provision of US$ 225 million, which pertained to previous periods.

(2) During the year ended March 2018, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya were classified under 'Held for Sale', resulting in a reduction in fair value in respect of Panaya amounting to $ 18 million. Accordingly, assets amounting to $ 316 million and liabilities amounting to $ 50 million in respect of the disposal group had been classified as held for sale. During the year ended March 31, 2019, a further reduction of $ 39 million was recorded in respect of Panaya and on reclassification of Panaya and Skava from 'Held for Sale', the Company recognized an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of $ 65 million in respect of Skava.

(3) Includes US$ 7 million and US$ 41 million for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, towards interest on income tax refund.

(4) During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company had written down the entire carrying value of US$ 11 million in its associate, DWA Nova LLC.

(5) Excludes assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale for the year ended March 31, 2018.

(6) In line with the Capital Allocation Policy announced in April 2018, shareholders approved a buyback of equity shares from the open market route through Indian stock exchanges of up to ₹ 8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹ 800 per equity share (maximum buyback price). The buyback shall close within six months from the date of opening of the buyback, i.e. March 20, 2019 or such other period as may be permitted under the Companies Act, 2013 or the SEBI (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018. Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2019, 1,26,52,000 equity shares were purchased from the Indian stock exchanges. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has purchased 81,31,000 shares till the date of the *Board's report*.

During the previous year, 11,30,43,478 equity shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) were bought back by the Company for a total amount of US$ 2,035 million.

(7) EPS is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue and computed based on full numbers without rounding off.

Board's report

Dear members,

The Board of Directors hereby submits the report of the business and operations of your Company ("the Company" or "Infosys"), along with the audited financial statements, for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The consolidated performance of the Company and its subsidiaries has been referred to wherever required.

1. Results of our operations and state of affairs

in ₹ crore, except per equity share data

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	For the year ended March 31,		For the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue from operations	73,107	61,941	82,675	70,522
Cost of sales	47,412	39,138	53,867	45,130
Gross profit	25,695	22,803	28,808	25,392
Operating expenses				
Selling and marketing expenses	3,661	2,763	4,473	3,560
General and administration expenses	4,225	3,562	5,455	4,684
Total operating expenses	7,886	6,325	9,928	8,244
Operating profit	17,809	16,478	18,880	17,148
Reduction in fair value of assets held for sale / disposal group held for sale(2)	(265)	(589)	(270)	(118)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale'(2)	(469)	–	(451)	–
Other income, net(3)(4)	2,852	4,019	2,882	3,311
Profit before non-controlling interests / share in net loss of associate	19,927	19,908	21,041	20,341
Share in net loss of associate, including impairment of associate(4)	–	–	–	(71)
Profit before tax	19,927	19,908	21,041	20,270
Tax expense(1)	5,225	3,753	5,631	4,241
Profit after tax	14,702	16,155	15,410	16,029
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	14,702	16,155	15,404	16,029
Non-controlling interests	–	–	6	–
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	57	59	48	62
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	22	(38)	86	281
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax	79	21	134	343
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the Company	14,781	16,176	15,538	16,372
Non-controlling interest	–	–	6	–
Earnings per share (EPS)(5)				
Basic	33.66	35.64	35.44	35.53
Diluted	33.64	35.62	35.38	35.50

1 crore = 10 million

Notes : The above figures are extracted from the audited standalone and consolidated financial statements as per Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

(1) During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, on account of the conclusion of an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) with the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS), the Company had reversed income tax expense provision of US$ 225 million (₹1,432 crore), which pertained to previous periods.

(2) During the year ended March 2018, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya were classified under 'Held for Sale', resulting in a reduction in fair value in respect of Panaya amounting to ₹118 crore. In the year ended March 31, 2019, a further reduction of ₹270 crore was recorded in respect of Panaya and on reclassification of Panaya and Skava from 'Held for Sale', the Company recognized an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of ₹451 crore in respect of Skava.

In the *Standalone financial statements* of the Company, during the year ended March 31, 2018, investments in respect of these subsidiaries were reclassified under 'Held for Sale'. On reclassification, these investments were measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell and consequently, a reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale of ₹589 crore in respect of Panaya has been recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. During the year ended March 31, 2019, a further reduction of ₹265 crore was recorded in respect of Panaya and on reclassification of these investments from 'Held for Sale', the Company recognized an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of ₹469 crore in respect of Skava.

(3) Other income includes ₹51 crore and ₹262 crore for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, in the *Consolidated financial statements* of the Company towards interest on income tax refund.

Other income includes ₹50 crore and ₹257 crore for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, in the *Standalone financial statements* of the Company towards interest on income tax refund.

(4) During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has written down the entire carrying value of the investment in its associate, DWA Nova LLC, amounting to ₹71 crore in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. Consequent to the above, the Company has written down the entire carrying value of the investment in its subsidiary, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, amounting to ₹94 crore in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(5) Equity shares are at par value of ₹5 per share and adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

Financial position

in ₹ crore, except equity share data

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	15,551	16,770	19,568	19,818
Current investments	6,077	5,906	6,627	6,407
Assets held for sale[1]	–	1,525	–	2,060
Net current assets[2]	30,793	30,903	34,240	34,176
Property, plant and equipment[1] (including capital work-in-progress)	11,606	10,469	12,867	11,722
Goodwill[1]	29	29	3,540	2,211
Other intangible assets[1]	74	101	691	247
Other non-current assets	20,998	21,188	14,762	15,693
Total assets	78,930	75,877	84,738	79,890
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale[1]	–	–	–	324
Non-current liabilities	789	713	1,094	861
Retained earnings – opening balance	55,671	49,957	58,477	52,882
Add :				
Profit for the year	14,702	16,155	15,404	16,029
Transfer from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization[4]	1,386	582	1,430	617
Less :				
Dividends including dividend distribution tax	(13,768)	(7,500)	(13,712)	(7,469)
Transfer to general reserve	(1,615)	(1,382)	(1,615)	(1,382)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve[4]	(2,306)	(2,141)	(2,417)	(2,200)
Transferred to other reserves	–	–	(1)	–
Retained earnings – closing balance	54,070	55,671	57,566	58,477
Equity share capital[3]	2,178	1,092	2,170	1,088
Other reserves and surplus[5]	6,368	6,723	4,309	4,589
Other comprehensive income	95	16	903	769
Non-controlling interest	–	–	58	1
Total equity[3]	62,711	63,502	65,006	64,924
Total equity and liabilities	78,930	75,877	84,738	79,890
Number of equity shares[3]	435,62,79,444	218,41,14,257	433,59,54,462	217,33,12,301

(1) During the year ended March 2018, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya were classified under 'Held for Sale', resulting in a reduction in fair value in respect of Panaya amounting to ₹118 crore. Accordingly, assets amounting to ₹2,060 crore and liabilities amounting to ₹324 crore in respect of the disposal group had been classified under 'Held for Sale'. In the year ended March 31, 2019, a further reduction of ₹270 crore was recorded in respect of Panaya and on reclassification of Panaya and Skava from 'Held for Sale', the Company recognized an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of ₹451 crore in respect of Skava.

In the *Standalone financial statements* of the Company, on reclassification, these investments were measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell and consequently, a reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale of ₹589 crore in respect of Panaya has been recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss during the year ended March 31, 2018. Accordingly, investments amounting to ₹1,525 crore in respect of these subsidiaries were reclassified under 'Held for Sale'. During the year ended March 31, 2019, a further reduction of ₹265 crore was recorded in respect of Panaya and on reclassification of these investments from 'Held for Sale', and an adjustment was recognized in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of ₹469 crore in respect of Skava.

(2) Excludes assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale as at March 31, 2018.

(3) In line with the Capital Allocation Policy announced in April 2018, shareholders approved a buyback of equity shares from the open market route through Indian stock exchanges of up to ₹8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹800 per share (maximum buyback price). The buyback shall close within six months from the date of opening of the buyback, i.e. March 20, 2019, or such other period as may be permitted under the Companies Act, 2013 or SEBI (Buy-Back of Securities) Regulations, 2018.

Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2019, 1,26,52,000 equity shares were purchased from the stock exchange, which includes 18,18,000 shares that have been purchased but not extinguished as of March 31, 2019 and 36,36,000 shares that have been purchased but have not been settled and therefore not extinguished. The buyback of equity shares through the stock exchange commenced on March 20, 2019 and is expected to be completed by September 2019. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has purchased 81,31,000 shares till the date of the *Board's report*.

During the previous year, 11,30,43,478 equity shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) were bought back by the Company for a total amount of ₹13,000 crore.

(4) The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) 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 the 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 Section 10AA(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

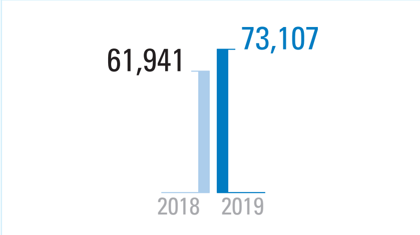
(5) Excluding retained earnings.

Summary Profit and Loss – standalone

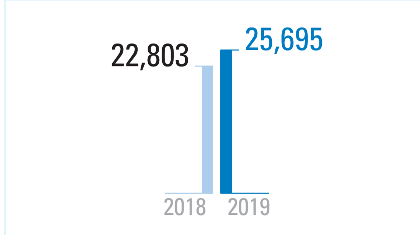
Particulars	Year ended March 31,				
	2019	% of revenue	2018	% of revenue	YoY growth (%)
Revenue from operations	73,107	100.0	61,941	100.0	18.0
Gross profit	25,695	35.2	22,803	36.8	12.7
Selling and marketing expenses	3,661	5.0	2,763	4.5	32.5
General and administration expenses	4,225	5.8	3,562	5.7	18.6
Operating profit	17,809	24.4	16,478	26.6	8.1
Profit before tax	19,927	27.3	19,908	32.1	0.1
Net profit[1]	14,702	20.1	16,155	26.1	(9.0)

Based on Ind AS standalone financial statements

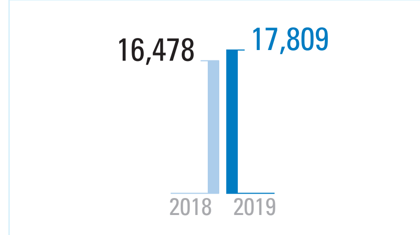
Total revenue (in ₹ crore)



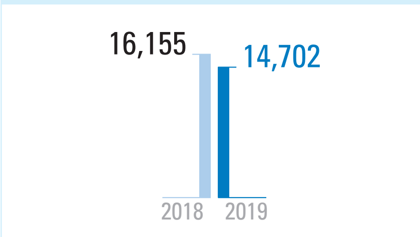
Gross profit (in ₹ crore)



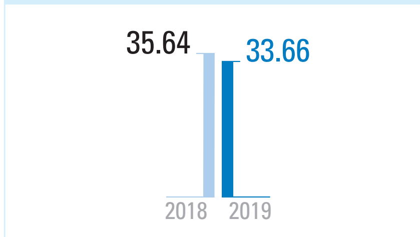
Operating profit (in ₹ crore)



Net profit [1] (in ₹ crore)



Basic EPS [1][2] (in ₹)



(1) Includes the following:

- Reversal of income tax provision of US$ 225 million (₹1,432 crore) pertaining to previous periods on account of conclusion of APA during the previous year
- During the year ended March 2018, recorded a reduction in fair value in respect of Panaya amounting to ₹589 crore. In the year ended March 31, 2019, a further reduction of ₹265 crore was recorded in respect of Panaya.
- During the year ended March 31, 2019, on reclassification of Panaya and Skava from 'Held for Sale', the Company recognized an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of ₹469 crore in respect of Skava.

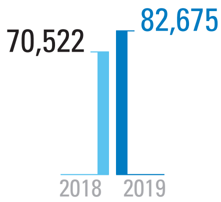
(2) Adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

Summary Profit and Loss – consolidated

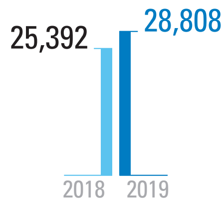
Particulars	Year ended March 31,				
	2019	% of revenue	2018	% of revenue	YoY growth (%)
Revenue from operations	82,675	100.0	70,522	100.0	17.2
Gross profit	28,808	34.8	25,392	36.0	13.5
Selling and marketing expenses	4,473	5.4	3,560	5.1	25.6
General and administration expenses	5,455	6.6	4,684	6.6	16.5
Operating profit	18,880	22.8	17,148	24.3	10.1
Profit before tax	21,041	25.5	20,270	28.7	3.8
Net profit[1]	15,410	18.6	16,029	22.7	(3.9)

Based on Ind AS consolidated financial statements

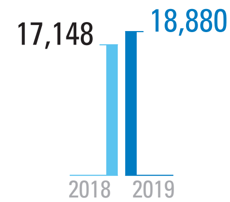
Total revenue (in ₹ crore)



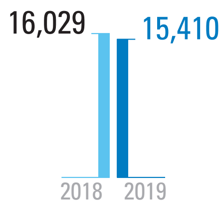
Gross profit (in ₹ crore)



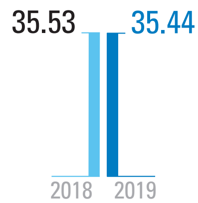
Operating profit (in ₹ crore)



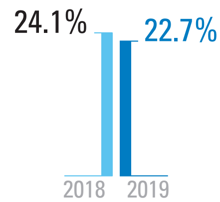
Net profit [(1)] (in ₹ crore)



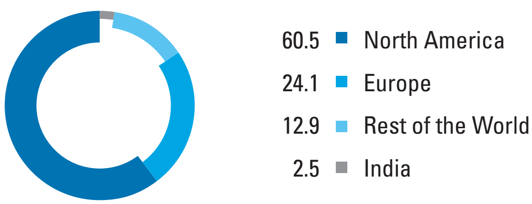
Basic EPS [(1)(2)] (in ₹)



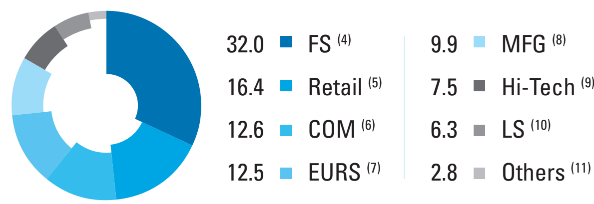
Return on equity [(3)]



Revenue distribution by geographical segments (in %)



Revenue distribution by business segments (in %)



(1) Includes impact on account of:

- Reversal of income tax provision of US$ 225 million (₹1,432 crore) pertaining to previous periods on account of conclusion of an APA during the previous year
- Recorded a reduction in fair value in respect of Panaya amounting to ₹118 crore and ₹270 crore, for the years ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019, respectively
- On reclassification of Panaya and Skava from 'Held for Sale', the Company recognized an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount of ₹451 crore in respect of Skava during the year ended March 31, 2019

(2) Adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue

(3) Based on IFRS USD financial statements

(4) FS – Includes enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance

(5) Retail – Includes enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics

(6) COM – Includes enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media

(7) EURS – Includes enterprises in the Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services

(8) MFG – Includes enterprises in Manufacturing

(9) Hi-Tech – Includes enterprises in Hi-Tech

(10) LS – Includes enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare

(11) Others – Includes segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services and other public services enterprises.

Capital expenditure on tangible assets – standalone

This year, on a standalone basis, we incurred a capital expenditure of ₹3,040 crore. This comprises ₹2,008 crore in infrastructure, ₹1,023 crore for investment in computer equipment, and ₹9 crore in vehicles.

In the previous year, we had incurred a capital expenditure of ₹1,823 crore. This comprised ₹1,422 crore in infrastructure, ₹396 crore for investment in computer equipment, and ₹5 crore in vehicles.

Capital expenditure on tangible assets – consolidated

This year, on a consolidated basis, we incurred a capital expenditure of ₹3,193 crore. This comprises ₹2,055 crore in infrastructure, ₹1,129 crore in computer equipment and ₹9 crore in vehicles.

In the previous year, we had incurred a capital expenditure of ₹1,955 crore. This comprised ₹1,479 crore in infrastructure, ₹471 crore for investment in computer equipment and ₹5 crore in vehicles.

Liquidity

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, current investments and the cash flow that we generate from our operations. We continue to be debt-free and maintain sufficient cash to meet our strategic and operational requirements. We understand that liquidity in the Balance Sheet has to balance between earning adequate returns and the need to cover financial and business requirements. Liquidity enables us to be agile and ready for meeting unforeseen strategic and business needs. We believe that our working capital is sufficient to meet our current requirements.

As of March 31, 2019, we had ₹30,793 crore in working capital (working capital defined as current assets minus current liabilities) on a standalone basis, and ₹34,240 crore on a consolidated basis.

Liquid assets stand at ₹25,790 crore on a standalone basis and ₹30,690 crore on a consolidated basis as at March 31, 2019, as against ₹27,752 crore on a standalone basis, and ₹31,765 crore on a consolidated basis as on March 31, 2018.

Liquid assets, on both standalone and consolidated basis, include deposits with banks and high-rated financial institutions, investments in liquid mutual funds, fixed maturity plan securities, tax-free bonds, government bonds and securities, non-convertible debentures, certificates of deposit (CDs), and commercial paper. CDs represent marketable securities of banks and eligible financial institutions for a specified time period with high credit rating given by domestic credit rating agencies. Investments made in non-convertible debentures are issued by government-owned institutions and financial institutions with high credit rating. The details of these investments are disclosed under the 'non-current and current investments' section in the standalone and consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report.

Capital Allocation Policy

- In line with the Capital Allocation Policy announced in April 2018, the Board, at its meeting on January 11, 2019, approved the buyback of equity shares through the open market route through the Indian stock exchanges, amounting to ₹8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹800 per equity share (maximum buyback price), subject to the shareholders' approval by way of a postal ballot. Further, the Board also approved a special dividend of ₹4 per share which resulted in a payout of ₹2,107 crore (including dividend distribution tax).
- The buyback is offered to all eligible equity shareholders of the Company (other than the Promoters, the Promoter Group and Persons in Control of the Company) under the open market route through Indian stock exchanges.

  The shareholders approved the proposal of buyback of equity shares through the postal ballot that concluded on March 12, 2019. At the maximum buyback price of ₹800 per equity share and the maximum buyback size of ₹8,260 crore, the maximum indicative number of equity shares bought back would be 10,32,50,000 equity shares (maximum buyback shares) comprising approximately 2.36% of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

  The Company will fund the buyback from its free reserves. The buyback of equity shares through Indian stock exchanges commenced on March 20, 2019 and is expected to be completed by September 2019. During the year ended March 31, 2019, 1,26,52,000 equity shares were bought back from the Indian stock exchanges. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has purchased 81,31,000 shares till the date of the *Board's report*.

  After the execution of the above, along with the special dividend (including dividend distribution tax) of ₹2,633 crore already paid in June 2018, the Company would complete the distribution of ₹13,000 crore to the shareholders, which was announced as part of its Capital Allocation Policy in April 2018.

Basic EPS

Basic earnings per share decreased by 5.6% to ₹33.66 at the standalone level and by 0.3% to ₹35.44 at the consolidated level.

Dividend

Dividend per share declared is in line with the Capital Allocation Policy approved by the Board on April 13, 2018. The Company declared dividend as under:

	Fiscal 2019		Fiscal 2018[1]	
	Dividend per share (in ₹)	Dividend Payout	Dividend per share (in ₹)	Dividend Payout
Interim dividend	7.00	3,680	6.50	3,422
Final dividend	[2] 10.50	[3] 5,504	10.25	5,349
Special dividend	4.00	2,107	5.00	2,633
Total dividend	21.50		21.75	
Payout ratio[4] (interim and final dividend)	[5] 68.6%		69.8%	

Dividend payout includes dividend distribution tax

(1) Adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue

(2) Recommended by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on April 12, 2019. The payment is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held on June 22, 2019 and will be paid on June 25, 2019.

(3) Actual dividend payout will be based on the number of shares outstanding as on the book closure date.

(4) Our dividend policy is to pay up to 70% of free cash flow. 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.

(5) Based on the outstanding number of shares as on March 31, 2019.

The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books will remain closed on June 15, 2019 for the purpose of payment of the final dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The AGM is scheduled to be held on June 22, 2019 and the final dividend will be paid on June 25, 2019.

Bonus issue

The Board, at its meeting held on July 13, 2018, approved and recommended the issue of bonus shares to celebrate the 25th year of the Company's public listing in India and to further increase the liquidity of its shares. The shareholders approved the issue of bonus shares (vide postal ballot concluded on August 22, 2018). The Company had allotted 218,41,91,490 fully-paid-up equity shares of face value ₹5 each. A bonus share of one equity share for every equity share held, and a bonus issue, viz., a stock dividend of one American Depositary Share (ADS) for every ADS held have been allotted. The bonus shares were credited to the eligible shareholders as on the record date, i.e. September 5, 2018.

Particulars of loans, guarantees or investments

Loans, guarantees and investments covered under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 form part of the Notes to the financial statements provided in this Annual Report.

Transfer to reserves

We propose to transfer ₹1,470 crore to the general reserve on account of the declaration of dividend.

Fixed deposits

We have not accepted any fixed deposits, including from the public, and, as such, no amount of principal or interest was outstanding as of the Balance Sheet date.

Particulars of contracts or arrangements made with related parties

Particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties referred to in Section 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, in the prescribed Form AOC-2, is appended as *Annexure 2* to the *Board's report*.

Management's discussion and analysis

In terms of the provisions of Regulation 34 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the *Management's discussion and analysis* is set out in this Annual Report.

Risk management report

In terms of the provisions of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, a *Risk management report* is set out in this Annual Report.

Board policies

The details of the policies approved and adopted by the Board are provided in *Annexure 9* to the *Board's report*.

Material changes and commitments affecting financial position between the end of the financial year and date of the report

Acquisition

Hitachi Procurement Service Co. Ltd

On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 81% of voting interests in Hitachi Procurement Service Co., Ltd. (HIPUS), Japan, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hitachi Ltd, Japan for a total cash consideration of JPY 3.29 billion (approximately ₹206 crore), on fulfilment of closing conditions. The Company had paid an advance of JPY 3.29 billion (approximately ₹206 crore) to Hitachi towards cash consideration on March 29, 2019. HIPUS handles indirect materials purchasing functions for the Hitachi Group. The name of the Company – Hitachi Procurement Service Co., Ltd. – has been changed to HIPUS Co., Ltd. with effect from April 1, 2019.

As of April 12, 2019 (i.e., the date of adoption of financial statements by the Board of Directors), the Company is in the process of finalizing the accounting for acquisition of HIPUS, including allocation of purchase consideration to identifiable assets and liabilities.

2. Business description

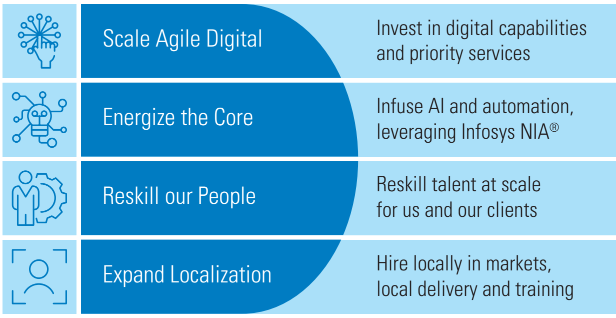
Strategy

Our strategic objective is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of our clients, while creating growth opportunities for our employees and generating profitable growth for our investors.

Our clients and prospective clients are faced with transformative business opportunities due to advances in software and computing technology. These organizations are dealing with the challenge of having to reinvent their core offerings, processes and systems rapidly and position themselves as 'digitally enabled'. The journey to the digital future requires not just an understanding of new technologies and new ways of working, but a deep appreciation of existing technology landscapes, business processes and practices. Our strategy is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate on, plan and execute their journey to a digital future.

We have embraced a four-pronged strategy to strengthen our relevance to clients and drive accelerated value creation. Towards implementing the strategy, we will:

- Scale Agile Digital
- Energize the core
- Reskill our people
- Expand localization



Scale Agile Digital

We will continue to make targeted investments to rapidly accelerate our Agile Digital business. We define 'digital' as a set of use cases that drive business outcomes for our clients across five areas:

- Experience: Well-designed systems for digital marketing, omnichannel interaction, personalization and content management that can enhance customer experience
- Insight: AI-based systems for advanced analytics, leveraging Big Data
- Innovate: Engineering new and digital-first products and offerings leveraging Internet of Things and advanced industry Software-as-a-Service platforms
- Accelerate: The digitization of core systems by migrating to cloud technologies, abstracting APIs, modernizing legacy systems and infrastructure, integrating applications and leveraging Robotic Process Automation (RPA)
- Assure: Implementing advanced cyber-security systems and specialized validation of software systems.

We use our Digital Navigation Framework to help our clients transform their organization and achieve these business outcomes. The framework is a set of accelerators that, when combined together, fast-track the process of transformation. These accelerators are distinct capabilities in the areas of Design, Proximity centers, Agile methodologies, Automation assets and Learning platforms.

In addition to these, we will also invest in sales and consulting capabilities to engage with clients both in their technology divisions and their business organizations.

We will continue to leverage alliances that complement our core competencies. We will continue to partner with leading technology software and hardware providers in creating, deploying, integrating and operating business solutions for our clients.

We will continue to invest in research and development (R&D) to stay abreast of new technologies and to incubate new offerings in areas such as blockchain, AR / VR and speech, vision, video and image intelligence. We will expand the scope of our collaborations to encompass universities, research organizations and the startup innovation ecosystem.

We will continue to deploy our capital in making selective business acquisitions that augment our Agile Digital expertise, to complement our presence in certain market segments.

Energize the core

We will continue to embrace automation and artificial intelligence (AI)-based techniques and software automation platforms to boost productivity of our clients' core processes and systems.

We will continue to leverage these, along with lean processes, agile development and our Global Delivery Model to deliver solutions and services to our clients in the most cost-effective manner, while at the same time optimizing our cost structure to remain competitive.

We will continue to invest in our flagship RPA platform AssistEdge®, our AI platform, Infosys NIA®, and in core business applications such as Finacle®, McCamish and others to bring differentiated and market-leading features and capabilities to our projects with clients.

Reskill our people

An exponential adoption of new technologies is leading to a wide digital talent gap. As technology shifts gain rapid acceleration, we will continue to drive talent reskilling at scale for our own employees and for our clients' organizations in the new areas of digital services.

Teaching and learning are central to the Infosys culture. Our investments in our Global Education Center and in creating various learning opportunities for our employees help our employees stay abreast of new developments in software technologies, spur innovation and help them build a lifelong career with the Company.

We will continue to invest in advanced, anytime-anywhere learning systems such as our Lex platform and in creating and harnessing up-to-date content from internal and external sources. Further, we are expanding our relationships with universities around the world to curate specific curricula for our employees in areas such as creative design skills, machine learning, autonomous technologies, blockchain etc.

Expand localization

We believe that client proximity lends several benefits while delivering Agile Digital transformations, and we will continue to invest in localizing our workforce in various geographies. We had announced the setting up of four delivery and innovation centers in the US in fiscal 2018, and announced one more in fiscal 2019. These centers are already operational in Indiana, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Texas and North Carolina. We are recruiting locally from universities in the US. We aim to become an employer of choice for US universities and will set up dedicated leadership and support teams in the US, Europe and Australia. Our strategy to localize will also reduce our dependence on immigration policies.

Organization

Our go-to-market business units are organized as:

- Financial Services and Insurance
- Life Sciences and Healthcare
- Manufacturing
- Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics
- Hi-Tech
- Communications, Telecom OEM and Media
- Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services
- China
- Japan
- India
- Infosys Public Services
- Other public services enterprises

Our solutions are primarily classified as digital and core.

- Digital
  - Experience
  - Insight
  - Innovate
  - Accelerate
  - Assure
- Core
  - Application management services
  - Proprietary application development services
  - Independent validation solutions
  - Product engineering and management
  - Infrastructure management services
  - Traditional enterprise application implementation
  - Support and integration services
- Products and Platforms
  - Finacle®
  - Edge suite
  - Infosys NIA®
  - Infosys McCamish
  - Panaya®
  - Skava®
- Business Process Management – Infosys BPM

Client base

Our client-centric approach continues to bring us high levels of client satisfaction. We derived 97.3% of our consolidated revenues from repeat business this fiscal. We, along with our subsidiaries, added 345 new clients, including a substantial number of large global corporations. Our total client base at the end of the year stood at 1,279. The client segmentation, based on the last 12 months' revenue for the current and previous years, on a consolidated basis, is as follows:

Clients	2019	2018
100 million dollar +	25	20
50 million dollar +	60	57
10 million dollar +	222	198
1 million dollar +	662	634

Infrastructure

We added 2.75 million sq. ft. of physical infrastructure space during the year. The total available space as on March 31, 2019 stands at 49.32 million sq. ft. We have presence in 191 locations across 46 countries as on March 31, 2019.

Infosys Innovation Fund

Our investment and acquisition strategy is designed to strengthen our competitive positioning and bring technology innovation to our clients. We have a multi-pronged strategy in identifying, investing in, and evangelizing next-generation technologies. We believe we will achieve this through organic investments in R&D, as well as by making investments in external innovation ecosystems and in particular, technology startup companies.

The Infosys Innovation Fund identifies early-stage startup companies developing innovative, next-generation solutions and technologies in the areas of AI and machine learning, Big Data and analytics, convergence of physical and digital processes, technology infrastructure management, cloud systems and cybersecurity. The Fund partners with startups by providing early-stage capital and in helping bring their innovations to market, attaining scale, product validation and customer introductions.

The Fund has invested US$ 59 million to date in the form of minority holdings in early-stage companies. During the year, the Company divested its stake in two investments resulting in a net gain of US$ 8 million. As of March 31, 2019, the Fund has an additional US$ 12 million in uncalled / pending capital commitments. The carrying value of investments as on March 31, 2019 was US$ 20 million (₹ 138 crore).

Subsidiaries

We, along with our subsidiaries, provide consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services. At the beginning of the year, we had 20 direct subsidiaries and 26 step-down subsidiaries. As on March 31, 2019, we have 25 direct subsidiaries and 34 step-down subsidiaries.

We have acquired following subsidiaries during the year:

- On May 22, 2018, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in WongDoody Holding Company Inc., (WongDoody) an US-based, full-service creative and consumer insights agency. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a total consideration of up to US$ 75 million (approximately ₹ 514 crore on acquisition date).
- On October 11, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 100% voting interests in Fluido Oy (Fluido), a Nordic-based Salesforce advisor and consulting partner in cloud consulting, implementation and training services, for a total consideration of up to € 65 million (approximately ₹ 560 crore).
- On November 16, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 60% stake in Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd, a Singapore-based IT services company. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a total consideration of up to SGD 17 million (approximately ₹ 91 crore on acquisition date).

Assets held for sale: During the year ended March 2018, the Company had 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 disposal group was classified and presented separately as 'Held for Sale' and was carried at the lower of carrying value and fair value. Consequently, a reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale amounting to ₹118 crore in respect of Panaya had been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018. Accordingly, assets amounting to ₹2,060 crore and liabilities amounting to ₹324 crore in respect of the disposal group had been classified as "held for sale". In the standalone financial statements, on reclassification, the investment in these subsidiaries was classified and presented separately as 'Held for Sale' and was carried at the lower of carrying value and fair value. Consequently, a reduction in the fair value of investment of ₹589 crore in respect of Panaya was recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. Accordingly, investments amounting to ₹1,525 crore in respect of these subsidiaries had been reclassified as "held for sale".

During the year ended March 31, 2019, on remeasurement, including consideration of progress in negotiations on offers from prospective buyers for Panaya, the Company recorded a reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale amounting to ₹270 crore in respect of Panaya in the consolidated financial statements and a reduction in the fair value of investment amounting to ₹265 crore in respect of Panaya in the standalone financial statements.

Further, during the year ended March 31, 2019, based on the evaluation of proposals received and progress of negotiations with potential buyers, the Company concluded that the disposal group does not meet the criteria for 'Held for Sale' classification because it is no longer highly probable that the sale would be consummated by March 31, 2019 (12 months from the date of initial classification under 'Held for Sale'). Accordingly, as per Ind AS 105, *Non-current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, the assets and liabilities of Panaya and Skava have been included on a line-by-line basis in the consolidated financial statements for the period and as at March 31, 2019. On reclassification from 'Held for Sale', the assets of Panaya and Skava have been remeasured in the year ended March 31, 2019 at the lower of cost and recoverable amount resulting in an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale' of ₹451 crore (comprising ₹358 crore towards goodwill and ₹93 crore towards the value of customer relationships) in respect of Skava in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019. In the standalone financial statements, the investment in subsidiaries Panaya and Skava have been remeasured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount resulting in recognition of an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale' of ₹469 crore in respect of Skava in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019. Refer to Note 2.1.2 of the *Consolidated financial statements* and Note 2.3.8 of the *Standalone financial statements*.

Proposed acquisition

Stater N.V.

On March 28, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 75% of the shareholding in Stater N.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., the Netherlands, for a consideration including base purchase price of up to €127.5 million (approximately ₹990 crore) and customary closing adjustments, subject to regulatory approvals and fulfilment of closing conditions.

During the year, the Board of Directors reviewed the affairs of the subsidiaries. In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, we have prepared the *Consolidated financial statements* of the Company, which form part of this Annual Report. Further, a statement containing the salient features of the financial statement of our subsidiaries in the prescribed format AOC-1 is appended as *Annexure 1* to the *Board's report*. The statement also provides details of the performance and financial position of each of the subsidiaries.

In accordance with Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, the audited financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements and related information of the Company and audited accounts of each of its subsidiaries, are available on our website, www.infosys.com. These documents will also be available for inspection till the date of the AGM during business hours at our registered office in Bengaluru, India.

Quality

The Quality function at Infosys internalized the organization's vision and strategy of 'Navigate the Next', and formulated three strategic imperatives :

- Differentiate
- Optimize
- De-Risk

Our Quality department drove the org-wide agile transformation to scale our capabilities for Agile Digital in tune with the Company strategy. It led the way in driving Lean and Automation throughout the organization to enhance productivity and improve quality. It deployed robust frameworks and tools for service lines in a collaborative manner and has enabled several thousand employees on these over the past year. The Quality department was instrumental in developing and Open Sourcing the Infosys DevOps Platform – a key differentiator for Infosys in its Agile & DevOps offering.

The Quality department-led 'Be the Navigator' workshops across the organization helped enhance monetization of these ideas for Infosys. The Quality department worked with cross-functional teams to drive enterprise agility by simplifying processes, reducing cost and enhancing employee experience.

We proactively led compliance and assurance through audits and assessments to intensely reduce risk for the organization, with increased coverage of services and centers. We continue to comply with international management system standards and models viz. ISO 9001, ISO 27001, CMMI, ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001, ISO 22301, ISO 20000 and AS 9100 in fiscal 2019. Our European centers have been assessed for GDPR requirements as well. Infosys Limited as an enterprise is assessed for ISAE 3402 / SSAE 18 SOC 1 type II and has received an independent auditors' assurance compliance report.

Branding

The Infosys brand is a key intangible asset for the Company. It positions Infosys as a next-generation digital services company that helps enterprises navigate their digital transformation. Brand Infosys is built around the premise that our three decades of experience in managing the systems and workings of global enterprises uniquely positions us to be navigators for our clients. We do it by enabling the enterprise with an AI-powered core that helps prioritize the execution of change. We also empower the business with Agile Digital at scale to deliver unprecedented levels of performance and customer delight. Our Always-on Learning foundation drives their continuous improvement through building and transferring digital skills, expertise and ideas from our innovation ecosystem. Our Localization investments in talent and digital centers help accelerate the enterprise transformation agenda. We deliver on this promise with our Digital Navigation Framework.

Our marketing reach extends globally through digital-first multi-channel campaigns. A good example is the Infosys Boosting American Innovation campaign that has helped elevate the perception of the brand as a locally-relevant digital partner. As the digital innovation partner for the Australian Open, Roland-Garros and the ATP, we help showcase how brand Infosys is reimagining the tennis ecosystem for a billion fans globally leveraging data, insights and digital experiences. We participate in premier business and industry events around the world, while also organizing our own signature events and CXO roundtables. Confluence, our flagship client event series across the US, Europe and APAC, is rated highly by our clients and industry partners.

Awards and recognition

In fiscal 2019, we won multiple awards and honors, both international and national. The significant ones among them are as follows:

Business and management

- Rated for the second time in a row under the leadership category in a corporate governance study conducted jointly by BSE Limited and the International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group, and Institutional Investors Advisory Services, based on G20 / OECD principles, which are globally accepted benchmarks for corporate governance
- Won the Platinum award at the Asset Corporate Awards, the longest running Environment, Social, and Governance awards in Asia, for the ninth consecutive year. This award is based on an evaluation of financial performance, management, corporate governance, social and environmental responsibility and investor relations
- Received awards for Best CFO, Best Investor Relations Professional, Best Investor Relations Program, Best Asia In-house Tax Team, Best Corporate Governance, Best ESG SRI Metrics, and Best Analyst Day in the 2018 All-Asia Executive Team rankings in the Technology / IT Services and Software sector
- Won the 2018 Golden Peacock Award for risk management

Digital services and technology innovation

- Recognized as a Leader in The Forrester Wave™ : Digital Process Automation Service Providers, Q3 2018
- Positioned as a Leader in IDC MarketScape : Western Europe Digital Quality Assurance Services 2018 Vendor Assessment
- Recognized as a Leader in NelsonHall NEAT, Digital Banking Services 2018
- Recognized as a Leader in Gartner's Magic Quadrant for Public Cloud Infrastructure Professional and Managed Services worldwide
- Honored with five awards at the DevOps Industry Awards, 2018
- Won five prestigious Oracle North America Specialized Partner of the Year Awards
- Positioned as a Leader in IDC MarketScape 2018 for Worldwide Oracle Implementation Services

Banking (for Finacle®)

- Finacle® was positioned as a leader in the Gartner Magic Quadrant for Global Retail Core Banking
- A consortium of seven leading banks in India powered by Finacle's blockchain-based trade network won the Best Trade Finance and Supply Chain Initiative award at the Celent Model Bank Awards 2018

Human resources

- The Company's global internship program, InStep, was ranked No.1 in the Best Overall Internship category by Vault.com's survey on Top Internships for 2019
- Recognized by the Top Employers Institute as a top employer of 2019 for excellence in employment practices. Also ranked among the top three employers in Europe and the Middle East
- Our performance management system – iCount – bagged the Association of Talent Development's Excellence in Practice award for talent management

Sustainability

- Listed as an index component of the prestigious Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI) and is part of the DJSI World and DJSI Emerging Markets indices
- Included in the prestigious Climate A list for a second consecutive year by the Carbon Disclosure Project
- Received Gold recognition from EcoVadis for CSR practices including environment, labor and human rights, ethics and sustainable procurement

For the complete list of awards and recognition, refer to https://www.infosys.com/about/awards.

3. Human resources management

At Infosys, we focus on the workplace of tomorrow that promotes a collaborative, transparent and participative organization culture, encourages innovation, and rewards individual contribution. The focus of human resources management at Infosys is to ensure that we enable each and every employee to navigate the next, not just for clients, but also for themselves. We have reimagined our employee value proposition, to make it more meaningful to our employees.

The three key strategic pillars under this are :

- Inspiring them to build what's next
- Making sure their career never stands still
- Navigating further, together

Here are some of the initiatives we have pioneered this year :

- Be the Navigator : An empowerment program to encourage purposeful innovation for clients. Impetus is given in the form of hackathons, makeathons, ideathons and knowledge-sharing sessions. The initiative has been taken up in the US, Australia and UK as well. We already have a repository of 2,000+ stories of incremental innovation.
- Awards for Excellence : The Awards for Excellence remains our largest rewards and recognition platform for employees. This year, we received the highest number of nominations across geographies, covering over 20 categories.
- Petit Infoscion Day : An eagerly-awaited family-day event for employees completes 25 exciting years. Children are engaged through fun and educational activities and their academic and co-curricular achievements rewarded.
- HALE : Our Health Assessment & Lifestyle Enrichment program for employees is celebrating 15 years of building and sustaining a healthy and productive workforce by promoting health and well-being, ensuring safety, and encouraging work-life balance.
- Manager enablement : Empowering managers through analytics-based, customizable learning tools such as MaQ, and initiatives such as MPACT, MSPEED and Pravesh, that focus on continuous learning, reskilling and refactoring of talent. Significant rewards await the top managers who ace the challenges.
- Digital transformation : A key HR initiative to create an agile, connected and empowered workforce. InfyMe, our new mobile app, helps employees with first-hand information and access to systems and processes anytime, anywhere.
- Onboarding experience : The Launchpad app has simplified the joining process for our new hires in the US and in India, ensuring easy connect, less paperwork, and seamless integration into the organization.
- Skill Tags and Bridge programs : To help our employees reskill, we introduced Skill Tags, aligned to our digital and niche service offerings which offer employees a new-age skill identity. The Bridge Program enables employees to steer their career into new areas of work such as domain and techno-functional consulting, specialist programming, technical architect and design roles.
- Expanding our overseas workforce : With a constant focus on localization, we have increased our emphasis on rewards and recognition to keep the local talent pool motivated in our key markets, such as the US. In the UK and the rest of Europe, we have partnered with local universities, supported large people transition and integration programs, and for the first time, made it to the list of *Forbes'* Best Employers for New Graduates List. Infosys China celebrated 15 years, and Impressions, the new joinee assimilation program, was reinstated. In Australia, we have been hiring local talent and absorbing them into key accounts.
- Stock Incentive Rewards program : We have focused on differentiated rewards for high performers via Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) in the form of Indian shares or ADRs across levels. We also have points-based incentives for learning new skills, enhanced maternity benefits in the US, new retail insurance plans in India, and various compensation programs across geographies to attract and retain the best talent.

Internal complaints committee

Infosys has constituted an Internal Committee (IC) in all the development centers of the Company across India to consider and resolve all sexual harassment complaints reported by women. The constitution of the IC is as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the committee includes external members from NGOs or with relevant experience. Investigation is conducted and decisions made by the IC at the respective location, and a senior woman employee is the presiding officer over every case. Half of the total members of the IC are women. The details of complaints pertaining to sexual harassment that were filed, disposed of and pending during the financial year are provided in the *Business responsibility report* of this Annual report.

Education, training and assessment

Infosys believes in lifelong learning and competency development for its employees. Our Education, Training and Assessment (ETA) team has been instrumental in creating a culture of learning in the organization. Lex, a highly scalable, mobile-first, modular learning platform that allows our employees to access learning content from anywhere, any device, at any time, is ETA's newest offering. The recommendation engine in Lex suggests appropriate learning paths based on the adjacency skills of employees. We now have about 700 courses on Lex, in addition to over 1,500 courses in instructor-led training mode. Managers can create their own learning paths and goals and share them with their teams. The platform is being made available to our customers as Wingspan.

We are working with various academic institutions to reskill our employees. We have collaborations with the Rhode Island School of Design to train employees on design skills, with Purdue University on cybersecurity, with Trinity College, Hartford on business analysis skills, with Cornell University on program management, and with the University of North Carolina for data analytics.

We launched a platform called InfyTQ, with several courses on technical and professional skills, aimed at improving the understanding of the fundamental building blocks of technology among engineering students across India, to help them become industry-ready.

Campus Connect, our industry-academia partnership program, made progress with the launch of electives to help engineering colleges run new programs within their curricula. In fiscal 2019, we engaged with 564 faculty members who in turn trained 52,051 students. With this, the total number of beneficiaries covered has reached 15,783 faculty members and 5,08,375 students from 274 engineering institutions.

Infosys Leadership Institute

Deepening our focus on enabling leaders on their personalized development journey, Infosys Leadership Institute (ILI) offered a variety of leadership development experiences in fiscal 2019. ILI continued to work closely with business leaders and HR leaders to gain deep insights into the development focus areas and learning themes across the organization. Based on these insights, ILI offered executive-level skill-building programs such as Executive Presence, Boardroom Excellence, Powerful Communication, and sales enablement programs such as Human Side of the Deal, Consultative Selling and Deal Coaching. These programs were facilitated in partnership with best-in-class global leadership development organizations across locations, including the US, the UK, Australia and India.

ILI also continued its partnership with Stanford Graduate School of Business and had one cohort of 64 leaders graduating this year. The cohort also participated in strategic enterprise-wide projects, along with executive coaching as part of their development. We also completed Leadership Talent Reviews across our business to identify leadership capability and successor readiness. In support of the organizational objectives on Diversity and Inclusion, ILI also enhanced its focus on women leaders by designing and offering exclusive programs for them. Overall, we had 1,352 participants across leadership levels leverage the various development interventions through the year.

Infosys Knowledge Institute

The Infosys Knowledge Institute (IKI), established in 2018, helps industry leaders develop a deeper understanding of business and technology trends through compelling thought leadership. Our researchers and subject matter experts provide a fact base that aids decision-making on critical business and technology issues. Our current research focuses on five strategic themes : employee experience and learning, impact of AI and automation, agile enterprises, design as a multi-faceted discipline, and the role of physical location in the future of work. IKI also publishes regularly on industry, function, and technology trends.

Particulars of employees

The Company had 1,80,457 employees (on a standalone basis) as of March 31, 2019. The percentage increase in remuneration, ratio of remuneration of each director and key managerial personnel (KMP) (as required under the Companies Act, 2013) to the median of employees' remuneration, and the list of top 10 employees in terms of remuneration drawn, as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, form part of *Annexure 3* to this *Board's report*.

The statement containing particulars of employees employed throughout the year and in receipt of remuneration of ₹1.02 crore or more per annum and employees employed for part of the year and in receipt of remuneration of ₹8.5 lakh or more per month, as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, is provided in a separate exhibit forming part of this report and is available on the website of the Company at https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/Documents/exhibit-boards-report2019.pdf. The Annual Report and accounts are being sent to the shareholders excluding the aforesaid exhibit. Shareholders interested in obtaining this information may access the same from the Company website or send a written request to the Company.

In accordance with Section 136 of the Companies Act, 2013, this exhibit is available for inspection by shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours on all working days, 21 days before the Annual General Meeting and copies may be made available on request.

Notes : 1. The employees mentioned in the aforesaid exhibit have / had permanent employment contracts with the Company.

2. The employees are neither relatives of any directors of the Company, nor hold 2% or more of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as per Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

3. The details of employees posted outside India and in receipt of a remuneration of ₹60 lakh or more per annum or ₹5 lakh or more a month can be provided on request.

Employee stock options / RSUs

The Company, under the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan ("the 2015 Plan"), approved by the shareholders (vide postal ballot concluded on March 31, 2016), grants share-based benefits to eligible employees with a view to attracting and retaining the best talent, encouraging employees to align individual performances with Company objectives, and promoting increased participation by them in the growth of the Company.

The total number of equity shares and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) to be allotted to the employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, pursuant to the exercise of the stock incentives under the 2015 Plan, shall not cumulatively exceed 1% of the issued capital. The 2015 Plan is in compliance with SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014, as amended from time to time and there has been no material changes to the plan during the fiscal. The details of the 2015 Plan, including terms of reference, and the requirement specified under Regulation 14 of the SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014, are available on the Company's website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/Documents/disclosures-pursuant-SEBI-regulations2019.pdf.

The details of the 2015 Plan form part of the Notes to accounts of the financial statements in this Annual Report.

4. Corporate governance

Our corporate governance philosophy

Our corporate governance practices are a reflection of our value system encompassing our culture, policies, and relationships with our stakeholders. Integrity and transparency are key to our corporate governance practices to ensure that we gain and retain the trust of our stakeholders at all times. Corporate governance is about maximizing shareholder value legally, ethically and sustainably. At Infosys, our Board exercises its fiduciary responsibilities in the widest sense of the term. Our disclosures seek to attain the best practices in international corporate governance. We also endeavor to enhance long-term shareholder value and respect minority rights in all our business decisions.

Our *Corporate governance report* for fiscal 2019 forms part of this Annual Report.

Board diversity

The Company recognizes and embraces the importance of a diverse board in its success. We believe that a truly diverse board will leverage differences in thought, perspective, knowledge, skill, regional and industry experience, cultural and geographical backgrounds, age, ethnicity, race and gender, that will help us retain our competitive advantage. The Board Diversity Policy adopted by the Board sets out its approach to diversity. The policy is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/documents/board-diversity-policy.pdf.

Additional details on Board diversity are available in the *Corporate governance report* that forms part of this Annual Report.

Number of meetings of the Board

The Board met 12 times during the financial year. The meeting details are provided in the *Corporate governance report* that forms part of this Annual Report. The maximum interval between any two meetings did not exceed 120 days, as prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013.

Policy on directors' appointment and remuneration

The current policy is to have an appropriate mix of executive, non-executive and independent directors to maintain the independence of the Board, and separate its functions of governance and management. As of March 31, 2019, the Board had nine members, two of whom are executive directors, one a non-executive and non-independent member and six independent directors. Three of the independent directors of the Board are women.

The policy of the Company on directors' appointment and remuneration, including the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters, as required under sub-section (3) of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/documents/nomination-remuneration-policy.pdf.

We affirm that the remuneration paid to the directors is as per the terms laid out in the Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company.

Declaration by independent directors

The Company has received necessary declaration from each independent director under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013, that he / she meets the criteria of independence laid down in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Board evaluation

The nomination and remuneration committee engaged Egon Zehnder, external consultants, to conduct Board evaluation for the year. The evaluation of all the directors, committees, Chairman of the Board, and the Board as a whole was conducted based on the criteria and framework adopted by the Board. The evaluation parameters and the process have been explained in the *Corporate governance report*.

Familiarization program for independent directors

All new independent directors inducted into the Board attend an orientation program. The details of the training and familiarization program are provided in the *Corporate governance report*. Further, at the time of the appointment of an independent director, the Company issues a formal letter of appointment outlining his / her role, function, duties and responsibilities. The format of the letter of appointment is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/appointment-independent-director.pdf.

Directors and KMP

Inductions

- Michael Gibbs was appointed as an independent director to the Board, effective July 13, 2018. The appointment was approved by shareholders (vide postal ballot concluded on August 22, 2018).
- Nilanjan Roy was appointed as Chief Financial Officer and as a KMP, effective March 1, 2019.

Reappointments

- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw was reappointed as an independent director, effective April 1, 2019, and the same was approved by shareholders (vide postal ballot concluded on March 12, 2019).
- Based on the terms of appointment, executive directors and the non-executive and non-independent chairman are subject to retirement by rotation. Nandan M. Nilekani, who was appointed on August 24, 2017, in the current term, being the longest-serving member and who is liable to retire, being eligible, seeks reappointment. The Board recommends his reappointment.

Retirements and resignations

- Ravi Venkatesan, an independent director, resigned as member of the Board effective May 11, 2018 to pursue new opportunities. The disclosure in this regard is available at https://www.infosys.com/newsroom/press-releases/Pages/resignation-independent-director-11may2018.aspx
- M.D. Ranganath resigned as Chief Financial Officer and as KMP effective November 16, 2018.

Change in designation

The Board, upon the resignation of M.D. Ranganath, appointed Jayesh Sanghrajka, Deputy Chief Financial Officer, as the Interim Chief Financial Officer at its meeting held on November 15, 2018. The Board, at its meeting held on December 20, 2018, appointed Nilanjan Roy as Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019 and accordingly, re-designated Jayesh Sanghrajka as Deputy Chief Financial Officer with effect from March 1, 2019.

Committees of the Board

As on March 31, 2019, the Board had five committees: the audit committee, the corporate social responsibility committee, the nomination and remuneration committee, the risk management committee, and the stakeholders relationship committee. During the year, the risk and strategy committee changed its name to risk management committee effective April 1, 2019. All committees, except the corporate social responsibility committee, consist entirely of independent directors.

A detailed note on the composition of the Board and its committees is provided in the *Corporate governance report*.

Internal financial control and its adequacy

The Board has adopted policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of fraud, error reporting mechanisms, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures. Refer to 'Internal control systems and their adequacy' in *Management's discussion and analysis* in this Annual Report.

Significant and material orders

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

SEBI settlement order

The Company had submitted a settlement application on December 5, 2017 with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). SEBI passed a settlement order dated February 15, 2019 ("the Settlement Order") in respect of the settlement application. The settlement application pertained to matters relating to the severance agreement entered into with the former CFO of the Company, Rajiv Bansal, in October 2015, and was based on an undertaking by the Company without admitting the findings of facts and conclusion of law. The Company has paid a settlement amount of Rupees thirty-four lakh thirty-five thousand (₹34,35,000) in respect of the said settlement of allegations under the Settlement Order. Pursuant to the Settlement Order, the possible proceedings against the Company stand settled and no enforcement action will be initiated by SEBI against the Company in respect of the said allegations.

Reporting of frauds by auditors

During the year under review, neither the statutory auditors nor the secretarial auditor has reported to the audit committee, under Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013, any instances of fraud committed against the Company by its officers or employees, the details of which would need to be mentioned in the *Board's report*.

Annual return

In accordance with the Companies Act, 2013, an extract of the annual return in the prescribed format is appended as *Annexure 6* to the *Board's report*.

Secretarial standards

The Company complies with all applicable mandatory secretarial standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Listing on stock exchanges

The Company's shares are listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, and its ADSs are listed on New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

Delisting of ADSs on Euronext Paris and Euronext London

In July 2018, the Company voluntarily delisted its ADSs from the Euronext Paris and Euronext London exchanges. The primary reason for delisting is the low average daily trading volume of Infosys ADSs on these exchanges, which was not commensurate with the related administrative requirements. During the five-year period of the Company's listing on Euronext Paris and Euronext London, the average daily trading volume of the Company's ADSs was significantly lower than its average daily trading volume on the NYSE. There was no change in the Infosys share / ADS count, capital structure and float as a result of the delisting from the above exchanges. Infosys ADSs continues to be listed on the NYSE under the symbol 'INFY' and investors can continue to trade their ADSs on the NYSE as before.

Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the IEPF Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("the IEPF Rules"), all unpaid or unclaimed dividends are required to be transferred by the Company to the IEPF, established by the Government of India, after the completion of seven years. Further, according to the Rules, the shares on which dividend has not been paid or claimed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more shall also be transferred to the demat account of the IEPF Authority. During the year, the Company has transferred the unclaimed and unpaid dividends of ₹1,54,19,936. Further, 1,71,485 corresponding shares on which dividends were unclaimed for seven consecutive years were transferred as per the requirements of the IEPF rules. The details are provided in the *Shareholder information* section of this Annual Report and are also available on our website, at www.infosys.com/IEPF.

Directors' responsibility statement

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by SEBI. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The directors confirm that :

- In preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2019, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures.
- They have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period.
- They have taken proper and sufficient care towards the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
- They have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.
- They have laid down internal financial controls, which are adequate and are operating effectively.
- They have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

5. Audit reports and auditors

Audit reports

- The Auditors' Report for fiscal 2019 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark. The Auditors' Report is enclosed with the financial statements in this Annual Report.
- The Secretarial Auditors' Report for fiscal 2019 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark. The Secretarial Auditors' Report is enclosed as *Annexure 5* to the *Board's report* in this Annual Report.
- As required by the Listing Regulations, the auditors' certificate on corporate governance is enclosed as *Annexure 4* to the *Board's report*. The auditors' certificate for fiscal 2019 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.
- As required under SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014, the auditors have issued a certificate that the share-based scheme(s) have been implemented in accordance with the regulations and the resolution of the Company passed through a postal ballot that concluded on March 31, 2016.
- In addition, the Company has also voluntarily engaged a Practicing Company Secretary to conduct an audit of corporate governance. The report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remarks.

Auditors

Statutory auditors

Under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, it is mandatory to rotate the statutory auditors on completion of the maximum term permitted under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. In line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm registration number 117366 W/W 100018) ("Deloitte") was appointed as the statutory auditors of the Company to hold office for a period of five consecutive years from the conclusion of the 36th AGM of the Company held on June 24, 2017, till the conclusion of the 41st AGM to be held in the year 2022. The requirement for the annual ratification of auditors' appointment at the AGM has been omitted pursuant to Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 notified on May 7, 2018.

During the year, the statutory auditors have confirmed that they satisfy the independence criteria required under Companies Act, 2013, Code of ethics issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

Secretarial auditor

As required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules thereunder, the Board appointed Parameshwar G. Hegde of Hegde & Hegde, Practicing Company Secretaries, as secretarial auditor of the Company for fiscal 2019.

Cost records and cost audit

Maintenance of cost records and requirement of cost audit as prescribed under the provisions of Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable for the business activities carried out by the Company.

6. Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

Infosys has been an early adopter of CSR initiatives. The Company works primarily through its CSR trust, the Infosys Foundation, towards supporting projects in the areas of education, eradication of hunger and malnutrition, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environmental sustainability, disaster relief and rural development. The Company's CSR Policy is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/corporate-social-responsibility-policy.pdf. The annual report on our CSR activities is appended as *Annexure 7* to the *Board's report*.

Infosys Foundation

Infosys Foundation was established in 1996 for social welfare activities. Since its inception, the Foundation, through its grant-making and partnerships with individuals, government bodies and competent non-governmental bodies, has fostered a sustainable culture of development in the areas of healthcare, promotion of education, eradication of hunger, rural development, art and culture, and destitute care across India.

This year, the Foundation's activities extended to most states of India, with an emphasis on expanding our reach to create deeper impact while ensuring focus on key areas of development. The highlights of the Foundation's work included the introduction of the Aarohan Social Innovation Awards, restoration of water bodies in Karnataka, supporting the construction of a metro station in partnership with Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited, enabling the pursuit of access and excellence in sports through the

GoSports Foundation, and disaster relief efforts in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala. For more details on the Foundation's activities, visit https://www.infosys.com/infosys-foundation.

Winners of the first Aarohan Social Innovation Awards with jury members at the awards ceremony in Bengaluru

Infosys Foundation USA

Infosys Foundation USA was established in 2015 with the mission of expanding computer science and maker education to K-12 students and teachers across the US, especially among underrepresented communities. The Foundation conducts professional development programs for teachers, partners with leading non-profits, and runs innovative campaigns to raise awareness about bridging the digital divide.

This year, the Foundation launched the inaugural Pathfinders Summer Institute at Indiana University in Bloomington which brought together nearly 600 K-12 public school teachers for a week of intensive classroom training from leading organizations in the computer science and maker space. Another initiative was the nation-wide InfyMaker grant competition to reward schools, libraries, museums, and non-profits for innovative maker projects. The Foundation also convened leading policy-makers, academics, and practitioners at its signature conference, CrossRoads 2018, to promote computer science education as a driver for greater equity and faster economic growth. Through its #WhyIMake campaign and in partnership with pioneering non-profits, such as Code.org, Teach for America, Girl Scouts of America, and the Hispanic Heritage Foundation, Infosys Foundation USA has deepened its commitment to preparing communities across the US for a technology-enabled future. For more information about the Foundation, visit http://www.infosys.org/usa.

Infosys Science Foundation

The Infosys Science Foundation (ISF) was set up by Infosys and some members of its management in 2009 to encourage the pursuit and practice of the sciences and research. The Infosys Prize, governed by the ISF, recognizes stellar research connected to India. The ISF honored the winners of the Infosys Prize 2018 at an awards ceremony on January 5, 2019, in Bengaluru while also celebrating its 10th year milestone.

The laureates of the Infosys Prize 2018 were Prof. Navakanta Bhat (Professor, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru and Chairperson, Centre for Nano Science and Engineering, IISc, Bengaluru) in Engineering and Computer Science; Prof. Kavita Singh (Professor and Dean, School of Arts and Aesthetics, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi) in Humanities; Prof. Roop Mallik (Professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai) in Life Sciences; Prof. Nalini Anantharaman (Professor and Chair of Mathematics, Institute for Advanced Study, University of Strasbourg, France) in Mathematical Sciences; Prof. S.K. Satheesh (Professor, Centre for Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru and Director, Divecha Centre for Climate Change, IISc, Bengaluru) in Physical Sciences; and Prof. Sendhil Mullainathan (University Professor, Professor of Computation and Behavioral Science, and George C. Tiao Faculty Fellow, The University of Chicago Booth School of Business) in Social Sciences.

The winners were chosen by jury panels chaired by distinguished scientists and researchers – Prof. Pradeep K. Khosla for Engineering and Computer Science; Prof. Amartya Sen for Humanities; Prof. Mriganka Sur for Life Sciences; Prof. Srinivasa S.R. Varadhan for Mathematical Sciences; Prof. Shrinivas Kulkarni for Physical Sciences; and Prof. Kaushik Basu for Social Sciences. The laureates were felicitated by the Chief Guest, Prof. Manjul Bhargava, Fields Medalist and Professor of Mathematics at Princeton University, with a pure gold medal, a citation and a prize purse of US$ 100,000. To know more about the ISF's initiatives, visit www.infosys-science-foundation.com.

Infosys Prize jury chairs, ISF trustees and Infosys CEO & MD Salil Parekh with the chief guest, Prof. Manjul Bhargava

Sustainability initiatives

Our sustainability charter is driven by our core values and ethics. Our sustainability actions encompass economic, social and environmental dimensions. Our Rural Reach programs focus on raising aspirations and building awareness about computers and the power of IT among students in rural India. Continuing our focus on identifying talent at a budding stage and creating learning opportunities for students at the school level, we hosted the CTY (Catch Them Young) program at various Development Centers in India. For more information about our industry-academia partnerships, visit our website, https://www.infosys.com/sustainability.

Building responsible citizenship is core to our employee volunteering efforts. We provide platforms to our employees to collaborate and form volunteering groups and work with local communities. We also reward social responsibility and promote and celebrate the volunteering achievements of our employees through all our internal communication channels. For more information about our employee volunteering efforts, visit our website, http://www.infosys.org/volunteering.

We have been persistent in our efforts to ensure reuse, recycling and responsible disposal of waste to minimize the amount of waste going to landfills. On World Environment Day 2018, we took a pledge to make our campuses 'non-recyclable plastics free' by 2020. We also declared our commitment to reducing the per capita generation of plastic waste on our campuses by 50%. In fiscal 2019, we added 2.8 MW of solar PV capacity on our campuses leading to 49 MW of total solar power plant capacity. Details of our environmental sustainability actions are available in *Annexure 8* to the *Board's report*.

Conservation of energy, research and development, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo

The particulars, as prescribed under sub-section (3)(m) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, are enclosed as *Annexure 8* to the *Board's report*.

Business Responsibility Report (BRR)

The Listing Regulations mandate the inclusion of the BRR as part of the Annual Report for top 500 listed entities based on market capitalization. In compliance with the Listing Regulations, we have integrated BRR disclosures into our Annual Report.

We also publish the Sustainability Report annually. This is a comprehensive report that covers all aspects of our sustainability activities. The report is independently assured by DNV GL. For more details, visit https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/.

Green initiatives

Electronic copies of the Annual Report 2018-19 and the Notice of the 38th AGM are sent to all members whose email addresses are registered with the Company / depository participant(s). For members who have not registered their email addresses, physical copies are sent in the permitted mode.

Acknowledgments

We thank our customers, vendors, investors, bankers, employee volunteers and trustees of Infosys Foundation, Infosys Foundation USA and Infosys Science Foundation for their continued support during the year. We place on record our appreciation of the contribution made by our employees at all levels. Our consistent growth was made possible by their hard work, solidarity, cooperation and support.

We thank the governments of various countries where we have our operations. We thank the Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Central Board of Direct Taxes, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, GST authorities, the Reserve Bank of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), various departments under the state governments and union territories, the Software Technology Parks (STPs) / Special Economic Zones (SEZs) – Bengaluru, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Gurugram, Hubballi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kolkata, Mangaluru, Mysuru, Nagpur, Noida, Pune, Mumbai, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram – and other government agencies for their support, and look forward to their continued support in the future. We also thank the US federal government, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the Internal Revenue Service, and various state governments, especially those of Indiana, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Texas and North Carolina.

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-	Sd/-
Nandan M. Nilekani	Salil Parekh
Chairman	*Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director*

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

Annexures to the Board's report

Annexure I – Statement containing the salient features of the financial statements of subsidiaries / associate companies / joint ventures

[Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 - AOC -1]

List of subsidiaries

in ₹ crore, expect % of shareholding and exchange rate

Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary	Financial period ended	Date of acquisition	Exchange rate / reporting currency	Share capital	Reserves and surplus	Total assets	Total liabilities (excluding share capital and reserves and surplus)	Investments	Turnover(1) (Includes inter-company transactions)	Profit / (Loss) before taxation(1)	Provision for taxation(1)	Profit / (Loss) after taxation(1)	% of shareholding
1	Infosys BPM Limited	Mar 31, 2019	NA	INR	34	4,000	4,848	814	802	3,932	783	187	596	99.98
2	EdgeVerve Systems Limited	Mar 31, 2019	NA	INR	1,312	(2,300)	969	1,957	10	2,538	603	198	405	100.00
3	Infosys McCamish Systems LLC(2)	Dec 31, 2018	Dec 4, 2009	1 USD = ₹69.78	175	64	911	672	–	1,096	115	34	81	99.98
4	Infosys Public Services, Inc.	Mar 31, 2019	NA	1 USD = ₹69.16	98	358	627	171	–	1,055	(6)	31	(37)	100.00
5	Infy Consulting Company Limited(3)	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 GBP = ₹89.06	–	25	230	205	–	867	28	5	23	100.00
6	Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 RMB = ₹10.16	331	(179)	393	241	–	748	(3)	–	(3)	100.00
7	Infosys Consulting GmbH(3)	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 EUR = ₹79.99	29	(28)	175	174	–	690	(10)	(2)	(8)	100.00
8	Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o.(2)	Mar 31, 2019	Oct 1, 2007	1 PLN = ₹18.07	4	571	692	117	23	508	37	9	28	99.98
9	Infosys Consulting AG(3)	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 CHF = ₹70.95	1	122	228	105	–	406	52	7	45	100.00
10	Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 RMB = ₹10.16	895	(165)	1,023	293	–	369	(100)	–	(100)	100.00
11	Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda.	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 BRL = ₹17.99	147	23	321	151	–	280	(63)	5	(68)	100.00
12	Panaya Ltd.(4)	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 USD = ₹69.78	256	(791)	302	837	–	264	(89)	11	(100)	100.00
13	Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V.	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 MXN = ₹3.55	65	118	229	46	–	262	35	10	25	100.00
14	Portland Group Pty. Limited(2)	Mar 31, 2019	Jan 4, 2012	1 AUD = ₹49.02	18	96	207	93	–	142	11	3	8	99.98
15	Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd *(formerly Trusted Source Pte. Ltd)*(5)	Mar 31, 2019	Nov 16, 2018	1 SGD = ₹51.04	13	93	201	95	–	139	10	(6)	16	60.00

Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary	Financial period ended	Date of acquisition	Exchange rate / reporting currency	Share capital	Reserves and surplus	Total assets	Total liabilities (excluding share capital and reserves and surplus)	Investments	Turnover[1] (Includes inter-company transactions)	Profit / (Loss) before taxation[1]	Provision for taxation[1]	Profit / (Loss) after taxation[1]	% of shareholding
16	Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o[2]	Mar 31, 2019	NA	1 CZK = ₹ 3.01	3	65	108	40	10	123	5	1	4	99.98
17	Infosys Management Consulting Pty. Limited[3]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 AUD = ₹ 49.28	17	(1)	31	15	–	116	9	3	6	100.00
18	Infosys Consulting Sp. Z o.o.[3]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 PLN = ₹ 18.56	2	11	39	26	–	115	8	4	4	100.00
19	Panaya Inc.	Dec 31, 2018	Mar 5, 2015	1 USD = ₹ 69.78	–	376	622	246	–	113	3	(1)	4	100.00
20	Infosys Consulting (Shanghai) Co Ltd *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd.)*[3]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 RMB = ₹ 10.16	43	(212)	33	202	–	105	(57)	(1)	(56)	100.00
21	Infosys Consulting Ltda.[6]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 BRL = ₹ 17.99	137	(241)	98	202	–	103	(53)	(1)	(52)	99.99
22	Kallidus Inc.	Dec 31, 2018	Jun 2, 2015	1 USD = ₹ 69.78	15	(15)	110	110	–	102	(119)	(34)	(85)	100.00
23	Infosys Middle East FZ LLC[7]	Dec 31, 2018	Jan 1, 2018	1 AED = ₹ 19.00	1	(24)	24	47	–	93	(22)	–	(22)	100.00
24	Brilliant Basics Limited[8]	Mar 31, 2019	NA	1 GBP = ₹ 90.53	–	(2)	19	21	–	90	1	(2)	3	100.00
25	WongDoody, Inc.[9]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 USD = ₹ 69.78	1	204	238	33	–	86	29	–	29	100.00
26	Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 SGD = ₹ 51.25	52	(57)	527	532	–	80	–	1	(1)	100.00
27	Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 SEK = ₹ 7.81	2	22	40	16	–	65	(1)	–	(1)	100.00
28	Infy Consulting B.V.[3]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 EUR = ₹ 79.99	1	14	25	10	–	56	9	3	6	100.00
29	Skava Systems Private Limited	Mar 31, 2019	Jun 2, 2015	INR	–	47	57	10	5	54	9	–	9	100.00
30	Fluido Oy[7]	Dec 31, 2018	Oct 11, 2018	1 EUR = ₹ 79.99	5	29	86	52	–	53	5	1	4	100.00
31	S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L.[10]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 RON = ₹ 17.16	17	5	26	4	–	34	2	–	2	100.00
32	Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV[11]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 EUR = ₹ 79.99	3	(25)	15	37	–	33	3	–	3	99.90

Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary	Financial period ended	Date of acquisition	Exchange rate / reporting currency	Share capital	Reserves and surplus	Total assets	Total liabilities (excluding share capital and reserves and surplus)	Investments	Turnover[1] (Includes inter-company transactions)	Profit / (Loss) before taxation[1]	Provision for taxation[1]	Profit / (Loss) after taxation[1]	% of shareholding
33	WDW Communications, Inc[9]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 USD = ₹69.78	–	(149)	13	162	–	29	(11)	–	(11)	100.00
34	Panaya GmbH[4]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 EUR = ₹79.99	–	(2)	70	72	–	24	–	–	–	100.00
35	Infosys Consulting SAS[3]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 EUR = ₹79.99	29	(21)	12	4	–	20	1	–	1	100.00
36	Infosys Consulting S.R.L.[3]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 ARS = ₹1.85	7	(11)	12	16	–	18	(4)	1	(5)	100.00
37	Fluido Sweden AB (Extero)[12]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 SEK = ₹7.81	2	(2)	31	31	–	17	(3)	(1)	(2)	100.00
38	Infosys BPO Americas LLC[2]	Mar 31, 2019	NA	1 USD = ₹69.16	20	(10)	18	8	–	10	(2)	–	(2)	99.98
39	Fluido Denmark A/S[12]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 DKK = ₹10.71	3	(7)	11	15	–	9	(1)	–	(1)	100.00
40	Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda[3]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 EUR = ₹79.99	11	(7)	9	5	–	6	1	–	1	100.00
41	Fluido Norway A/S[12]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 NOK = ₹8.04	–	(7)	10	17	–	5	(10)	–	(10)	100.00
42	Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC[8]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 AED = ₹19.00	–	1	4	3	–	4	1	–	1	100.00
43	Infosys Chile SpA	Dec 31, 2018	Nov 20, 2017	1 CLP = ₹0.10	7	(1)	7	1	–	3	(1)	–	(1)	100.00
44	Infosys Consulting s.r.o.[3]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 CZK = ₹3.10	–	1	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	100.00
45	Fluido Slovakia s.r.o[12]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 EUR = ₹79.99	1	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	100.00
46	Fluido Newco AB[12]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 SEK = ₹7.81	–	(1)	–	1	–	–	(1)	–	(1)	100.00
47	WongDoody Holding Company Inc	Dec 31, 2018	May 22, 2018	1 USD = ₹69.78	1	(2)	76	77	–	–	–	2	(2)	100.00
48	Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited[13]	Mar 31, 2019	Jan, 2004	1 AUD = ₹49.02	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.00
49	Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited	Mar 31, 2019	Sep 8, 2017	1 GBP = ₹90.53	–	12	27	15	–	–	(1)	–	(1)	100.00
50	Infosys Americas Inc.	Mar 31, 2019	NA	1 USD = ₹69.16	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.00

Sl. No.	Name of the subsidiary	Financial period ended	Date of acquisition	Exchange rate / reporting currency	Share capital	Reserves and surplus	Total assets	Total liabilities (excluding share capital and reserves and surplus)	Investments	Turnover[1] (Includes inter-company transactions)	Profit / (Loss) before taxation[1]	Provision for taxation[1]	Profit / (Loss) after taxation[1]	% of shareholding
51	Infosys Luxembourg S.à.r.l	Mar 31, 2019	Aug 6, 2018	1 EUR = ₹77.67	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.00
52	Panaya Japan Co. Ltd.[4][13]	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 JPY = ₹0.6343	–	(2)	16	18	–	–	–	–	–	100.00
53	Infosys Nova Holdings LLC.	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 USD = ₹69.78	93	(93)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.00
54	Infosys Consulting Holding AG	Dec 31, 2018	Oct 22, 2012	1 CHF = ₹70.95	162	85	392	145	–	–	30	–	30	100.00
55	Infosys Austria GmbH *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH)*	Dec 31, 2018	NA	1 EUR = ₹79.99	1	(1)	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	100.00
56	Infosys Arabia Limited[14]	Dec 31, 2018	Mar 18, 2018	1 SAR = ₹18.60	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	70.00

(1) Converted at monthly average exchange rates
(2) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited
(3) Wholly-owned subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG
(4) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Panaya Inc.
(5) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.
(6) During fiscal 2019, the holding company of Infosys Consulting Ltda. changed from Infosys Consulting Holding AG to Infosys Limited
(7) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.
(8) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited
(9) Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody Holding Company Inc
(10) During fiscal 2019, the holding company of S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L. changed from Infosys Consulting Holding AG to Infosys Limited
(11) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG
(12) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Fluido Oy
(13) Under liquidation
(14) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Limited

Notes:

1. Investments exclude investments in subsidiaries
2. Proposed dividend from any of the subsidiaries is nil
3. Lodestone Management Consultants Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG, has been liquidated effective May 4, 2018.
4. Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd., has been incorporated effective December 19, 2018, and is yet to commence operations.
5. Infosys CIS LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited has been incorporated on November 29, 2018, and is yet to commence operations.
6. Infosys Canada Public Services Inc, incorporated effective November 27, 2018, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Public Services, Inc., and is yet to commence operations.
7. Reserves and surplus includes other comprehensive income and securities premium.

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*
D. Sundaram *Director*	Nilanjan Roy *Chief Financial Officer*	A.G.S. Manikantha *Company Secretary*

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

Annexure 2 – Particulars of contracts / arrangements made with related parties

[Pursuant to Clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 – AOC-2]

This Form pertains to the disclosure of particulars of contracts / arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

As per Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, whenever a company avails or renders any service directly or through agents amounting to 10% or more of the turnover of the company or ₹ 50 crore, whichever is lower, prior approval of the shareholders is required. However, shareholders' approval for such transactions need not be sought if the transactions are between the holding company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries whose accounts are consolidated with the holding company and placed for shareholders' approval.

Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis

There were no contracts or arrangements or transactions entered into during the year ended March 31, 2019, which were not at arm's length basis.

Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

The details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Duration of contract	Salient terms[1]	Amount (in ₹ crore)
Nature of contract				
Investment in equity instruments				
Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda.	Subsidiary	Not applicable	Not applicable	127
WongDoody Holding Company Inc	Subsidiary	Not applicable	Not applicable	261
				388
Purchase of services				
Infy Consulting Company Limited	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2017 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	857
Infosys BPM Limited	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2012 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	655
Infosys Management Consulting Pty. Limited	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2017 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	94
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2011 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	85
Panaya Ltd.	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2015 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	94
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited	Subsidiary	May 1, 2017 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	74
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2018 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	52
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V.	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2011 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	71
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2014 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	39
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2012 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	7
Kallidus Inc.	Subsidiary	Jul 1, 2015 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	51
Brilliant Basics Limited	Subsidiary	Sep 1, 2017 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	74
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC	Subsidiary	Jan 1, 2018 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	95
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2012 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	56
Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda.	Subsidiary	Sep 1, 2009 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	13
				2,317

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Duration of contract	Salient terms[1]	Amount (in ₹ crore)
Purchase of shared services including facilities and personnel				
Infosys BPM Limited	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2014 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	3
Brilliant Basics Limited	Subsidiary	Mar 1, 2018 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	7
				10
Sale of services				
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2013 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	766
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	Subsidiary	Jul 1, 2014 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	469
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2013 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	238
Infosys BPM Limited	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2012 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	101
Infy Consulting Company Limited	Subsidiary	Nov 1, 2012 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	54
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2013 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	31
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V.	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2013 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	20
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2015 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	3
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited	Subsidiary	May 1, 2017 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	8
Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda.	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2013 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	6
				1,696
Sale of shared services including facilities and personnel				
Infosys BPM Limited	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2014 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	27
Panaya Ltd.	Subsidiary	Apr 1, 2016 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	45
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	Subsidiary	Jul 1, 2014 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	36
				108

(1) Appropriate approvals have been taken for related party transactions. Advances paid have been adjusted against billings, wherever applicable.

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Sd/-

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

Annexure 3 – Particulars of employees

We are a leading provider of consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services. We enable clients across 46 countries to outperform their competition and stay ahead of the innovation curve. The remuneration and perquisites provided to our employees, including that of the Management, are on par with industry benchmarks. The nomination and remuneration committee continuously reviews the compensation of our CEO, COO and other Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) to align both the short-term and long-term business objectives of the Company and to link compensation with the achievement of goals.

The details of remuneration to directors, KMP and other employees are in compliance with Rule 5 of Chapter XIII, the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. In accordance with the requirements, tables 3(a) and 3(b) include the perquisite value of stock incentives at the time of their exercise and do not include the value of the stock incentives at the time of grant.

Significant part of the increase in remuneration for the below-mentioned directors, KMP and other employees in fiscal 2019 as compared to fiscal 2018 is on account of increase in perquisite value of stock incentives previously granted and exercised during the year.

Information as per Rule 5 of Chapter XIII, the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

3(a) Remuneration details of directors and KMP

Name	Director Identification Number (DIN)	Title	% increase of remuneration in fiscal 2019 as compared to fiscal 2018[1]	Ratio of remuneration to MRE[1]	No. of RSUs granted in fiscal 2019
Nandan M. Nilekani[2]	00041245	Non-executive and Non-independent Chairman	–	–	–
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	00347229	Lead Independent Director	4	17	–
Roopa Kudva	00001766	Independent Director	6	17	–
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	05229262	Independent Director	13	24	–
D.N. Prahlad	00504146	Independent Director	1	15	–
D. Sundaram[3]	00016304	Independent Director	NA	17	–
Michael Gibbs[4]	08177291	Independent Director	NA	NA	–
Salil Parekh[5]	01876159	Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director	NA	396	2,60,130
U.B. Pravin Rao[6]	06782450	Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director	[6] 10	145	68,250
Nilanjan Roy[7]	NA	Chief Financial Officer	NA	NA	–
A.G.S. Manikantha	NA	Company Secretary	[8] 38	13	4,000

MRE – Median Remuneration of Employees

Notes: The remuneration details in the above table pertains to directors and KMP as required under the Companies Act, 2013.
The details in the above table are on accrual basis.
The % increase of remuneration is provided only for those directors and KMP who have drawn remuneration from the Company for the full fiscal 2019 and full fiscal 2018. The ratio of remuneration to MRE is provided only for those directors and KMP who have drawn remuneration from the Company for the full fiscal 2019

(1) Remuneration to KMP includes fixed pay, variable pay, retiral benefits and the perquisite value of stock incentives exercised during the period, determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the value of stock incentives granted during the period is not included. The number of stock incentives granted in fiscal 2019 is mentioned in the above table. Independent directors are not entitled to any stock incentives.

(2) Nandan M. Nilekani voluntarily chose not to receive any remuneration for his services rendered to the Company

(3) D. Sundaram was appointed effective July 14, 2017

(4) Michael Gibbs was appointed effective July 13, 2018.

(5) a) Appointed as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director effective January 2, 2018
b) There has been no change in the annual compensation in fiscal 2019 as compared to fiscal 2018. Remuneration includes ₹7.64 crore on account of exercise of 1,03,604 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) during fiscal 2019

c) On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, under the 2015 Plan, the Board granted 2,17,200 performance-based RSUs (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) with an effective date of May 2, 2018.

d) On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, under the 2015 Plan, the Board approved the grant of annual time-based RSUs for fiscal 2019 of 42,930 RSUs. The grants were made effective February 1, 2019.

e) The Board, on April 12, 2019, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved the performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹13 crore for the financial year 2020 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the current employment agreement. The RSUs will be granted effective May 2, 2019 and the number of RSUs will be calculated based on the market price at the close of trading on May 2, 2019.

(6) a) There has been no change in the annual compensation in fiscal 2019 as compared to fiscal 2018. The increase in remuneration is on account of inclusion of ₹0.81 crore pertaining to exercise of 6,812 RSUs (not adjusted for bonus issue) during fiscal 2019.

b) On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, under the 2015 Plan, the Board approved grant of 68,250 RSUs based on his performance in fiscal 2018. The grants were made effective February 1, 2019

(7) a) Appointed as Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019; hence, remuneration for fiscal 2019 is from March 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019.

b) The Board, on April 12, 2019, under the 2015 Plan, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved the grant of annual time-based RSUs of fair value ₹1.75 crore, in accordance with his employment agreement. The committee also approved an annual performance-based RSUs of fair value ₹0.75 crore in accordance with his employment agreement. The RSUs will be granted effective May 2, 2019 and the number of RSUs will be calculated based on the market price at the close of trading on May 2, 2019.

(8) Remuneration includes ₹0.11 crore on account of exercise of 1,500 RSUs during fiscal 2019.

* Jayesh Sanghrajka was appointed as Interim Chief Financial Officer effective November 17, 2018. He resumed his responsibilities as Deputy Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019; hence, remuneration for fiscal 2019 is from November 17, 2018 to February 28, 2019 and the same has not been included in the above table.

** M.D. Ranganath resigned as Chief Financial Officer effective November 16, 2018; hence, remuneration for fiscal 2019 is from April 1, 2018 to November 16, 2018 and the same has not been included in the above table.

*** Ravi Venkatesan (DIN 00621398) resigned as member of the Board effective May 11, 2018.

The MRE was ₹6,23,413 and ₹5,97,854 in fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2018, respectively. The increase in MRE in fiscal 2019, as compared to fiscal 2018, is 4%.

3(b) Information as per Rule 5 of Chapter XIII, the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

Top 10 employees in terms of remuneration drawn during the year

Employee name	Designation	Educational qualification	Age	Experience (in years)	Date of joining	Location	Remuneration in fiscal 2019 (in ₹)(1)	No. of RSUs granted in fiscal 2019	Previous employment and designation
Salil Parekh	CEO & MD	B.Tech, ME	54	31	Jan 2, 2018	India	(2) 24,67,21,411	2,60,130	Capgemini, Director General
Mohit Joshi	President	BA(H), MBA	44	22	Dec 7, 2000	UK	(3) 15,08,12,185	1,33,650	ABN AMRO Bank, Manager
Ravi Kumar S.	President and Deputy Chief Operating Officer	BE, PGD	47	25	Nov 8, 2002	US	(4) 13,26,27,746	1,41,500	Sapient Corporation, Director
Inderpreet Sawhney	Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer	BA LLB, LLM	54	28	Jul 3, 2017	US	(5) 10,80,58,784	43,600	Wipro, Senior Vice President and General Counsel
Scott Sorokin	Head, Global Services – Digital Experience	BS	57	33	Feb 1, 2016	US	(6) 9,22,62,618	29,150	Razorfish Global, Chief Strategy Officer
U.B. Pravin Rao	COO & WTD	BE	57	34	Aug 4, 1986	India	(7) 9,05,48,437	68,250	IISC, Trainee
Sachin Khatri	Senior Sales Manager – Financial Services, Healthcare Insurance and Life Sciences	BE, PGD	38	14	May 25, 2009	US	(8) 8,70,16,050	–	HSBC Software Development India Private Limited, Senior Software Engineer
M.D. Ranganath(9)	Chief Financial Officer	BE, PGDM, M.Tech	57	30	Dec 4, 2000	US	7,36,41,288	–	Surya Software Systems Private Limited, Director
Stewart Nelson	Group Manager – Client Services	BBA	49	20	Oct 25, 2017	US	6,84,88,016	–	Noah Consulting, Director
Shannon Tassin	Partner – Business Consulting	BS	47	26	Oct 25, 2017	US	6,80,98,709	–	Noah Consulting, Director

Notes: The details in the above table are on accrual basis for better comparability with the KMP remuneration disclosures included in other sections of this Annual Report.

The aforementioned employees have / had permanent employment contracts with the Company

Employees mentioned above are neither relatives of any directors of the Company, nor hold 2% or more of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as per Clause (iii) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

For employees based overseas, average exchange rates have been used for conversion to INR.

(1) Includes fixed pay, variable pay, retiral benefits and the perquisite value of stock incentives exercised during the period, determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the value of stock incentives granted during the period is not included. The number of stock incentives granted in fiscal 2019 is included in the table above.

(2) Remuneration includes ₹7.64 crore on account of the exercise of 1,03,604 RSUs during fiscal 2019.

(3) Remuneration includes ₹4.23 crore on account of exercise of 59,600 RSUs during fiscal 2019.

(4) Remuneration includes ₹4.96 crore on account of exercise of 59,600 RSUs and 56,376 ESOPs during fiscal 2019.

(5) Remuneration includes ₹ 4.11 crore on account of exercise of 28,082 RSUs (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) during fiscal 2019.

(6) Remuneration includes ₹0.66 crore on account of exercise of 8,950 RSUs during fiscal 2019.

(7) Remuneration includes ₹0.81 crore on account of exercise of 6,812 RSUs (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) during fiscal 2019.

(8) Remuneration includes ₹0.02 crore on account of exercise of 125 RSUs (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) during fiscal 2019.

(9) Resigned as Chief Financial Officer effective November 16, 2018. Remuneration for the period April 1, 2018 to November 16, 2018 includes ₹1.55 crore on account of exercise of 15,326 RSUs and 32,000 ESOPs. All the unvested outstanding RSUs and ESOPs were forfeited on resignation.

Annexure 4 – Independent Auditors' certificate on corporate governance

To

The Members of Infosys Limited

1. We, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, the Statutory Auditors of Infosys Limited ("the Company"), have examined the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance by the Company, for the year ended on 31 March 2019, as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and para C and D of Schedule V of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended ("SEBI Listing Regulations").

Managements' Responsibility

2. The compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control and procedures to ensure the compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance stipulated in the SEBI Listing Regulations.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is limited to examining the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company for ensuring compliance with the conditions of the Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company.
4. We have examined the books of account and other relevant records and documents maintained by the Company for the purposes of providing reasonable assurance on the compliance with Corporate Governance requirements by the Company.
5. We have carried out an examination of the relevant records of the Company in accordance with the Guidance Note on Certification of Corporate Governance issued by the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India (the ICAI), the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, in so far as applicable for the purpose of this certificate and as per the Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes issued by the ICAI which requires that we comply with the ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI.
6. We have complied with the relevant applicable requirements of the Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements.

Opinion

7. Based on our examination of the relevant records and according to the information and explanations provided to us and the representation provided by the Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of regulation 46(2) and para C and D of Schedule V of the SEBI Listing Regulations during the year ended March 31, 2019.
8. We state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

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

Sd/-

Gurvinder Singh
Partner
Membership number : 110128
UDIN : 19110128AAAAAW8650

Bengaluru
May 13, 2019

Annexure 5 – Secretarial audit report for the financial year ended March 31, 2019

[Pursuant to Section 204 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 24A of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended]

To,
The Members,
Infosys Limited,
Electronics City, Hosur Road
Bengaluru 560100
Karnataka, India

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by INFOSYS LIMITED (hereinafter called the Company). Secretarial audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2019 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2019 and made available to me, according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the rules made thereunder;

ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (SCRA) and the rules made thereunder;

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder;

iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment and Overseas Direct Investment;

v. The following regulations and guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("the SEBI Act"):-

   (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;

   (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;

   (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018.

   (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;

   (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;

   (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

   (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 2018 and

vi. Other laws applicable specifically to the Company, namely:

   (a) The Information Technology Act, 2000 and the rules made thereunder;

   (b) The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and the rules made thereunder;

   (c) Software Technology Parks of India rules and regulations;

   (d) The Indian Copyright Act, 1957;

   (e) The Patents Act, 1970; and

   (f) The Trade Marks Act, 1999.

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

I report that, during the year under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines and Standards mentioned above.

I further report that during the year under review, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has passed a Settlement Order on February 15, 2019 vide its Order No SO/EFD-2/SD/264/FEB/2019 on payment of a sum of ₹34,35,000 towards the settlement charges by the Company, in respect of the settlement application filed by the Company with SEBI pursuant to Regulation 3 read with Schedule II (1)(12) of the SEBI (Settlement of Administrative and Civil Proceedings) Regulations, 2014 in response to the Notice of Settlement for Approved Enforcement Action issued by the SEBI, vide its letter No. EFD/DRA/-111/MC/AA 28543/1/2017 dated November 17, 2017 with regard to certain alleged non-compliances / violations by the Company of provisions of Securities Laws (namely, SEBI Act, 1992, Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Listing Agreements) pertaining to matters relating to the severance payment to the former Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Rajiv Bansal in 2015.

I further report that, there were no events / actions in pursuance of :

a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; and
b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009

requiring compliance thereof by the Company during the audit period.

I further report that, the compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws such as direct and indirect tax laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts have not been reviewed in this audit since the same have been subject to review by the statutory financial auditors, tax auditors, and other designated professionals.

I further report that, the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule Board meetings, the agenda and detailed notes on agenda are sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

As per the minutes of the meetings duly recorded and signed by the Chairman, the decisions of the Board were unanimous and no dissenting views have been recorded.

I further report that, based on the information provided and the representation made by the Company and also on the review of the compliance certificates / reports taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, in my opinion there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I report further that, during the audit period :

a) the Company has issued and allotted 218,41,91,490 equity shares of ₹ 5/- each as bonus shares in the ratio of one equity share for every equity share held by the members;
b) the Company has announced on March 18, 2019 a buyback of shares aggregating ₹ 8,260 crore representing 14.54 per cent of aggregate paid up capital and free reserves of the Company as on December 31, 2018, at a price not exceeding ₹ 800 per equity share of ₹ 5/- each from the open market through Indian stock exchanges. The indicative maximum number of shares which may be bought back are 10,32,50,000 equity shares of ₹ 5/- each. The buyback closes on September 19, 2019 or earlier when all shares are bought back by deploying the entire amount allocated. Pursuant to the offer, the Company has bought back and extinguished 1,26,52,000 equity shares and 71,98,000 equity shares respectively till March 31, 2019;

and except the above there were no other specific events / actions in pursuance of the above-referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, etc. having a major bearing on the Company's affairs.

Sd/-
P.G. Hegde
Hegde & Hegde
Company Secretaries

Bengaluru
April 10, 2019

FCS :1325 / C.P.No : 640

Annexure 6 – Extract of annual return

Form No. MGT-9

[Pursuant to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. Registration and other details

Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the company	L85110KA1981PLC013115
Registration date	July 02, 1981
Name of the company	Infosys Limited
Category / sub-category of the company	Company limited by shares Public non-government company
Address of the registered office and contact details	Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 100, Karnataka, India Tel : 91 80 2852 0261 Fax : 91 80 2852 0362 Email : investors@infosys.com website : www.infosys.com
Listed company (Yes / No)	Yes
Name, address and contact details of Registrar and transfer agent	**Karvy Fintech Private Limited** Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No. 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad – 500 032 **Contact person** Shobha Anand *Deputy General Manager* Tel : 91 40 6716 1559 Email : shobha.anand@karvy.com

II. Principal business activities of the Company

Name and description of main products / services	NIC code of the product / service	% to total turnover of the Company
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	620	100

III. Particulars of holding and subsidiary companies

Name of the parties	Country	CIN / GLN	Holding / Subsidiary	% holding as at March 31, 2019
Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC	Dubai		Subsidiary	100
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited	UK		Subsidiary	100
Brilliant Basics Limited	UK		Subsidiary	100
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	India	U72200KA2014PLC073660	Subsidiary	100
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o	Czech Republic		Subsidiary	99.98
Infosys Americas Inc.	US		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Arabia Limited	Saudi Arabia		Subsidiary	70
Infosys BPM Limited *(formerly Infosys BPO Limited)*	India	U72200KA2002PLC030310	Subsidiary	99.98
Infosys BPO Americas LLC	US		Subsidiary	99.98
Infosys Chile SpA	Chile		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV	Belgium		Subsidiary	99.90
Infosys Consulting AG	Switzerland		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Consulting GmbH	Germany		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	Switzerland		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	Brazil		Subsidiary	99.99
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	Singapore		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	Argentina		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Consulting s.r.o.	Czech Republic		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Consulting SAS	France		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Consulting Sp. z o.o.	Poland		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Management Consulting Pty. Limited	Australia		Subsidiary	100
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	US		Subsidiary	99.98
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC	Dubai		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC	US		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Poland Sp. Z o.o	Poland		Subsidiary	99.98
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	US		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited	Australia		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	China		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited	China		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB	Sweden		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C.V.	Mexico		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil		Subsidiary	100
Infy Consulting B.V.	The Netherlands		Subsidiary	100
Infy Consulting Company Limited	UK		Subsidiary	100
Kallidus Inc.	US		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Consulting (Shanghai) Co Ltd *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd)*	China		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Austria GmbH *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH)*	Austria		Subsidiary	100

Name of the parties	Country	CIN / GLN	Holding / Subsidiary	% holding as at March 31, 2019
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda	Portugal		Subsidiary	100
Panaya GmbH	Germany		Subsidiary	100
Panaya Inc.	US		Subsidiary	100
Panaya Japan Co. Ltd.	Japan		Subsidiary	100
Panaya Ltd.	Israel		Subsidiary	100
Portland Group Pty. Limited	Australia		Subsidiary	99.98
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	Romania		Subsidiary	100
Skava Systems Private Limited	India	U72200TZ2003PTC010618	Subsidiary	100
WongDoody Holding Company Inc[(1)]	US		Subsidiary	100
WongDoody, Inc.[(2)]	US		Subsidiary	100
WDW Communications, Inc[(2)]	US		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Luxembourg S.à r.l. [(3)]	Luxembourg		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd (*formerly Trusted Source Pte. Ltd*)[(4)]	Singapore		Subsidiary	60
Fluido Oy[(5)]	Finland		Subsidiary	100
Infosys South Africa Pty Ltd[(6)]	South Africa		Subsidiary	100
Infosys CIS LLC[(7)]	Russia		Subsidiary	100
Infosys Canada Public Services Inc[(8)]	Canada		Subsidiary	100
Fluido Sweden AB (Extero)[(9)]	Sweden		Subsidiary	100
Fluido Norway A/S[(9)]	Norway		Subsidiary	100
Fluido Denmark A/S[(9)]	Denmark		Subsidiary	100
Fluido Slovakia s.r.o[(9)]	Slovakia		Subsidiary	100
Fluido Newco AB[(9)]	Sweden		Subsidiary	100

(1) Acquired on May 22, 2018.

(2) Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody Holding Company Inc

(3) Incorporated on August 6, 2018

(4) Became a majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. effective November 16, 2018

(5) Acquired on October 11, 2018

(6) Incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. effective December 19, 2018 and is yet to commence operations.

(7) Incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited effective November 29, 2018 and is yet to commence operations.

(8) Incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Public Services Inc effective November 27, 2018 and is yet to commence operations.

(9) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Fluido Oy.

Notes: 1. All the above subsidiaries are as per Section 2(87).

2. Lodestone Management Consultants Inc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG, has been liquidated effective May 4, 2018.

IV. Shareholding pattern (Equity share capital break-up as a percentage of total equity)

(i) Category-wise shareholding

Category code	Category of shareholder	No. of shares held at the beginning of the year – Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	No. of shares held at the end of the year – Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	% change during the year
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)
(A)	Promoter and promoter group									
(1)	Indian									
(a)	Individual / HUF	28,17,02,889	–	28,17,02,889	12.90	56,01,82,338		56,01,82,338	12.84	(0.06)
(b)	Central government	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(c)	State government(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(d)	Bodies corporate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(e)	Banks / Financial institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(f)	Any other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sub-total A(1)	28,17,02,889	–	28,17,02,889	12.90	56,01,82,338	–	56,01,82,338	12.84	(0.06)
(2)	Foreign									
	Sub-total A(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total shareholding of promoters A=A(1)+A(2)	28,17,02,889	–	28,17,02,889	12.90	56,01,82,338	–	56,01,82,338	12.84	(0.06)
(B)	Public shareholding									
(1)	Institutions									
(a)	Mutual funds	23,14,84,277	–	23,14,84,277	10.60	58,47,82,249	–	58,47,82,249	13.41	2.81
(b)	Banks / Financial institutions	20,81,097	–	20,81,097	0.10	50,89,284	–	50,89,284	0.12	0.02
(c)	Central government	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(d)	State government(s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(e)	Venture capital funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(f)	Insurance companies	23,38,29,498		23,38,29,498	10.71	40,10,62,150		40,10,62,150	9.20	(1.51)
(g)	Foreign institutional investors / Foreign portfolio investors	76,97,47,301	12,800	76,97,60,101	35.24	148,45,62,891	25,600	148,45,88,491	34.04	(1.20)
(h)	Foreign venture capital funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(i)	Any other									
	(i) Alternate Investment Funds	31,79,915	–	31,79,915	0.15	68,67,534	–	68,67,534	0.16	0.01
	Sub-total B(1)	124,03,22,088	12,800	124,03,34,888	56.80	248,23,64,108	25,600	248,23,89,708	56.93	0.13
(2)	Non-institutions									
(a)	Bodies corporate / Overseas corporate bodies	4,27,41,828	48,000	4,27,89,828	1.96	7,76,58,023	64,000	7,77,22,023	1.78	(0.18)
(b)	Individuals									
	(i) Individuals holding nominal share capital up to ₹1 lakh	11,08,30,333	7,06,992	11,15,37,325	5.11	19,46,73,230	5,76,699	19,52,49,929	4.47	(0.64)
	(ii) Individuals holding nominal share capital in excess of ₹1 lakh	8,99,42,449	31,82,345	9,31,24,794	4.26	21,42,50,837	56,26,546	21,98,77,383	5.04	0.78
(c)	Any other									
	(i) Foreign bodies – DR	1,03,381	–	1,03,381	–	7,86,762	–	7,86,762	0.02	0.02
	(ii) Non-banking financial companies	49,566	–	49,566	–	12,51,559	–	12,51,559	0.03	0.03
	(iii) NRI	1,21,36,631	6,410	1,21,43,041	0.56	2,60,49,655	12,870	2,60,62,525	0.60	0.04
	(iv) Trusts[1]	2,23,17,452	–	2,23,17,452	1.02	5,16,76,881	–	5,16,76,881	1.18	0.16
	(v) IEPF	1,05,234	–	1,05,234	–	2,76,719	–	2,76,719	–	–
	(vi) Qualified Institutional Buyer	–	–	–	–	2,969	–	2,969	–	–

Category code	Category of shareholder	No. of shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of shares held at the end of the year				% change during the year
		Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of total shares	
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	(VIII)	(IX)	(X)	(XI)
	Sub-total B(2)	27,82,26,874	39,43,747	28,21,70,621	12.91	56,66,26,635	62,80,115	57,29,06,750	13.12	0.21
Total public shareholding total B=B(1)+B(2)		151,85,48,962	39,56,547	152,25,05,509	69.71	304,89,90,743	63,05,715	305,52,96,458	70.05	0.34
Total (A+B)		180,02,51,851	39,56,547	180,42,08,398	82.61	360,91,73,081	63,05,715	361,54,78,796	82.89	0.28
(C)	Shares held by custodians for ADRs	37,99,05,859	–	37,99,05,859	17.39	74,62,54,648		74,62,54,648	17.11	(0.28)
Grand total (A+B+C)		218,01,57,710	39,56,547	218,41,14,257	100.00	435,54,27,729	63,05,715	436,17,33,444	100.00	–

(1) Includes 1,07,01,956 shares as of March 31, 2018 and 2,01,24,982 shares as of March 31, 2019, held by Infosys Employee Benefits Trust as per SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 and 1,00,000 shares as of March 31, 2018 and 2,00,000 shares as of March 31, 2019, held by Infosys Employee Benefits Trust for welfare activities of employees. This is a non-promoter, non-public shareholding.

Note : The total number of shares has increased due to issuance of bonus shares in September 2018 in the ratio of 1:1.

(ii)(a) Shareholding of promoters

Name of the shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[1]	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[2]	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	
Sudha Gopalakrishnan	4,76,78,500	2.18	–	9,53,57,000	2.19	–	0.01
Rohan Murty	3,04,06,446	1.39	–	6,08,12,892	1.39	–	–
S. Gopalakrishnan	2,09,26,904	0.96	–	4,18,53,808	0.96	–	–
Nandan M. Nilekani	2,03,91,581	0.93	–	4,07,83,162	0.94	–	0.01
Akshata Murty	1,94,78,548	0.89	–	3,89,57,096	0.89	–	–
Asha Dinesh	1,92,89,652	0.88	–	3,85,79,304	0.88	–	–
Sudha N. Murty	1,72,75,313	0.79	–	3,45,50,626	0.79	–	–
Rohini Nilekani	1,71,67,546	0.79	–	3,43,35,092	0.79	–	–
Dinesh Krishnaswamy	1,62,39,795	0.74	–	3,24,79,590	0.74	–	–
Shreyas Shibulal	1,40,24,675	0.64	–	2,80,49,350	0.64	–	–
Shruti Shibulal	13,68,769	0.06	–	27,37,538	0.06	–	–
S.D. Shibulal	8,82,884	0.04	–	17,65,768	0.04	–	–
N.R. Narayana Murthy	83,22,819	0.38	–	1,66,45,638	0.38	–	–
Nihar Nilekani	63,38,876	0.29	–	1,26,77,752	0.29	–	–
Janhavi Nilekani	63,32,581	0.29	–	1,26,65,162	0.29	–	–
Kumari Shibulal	52,48,965	0.24	–	1,04,97,930	0.24	–	–
Divya Dinesh	38,23,342	0.18	–	76,46,684	0.18	–	–
Deeksha Dinesh	38,23,342	0.18	–	76,46,684	0.18	–	–
Meghana Gopalakrishnan	24,17,464	0.11	–	48,34,928	0.11	–	–

(ii)(b) Shareholding of promoter group

Name of the shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in shareholding during the year
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[1]	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[2]	% of shares pledged / encumbered to total shares	
Gaurav Manchanda	85,73,973	0.39	–	1,55,36,226	0.36	–	(0.03)
Milan Shibulal Manchanda	77,17,934	0.35	–	1,54,35,868	0.35	–	–
Bhairavi Madhusudhan	39,72,980	0.18	–	63,34,240	0.15	–	(0.03)

Note : The total number of shares has increased due to issuance of bonus shares in September 2018 in the ratio of 1:1.

(1) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (218,41,14,257 shares) as at the beginning of the year (2) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (436,17,33,444 shares) as at the end of the year

(iii) Change in promoters' shareholding

Name of the shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company (1)	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company (2)
Sudha Gopalakrishnan				
At the beginning of the year	4,76,78,500	2.18		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	4,76,78,500		9,53,57,000	2.19
At the end of the year			9,53,57,000	2.19
Rohan Murty				
At the beginning of the year	3,04,06,446	1.39		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	3,04,06,446		6,08,12,892	1.39
At the end of the year			6,08,12,892	1.39
S. Gopalakrishnan				
At the beginning of the year	2,09,26,904	0.96		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,09,26,904		4,18,53,808	0.96
At the end of the year			4,18,53,808	0.96
Nandan M. Nilekani				
At the beginning of the year	2,03,91,581	0.93		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,03,91,581		4,07,83,162	0.94
At the end of the year			4,07,83,162	0.94
Akshata Murty				
At the beginning of the year	1,94,78,548	0.89		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	1,94,78,548		3,89,57,096	0.89
At the end of the year			3,89,57,096	0.89
Asha Dinesh				
At the beginning of the year	1,92,89,652	0.88		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	1,92,89,652		3,85,79,304	0.88
At the end of the year			3,85,79,304	0.88
Sudha N. Murty				
At the beginning of the year	1,72,75,313	0.79		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	1,72,75,313		3,45,50,626	0.79
At the end of the year			3,45,50,626	0.79
Rohini Nilekani				
At the beginning of the year	1,71,67,546	0.79		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	1,71,67,546		3,43,35,092	0.79
At the end of the year			3,43,35,092	0.79
Dinesh Krishnaswamy				
At the beginning of the year	1,62,39,795	0.74		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	1,62,39,795		3,24,79,590	0.74
At the end of the year			3,24,79,590	0.74
Shreyas Shibulal				
At the beginning of the year	1,40,24,675	0.64		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	1,40,24,675		2,80,49,350	0.64
At the end of the year			2,80,49,350	0.64
Shruti Shibulal				
At the beginning of the year	13,68,769	0.06		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	13,68,769		27,37,538	0.06
At the end of the year			27,37,538	0.06
S.D. Shibulal				
At the beginning of the year	8,82,884	0.04		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	8,82,884		17,65,768	0.04
At the end of the year			17,65,768	0.04
N.R. Narayana Murthy				
At the beginning of the year	83,22,819	0.38		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	83,22,819		1,66,45,638	0.38
At the end of the year			1,66,45,638	0.38

Name of the shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company (1)	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company (2)
Nihar Nilekani				
At the beginning of the year	63,38,876	0.29		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	63,38,876		1,26,77,752	0.29
At the end of the year			1,26,77,752	0.29
Janhavi Nilekani				
At the beginning of the year	63,32,581	0.29		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	63,32,581		1,26,65,162	0.29
At the end of the year			1,26,65,162	0.29
Kumari Shibulal				
At the beginning of the year	52,48,965	0.24		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	52,48,965		1,04,97,930	0.24
At the end of the year			1,04,97,930	0.24
Divya Dinesh				
At the beginning of the year	38,23,342	0.18		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	38,23,342		76,46,684	0.18
At the end of the year			76,46,684	0.18
Deeksha Dinesh				
At the beginning of the year	38,23,342	0.18		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	38,23,342		76,46,684	0.18
At the end of the year			76,46,684	0.18
Meghana Gopalakrishnan				
At the beginning of the year	24,17,464	0.11		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	24,17,464		48,34,928	0.11
At the end of the year			48,34,928	0.11

Note : The total number of shares has increased due to issuance of bonus shares in September 2018 in the ratio of 1:1.

(1) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (218,41,14,257 shares) as at the beginning of the year

(2) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (436,17,33,444 shares) as at the end of the year

(iv) Change in promoter groups' shareholding

Name of the shareholder	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company (1)	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company(1)(2)
Gaurav Manchanda				
At the beginning of the year	85,73,973	0.39		
(-) Sale	(8,05,860)	(0.03)	77,68,113	0.36
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	77,68,113		1,55,36,226	0.36
At the end of the year			1,55,36,226	0.36
Milan Shibulal Manchanda				
At the beginning of the year	77,17,934	0.35		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	77,17,934		1,54,35,868	0.35
At the end of the year			1,54,35,868	0.35
Bhairavi Madhusudhan				
At the beginning of the year	39,72,980	0.18		
(-) Sale	(8,05,860)	(0.03)	31,67,120	0.15
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	31,67,120		63,34,240	0.15
At the end of the year			63,34,240	0.15

Note : The total number of shares has increased due to issuance of bonus shares in September 2018 in the ratio of 1:1.

(1) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (218,41,14,257 shares) as at the beginning of the year

(2) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (436,17,33,444 shares) as at the end of the year

(v) Shareholding of directors and key managerial personnel (KMP)

Name of the director / KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[(1)]	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[(1)(2)]
Nandan M. Nilekani – Non-executive and Non-independent Director				
At the beginning of the year	2,03,91,581	0.93		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,03,91,581		4,07,83,162	0.94
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	–	–	4,07,83,162	0.94
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	4,07,83,162	0.94
(-) Sale(s) during the year	–	–	4,07,83,162	0.94
At the end of the year			4,07,83,162	0.94
U.B. Pravin Rao – Whole-time Director[(3)]				
At the beginning of the year	5,30,036	0.02		
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	6,812	–	5,36,848	0.02
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	5,36,848		10,73,696	0.02
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	10,73,696	0.02
(-) Sale(s) during the year	–	–	10,73,696	0.02
At the end of the year			10,73,696	0.02
Salil Parekh – CEO & MD[(3)]				
At the beginning of the year	–	–		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	–		–	
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	1,03,604	–	1,03,604	–
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	1,03,604	–
(-) Sale(s) during the year	(37,834)	–	65,770	–
At the end of the year			65,770	–
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw – Independent Director				
At the beginning of the year	800	–		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	800		1,600	–
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	–	–	1,600	–
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	1,600	–
(-) Sale(s) during the year	(1,600)	–	–	–
At the end of the year			–	–
D.N. Prahlad – Independent Director				
At the beginning of the year	10,96,095	0.05		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	10,96,095		21,92,190	0.05
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	–	–	21,92,190	0.05
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	21,92,190	0.05
(-) Sale(s) during the year	–	–	21,92,190	0.05
At the end of the year			21,92,190	0.05
Jayesh Sanghrajka – KMP[(3)(6)]				
At the beginning of the year	2,229	–		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,229		4,458	–
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	4,376	–	8,834	–
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	8,834	–
(-) Sale(s) during the year	(6,000)	–	2,834	–
At the end of the year			2,834	–
A.G.S. Manikantha – KMP[(3)]				
At the beginning of the year	330	–		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	330		660	–
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	1,500	–	2,160	–
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	2,160	–
(-) Sale(s) during the year	–	–	2,160	–
At the end of the year			2,160	–
Inderpreet Sawhney – KMP[(4)]				
At the beginning of the year	–	–		
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	28,082	–	28,082	–
(-) Sale(s) during the year	(12,000)	–	16,082	–
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	16,082		32,164	–
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	32,164	–
At the end of the year			32,164	–

Name of the director / KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[(1)]	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[(1)(2)]
Krishnamurthy Shankar – KMP[(4)]				
At the beginning of the year	3,012	–		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	3,012		6,024	–
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	12,226	–	18,250	–
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	18,250	–
(-) Sale(s) during the year	(6,200)	–	12,050	–
At the end of the year			12,050	–
M.D. Ranganath – KMP[(3)(5)]				
At the beginning of the year	16,918	–		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	16,918		33,836	–
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	47,326	–	81,162	–
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	81,162	–
(-) Sale(s) during the year	(69)	–	81,093	–
At the end of the year			81,093	–
Mohit Joshi – KMP[(4)]				
At the beginning of the year	–	–		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	–		–	–
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	59,600	–	59,600	–
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	59,600	–
(-) Sale(s) during the year	(29,550)	–	30,050	–
At the end of the year			30,050	–
Ravi Kumar S. – KMP[(4)]				
At the beginning of the year	–	–		
(+) Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	–		–	–
(+) ESOPs / RSUs exercised during the year	1,15,976	–	1,15,976	–
(+) Purchase(s) during the year	–	–	1,15,976	–
(-) Sale(s) during the year	(1,15,976)	–	–	–
At the end of the year			–	–

(1) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (218,41,14,257 shares) as at the beginning of the year

(2) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (436,17,33,444 shares) as at the end of the year

(3) KMP as defined under Section 2(51) of the Companies Act, 2013

(4) KMP as defined under Ind AS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*, appointed by the Board

(5) Resigned as CFO effective November 16, 2018

(6) Appointed as Interim CFO effective November 16, 2018 and on appointment of Nilanjan Roy as CFO effective March 1, 2019, redesignated as Deputy CFO effective March 1, 2019

The following directors and KMP did not hold any shares during fiscal 2019 :

- Roopa Kudva – Independent Director
- Michael Gibbs – Independent Director
- Nilanjan Roy – Chief Financial Officer
- D. Sundaram – Independent Director
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha – Independent Director

(vi) Shareholding pattern of top 10 shareholders as of March 31, 2019

Name of the shareholder[(1)]	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[(2)]	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[(2)(3)]
Life Insurance Corporation of India				
At the beginning of the year	14,95,14,017	6.85		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	–	–	14,95,14,017	6.85
Sale(s) prior to bonus	(2,000)	–	14,95,12,017	6.85
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	14,95,12,017		29,90,24,034	6.85
Purchase(s) post bonus	–	–	29,90,24,034	6.85
Sale(s) post bonus	(4,46,91,658)	(1.02)	25,43,32,376	5.83
At the end of the year			25,43,32,376	5.83
HDFC Mutual Fund				
At the beginning of the year	6,07,33,054	2.78		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	1,26,84,114	0.58	7,34,17,168	3.36
Sale(s) prior to bonus	(1,04,70,327)	(0.48)	6,29,46,841	2.88
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	6,29,46,841		12,58,93,682	2.88

Name of the shareholder[1]	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[2]	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[2][3]
Purchase(s) post bonus	26,15,065	0.06	12,85,08,747	2.94
Sale(s) post bonus	(22,54,508)	(0.05)	12,62,54,239	2.89
At the end of the year			12,62,54,239	2.89
SBI Mutual Fund				
At the beginning of the year	3,07,49,319	1.41		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	1,37,20,843	0.63	4,44,70,162	2.04
Sale(s) prior to bonus	(41,57,986)	(0.19)	4,03,12,176	1.85
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	4,03,12,176		8,06,24,352	1.85
Purchase(s) post bonus	2,06,59,603	0.47	10,12,83,955	2.32
Sale(s) post bonus	(31,04,225)	(0.07)	9,81,79,730	2.25
At the end of the year			9,81,79,730	2.25
Government of Singapore				
At the beginning of the year	2,76,20,153	1.26		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	1,44,70,017	0.67	4,20,90,170	1.93
Sale(s) prior to bonus	(7,82,445)	(0.04)	4,13,07,725	1.89
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	4,13,07,725		8,26,15,450	1.89
Purchase(s) post bonus	88,80,449	0.20	9,14,95,899	2.09
Sale(s) post bonus	(89,30,499)	(0.20)	8,25,65,400	1.89
At the end of the year			8,25,65,400	1.89
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund				
At the beginning of the year	4,03,13,403	1.85		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	52,10,960	0.23	4,55,24,363	2.08
Sale(s) prior to bonus	(1,61,75,476)	(0.74)	2,93,48,887	1.34
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,93,48,887		5,86,97,774	1.34
Purchase(s) post bonus	3,33,87,092	0.77	9,20,84,866	2.11
Sale(s) post bonus	(1,58,03,569)	(0.36)	7,62,81,297	1.75
At the end of the year			7,62,81,297	1.75
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund, A Series of Vanguard International Equity Index Fund				
At the beginning of the year	2,97,35,160	1.36		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	–	–	2,97,35,160	1.36
Sale(s) prior to bonus	(8,33,717)	(0.04)	2,89,01,443	1.32
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,89,01,443		5,78,02,886	1.32
Purchase(s) post bonus	25,88,140	0.06	6,03,91,026	1.38
Sale(s) post bonus	(10,76,172)	(0.02)	5,93,14,854	1.36
At the end of the year			5,93,14,854	1.36
Vanguard Total International Stock Index Fund				
At the beginning of the year	2,41,45,242	1.11		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	34,17,496	0.15	2,75,62,738	1.26
Sale(s) prior to bonus	–	–	2,75,62,738	1.26
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,75,62,738		5,51,25,476	1.26
Purchase(s) post bonus	37,03,009	0.09	5,88,28,485	1.35
Sale(s) post bonus	(1,16,778)	–	5,87,11,707	1.35
At the end of the year			5,87,11,707	1.35
Abu Dhabi Investment Authority				
At the beginning of the year	2,67,37,104	1.22		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	29,76,305	0.14	2,97,13,409	1.36
Sale(s) prior to bonus	(18,31,664)	(0.08)	2,78,81,745	1.28
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,78,81,745		5,57,63,490	1.28
Purchase(s) post bonus	36,39,551	0.08	5,94,03,041	1.36
Sale(s) post bonus	(75,16,496)	(0.17)	5,18,86,545	1.19
At the end of the year			5,18,86,545	1.19
UTI Mutual Fund				
At the beginning of the year	2,03,48,923	0.93		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	33,22,312	0.15	2,36,71,235	1.08
Sale(s) prior to bonus	(28,16,748)	(0.13)	2,08,54,487	0.95
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,08,54,487		4,17,08,974	0.95
Purchase(s) post bonus	65,06,786	0.15	4,82,15,760	1.10
Sale(s) post bonus	(14,93,687)	(0.03)	4,67,22,073	1.07
At the end of the year			4,67,22,073	1.07

Name of the shareholder[1]	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative shareholding during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[2]	No. of shares	% of total shares of the Company[2][3]
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited				
At the beginning of the year	2,82,00,618	1.29		
Purchase(s) prior to bonus	41,99,250	0.19	3,23,99,868	1.48
Sale(s) prior to bonus	(72,10,065)	(0.33)	2,51,89,803	1.15
Bonus shares credited on Sep 6, 2018	2,51,89,803		5,03,79,606	1.15
Purchase(s) post bonus	1,47,52,250	0.34	6,51,31,856	1.49
Sale(s) post bonus	(1,92,33,924)	(0.44)	4,58,97,932	1.05
At the end of the year			4,58,97,932	1.05

Note : The total number of shares has increased due to issuance of bonus shares in September 2018 in the ratio of 1:1.

The date-wise increase / decrease in shareholding of the top 10 shareholders is part of *Additional Information*, available on our website, www.infosys.com

(1) Based on PAN

(2) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (218,41,14,257 shares) as at the beginning of the year

(3) Percentage calculated on the paid-up share capital (436,17,33,444 shares) as at the end of the year

V. Indebtedness

The Company has not availed any loan during the year and is a debt-free company.

VI.(a) Remuneration of Managing Director (MD), whole-time directors (WTD) and / or manager

in ₹ crore

Particulars of remuneration	Name of MD / WTD / Manager		Total amount
	Salil Parekh[2]	U.B. Pravin Rao[3]	
Gross salary			
Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	16.65	8.05	24.70
Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	–	–	–
Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	–	–	–
Stock option[1]	[2]7.64	[3]0.81	8.45
Sweat equity	–	–	–
Commission as % of profit	–	–	–
Others[4]	0.38	0.19	0.57
Total (A)	24.67	9.05	33.72
Ceiling as per the Act			2,088

Notes : The details in the above table are on accrual basis

(1) In accordance with the definition of perquisites under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the remuneration includes the value of stock incentives only on those shares that have been exercised during the period. Accordingly, the value of stock incentives granted during the period is not included. The number of stock incentives granted in fiscal 2019 is mentioned in the notes below.

(2) a) Perquisites value of stock incentives on account of exercise of 1,03,604 RSUs during fiscal 2019.

b) On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, under the 2015 Plan, the Board granted 2,17,200 performance-based Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) with an effective date of May 2, 2018.

c) On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, under the 2015 Plan, the Board approved the grant of annual time-based RSUs for fiscal 2019 of 42,930 RSUs. The grants were made effective February 1, 2019.

d) The Board, on April 12, 2019, based on the recommendations of the nominations and remuneration committee, approved the performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹13 crore for the financial year 2020 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the current employment agreement. The RSUs will be granted effective May 2, 2019 and the number of RSUs will be calculated based on the market price at the close of trading on May 2, 2019.

(3) a) Perquisites value of stock incentives on account of exercise of 6,812 RSUs (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) during fiscal 2019.

b) On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, under the 2015 Plan, the Board approved grant of 68,250 RSUs, based on his performance in fiscal 2018. The grants were made effective February 1, 2019.

(4) Includes retirals

VI. (b)Remuneration to KMP other than MD / Manager / WTD

in ₹ crore

Particulars of remuneration	Key managerial personnel		Others[2]	Total
	CFO[1]	Company Secretary		
Gross salary				
Salary as per provisions contained in Section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	8.23	0.69	26.99	35.91
Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	–	–	–	–
Profits in lieu of salary under Section 17(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	–	–	–	–
Stock option[3][4]	1.85	0.11	14.16	16.12
Sweat equity	–	–	–	–
Commission as % of profit	–	–	–	–
Others[5]	0.22	0.03	2.97	3.22
Total	10.30	0.83	44.12	55.25

Notes: The details in the above table are on accrual basis

[1] a) M.D. Ranganath resigned as Chief Financial Officer effective November 16, 2018; hence, his remuneration for fiscal 2019 is from April 1, 2018 to November 16, 2018. All the unvested outstanding RSUs and ESPOs were forfeited on resignation

b) Jayesh Sanghrajka was appointed as Interim Chief Financial Officer effective November 17, 2018. He resumed his responsibilities as Deputy Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019; hence, remuneration for fiscal 2019 is from November 17, 2018 to February 28, 2019.

c) Nilanjan Roy appointed as Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019; hence, remuneration for fiscal 2019 is from March 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019. The Board, on April 12, 2019, under the 2015 Plan, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved the grant of annual time-based RSUs of fair value ₹1.75 crore, in accordance with his employment agreement. The committee also approved an annual performance-based RSUs of fair value ₹0.75 crore in accordance with his employment agreement. The RSUs will be granted effective May 2, 2019 and the number of RSUs will be calculated based on the market price at the close of trading on May 2, 2019.

[2] The following executives were named as KMP as defined under Ind AS 24, *Related Party Disclosures*. Hence, the remuneration for these KMP for fiscal 2019 has been collectively disclosed under others

- Krishnamurthy Shankar
- Inderpreet Sawhney
- Ravi Kumar S.
- Mohit Joshi

[3] In accordance with the definition of perquisites under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the remuneration includes the value of stock incentives only on those shares that have been exercised during the period. Accordingly, the value of stock incentives granted during the period is not included.

[4] During fiscal 2019, 3,72,100 RSUs were granted under the 2015 Plan to KMP, excluding CEO and COO. [5] Includes retirals

VI.(c) Remuneration to other directors

in ₹ crore

Particulars of remuneration	Name of director								Total Amount
	Nandan M. Nilekani[1]	Ravi Venkatesan[2]	Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	Roopa Kudva	Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	D.N. Prahlad	D. Sundaram	Michael Gibbs[3]	
Independent directors									
Fee for attending Board / committee meetings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commission	–	0.14	1.04	1.03	1.50	0.96	1.04	0.75	6.46
Others, please specify	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total(1)	–	0.14	1.04	1.03	1.50	0.96	1.04	0.75	6.46
Other non-executive directors									
Fee for attending Board / committee meetings	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Commission	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Others, please specify	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total(1+2)	–	0.14	1.04	1.03	1.50	0.96	1.04	0.75	6.46
Total managerial remuneration	–	0.14	1.04	1.03	1.50	0.96	1.04	0.75	6.46
Overall ceiling as per the Act									209

Notes: The details in the above table are on accrual basis. Additionally, independent directors are also reimbursed for expenses incurred in performance of official duties.

[1] Nandan M. Nilekani voluntarily chose not to receive any remuneration for his services rendered to the Company.

[2] Resigned as Member of the Board effective May 11, 2018 [3] Appointed effective July 13, 2018

Penalties / Punishment / Compounding of Offences

The Company, its directors or other officers were not subject to penalties / punishment / compounding of offences during fiscal 2019.

Annexure 7 – Annual report on CSR activities

[Pursuant to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013]

Over the years, we have been focusing on sustainable business practices encompassing economic, environmental and social imperatives that not only cover business, but also the communities around us. Our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), thus, is not limited to philanthropy, but also includes a number of initiatives that lead to social development, conservation of natural resources using technology and other innovative means, and the reduction of our carbon footprint.

Infosys Foundation ("the Foundation"), our CSR trust, was established in 1996 with a vision to boosting our CSR initiatives. This was long before the Companies Act, 2013 mandated that a company should function through a registered trust or society for any CSR activities to be undertaken by it. The Foundation publishes a report of its yearly activities, which along with other details of the Foundation's activities, is available on https://www.infosys.com/infosys-foundation.

CSR committee

The CSR committee of the Board is responsible for overseeing the execution of the Company's CSR Policy. The CSR committee comprises three independent directors and the COO and Whole-time Director. The members of the CSR committee are :

- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, *Chairperson*
- U.B. Pravin Rao
- Roopa Kudva
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

Our objectives

Our broad objectives, as stated in our CSR Policy, include :

- Making a positive impact on society through economic development and reduction of our resource footprint.
- Taking responsibility for the actions of the Company while also encouraging a positive impact through supporting causes concerning the environment, communities and our stakeholders.

For more details on our CSR policy, visit https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/corporate-social-responsibility-policy.pdf.

Focus areas

The Foundation's focus areas are :

- Art and culture
- Destitute care
- Environmental sustainability
- Eradication of hunger and promotion of education
- Healthcare
- Rural development, rehabilitation and disaster relief

Financial details

Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made under it prescribe that every company having a net worth of ₹500 crore or more, or turnover of ₹1,000 crore or more, or a net profit of ₹5 crore or more during any financial year shall ensure that it spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its CSR Policy. The provisions pertaining to CSR as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable to Infosys Limited.

The financial details as sought by the Companies Act, 2013 for fiscal 2019 are as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Amount
Average net profit of the Company for the last three financial years	17,018
Prescribed CSR expenditure (2% of the average net profit as computed above)	
Total amount to be spent for the financial year	340.35
Amount spent	342.04
Amount unspent	–

The Foundation primarily works with non-governmental organizations as the nodal agency for implementing projects. The major projects and heads under which the outlay amount was spent in fiscal 2019 are as follows :

in ₹ crore

Theme-based CSR project / activity / beneficiary	Location of the project / program	Amount outlay (budget)	Amount spent on the projects or programs in fiscal 2019	Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period
(i) Expenditure on projects / programs through the Foundation				
Destitute care and rehabilitation				
Relief to martyrs' families	Pan-India	10.10	10.10	10.10
Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology	Bengaluru	22.00	7.93	7.93
Aiding flood relief efforts	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu	7.05	7.05	7.05
Infosys Asha Nivas – Tata Memorial Center	Mumbai	48.00	6.85	6.85
Construction of zoo protection wall	Cheruvupalli, Andhra Pradesh	16.08	4.87	4.87
Dharmashala – Kidwai	Kalaburagi, Karnataka	6.37	3.70	6.37
Rural development projects				
Road construction	Mudipu, Karnataka	28.80	5.00	22.80
Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives	Jamshedpur	5.11	2.61	5.11
Seva Bharati Purbanchal	Guwahati	3.80	2.30	3.80
Sahakara Mitra Samstha – Centre for Collective Development	Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	5.00	2.10	5.00
Advaita Ashrama	Mayavati, Uttarakhand	3.00	2.00	2.00
Kanipakam School	Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	1.56	1.29	1.56
Kalyan Ashram	Guwahati	2.00	1.00	2.00
Saraswathi Education and Welfare Trust	Bengaluru	3.00	1.00	1.00
Shishu Shiksha Samiti	Guwahati	2.00	1.00	2.00
N M Sadguru Water and Development Foundation	Jhalawar, Kota and Banswara, Rajasthan	1.62	1.00	1.62
Promoting education, enhancing vocational skills				
Infosys Science Foundation	Bengaluru	64.00	64.00	64.00
Data Security Council of India	Bengaluru	19.15	11.15	11.15
Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology	New Delhi	14.50	4.00	14.50
Aarohan Social Innovation Awards	Pan-India	3.52	3.52	3.52
International Centre for Theoretical Sciences	Bengaluru	15.70	2.15	6.85
Indian Institute of Information Technology	Dharwad, Karnataka	16.00	2.00	2.00
Ramakrishna Mission, Shivanahalli	Shivanahalli, Karnataka	6.00	1.93	1.93
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute	Pune	9.13	1.68	1.68
Library project	Krishna and Guntur districts, Andhra Pradesh	1.43	1.43	1.43
Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation	New Delhi	3.30	1.10	3.30
Protection of national heritage, restoration of historical sites, promotion of art and culture				
Vasantha Vallabha Trust	Bengaluru	9.01	7.07	9.01
Water bodies rejuvenation	Melukote, Karnataka	6.00	1.30	1.30
Promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare				
Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology	Bengaluru	10.73	5.88	10.73
Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama Charitable Hospital	Thiruvananthapuram	5.17	5.17	5.17
BMC Development Trust	Bengaluru	2.00	1.50	1.50
Meditation Centre	Kairangala, Karnataka	4.68	4.68	4.68
Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust	Satna, Madhya Pradesh	5.00	1.50	2.30

Theme-based CSR project / activity / beneficiary	Location of the project / program	Amount outlay (budget)	Amount spent on the projects or programs in fiscal 2019	Cumulative expenditure up to the reporting period
Others	Various locations	17.84	17.84	17.84
(ii) Expenditure on projects / programs by Infosys				
Environmental sustainability and ecological balance				
Infrastructure for Bengaluru Metro	Konappana Agrahara, Bengaluru	180.00	10.75	10.75
Renewable energy – Solar projects[1]	Manikonda, Telangana Attipra, Kerala Arisal, Odisha Chengalpet, Tamil Nadu	39.00	21.99	29.16
Renewable energy – Solar project[1]	Sira, Karnataka	164.80	22.22	160.33
Renewable energy – Solar project[1] (support infrastructure including inverters, trackers, transformers and others)	Sira, Karnataka	208.63	52.42	127.41
Rejuvenation of lake	Hebbal, Mysuru	60.00	14.02	36.48
Biogas project	Ramanagara, Karnataka	25.12	13.43	18.87
LED streetlight project	Kherapa, Anwana, Mailana, Bhawi, Banwara, Rampura, Kalali, Antan, Bhuriyasini, Undra and Sedariya, Rajasthan	5.45	5.45	5.45
Multipurpose solar lamps	Udaipur, Rajasthan	1.36	1.36	1.36
Improved cook stove projects	Udaipur, Rajasthan Satara, Maharashtra	22.67	1.43	20.24
(iii) Overhead				
Administrative expenses	Bengaluru	1.27	1.27	1.27
		1,086.95	342.04	664.27

Notes: 1. A few of the projects undertaken in the table above are multi-year projects.
2. CSR spend in Bengaluru: ₹119.60 crore
(1) Spent towards construction / acquisition of assets

Our CSR responsibilities

We hereby affirm that the CSR Policy, as approved by the Board, has been implemented and the CSR committee monitors the implementation of the projects and activities in compliance with our CSR objectives.

Global CSR activities

Over and above the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, Infosys has expanded its CSR footprint globally. The details of the activities of Infosys Foundation USA in fiscal 2019 is provided in the *Board's report*. The expenditure made on CSR through Infosys Foundation USA is given in the table below:

Focus area	Amount in US$
Teacher training	3,013,794
Student education and services	580,000
Advocacy and awareness	392,552
Classroom aids, curriculum and research	220,000
Overhead – Operating expenses	52,535
Grand total	4,258,881

Sd/-

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
Chairperson, CSR Committee

Sd/-

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bengaluru
April 11, 2019

Annexure 8 – Conservation of energy, research and development, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo

[Particulars pursuant to the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Resource conservation initiatives

In our persistent efforts to delink business growth from resource consumption, we continued our focus on designing high-efficiency new buildings and implementing retrofits in existing buildings. We have achieved a significant reduction in resource intensity over the years and by sharing our case studies, we hope to set an example for the industry.

Energy : All our new buildings are designed as per the highest efficiency standards starting from the building facade to lighting to air-conditioning to UPS systems. In existing buildings, retrofits are taken up to ensure inefficiency in systems and equipment is minimized and old equipment are replaced with new efficient ones based on data analysis. One of the primary drivers for implementing our initiatives year-on-year has been the wealth of data we have collected by installing energy meters. The meters installed across buildings and systems over the years bring in continuous accurate data on energy consumption, which is then analyzed by our experts to identify opportunities for savings. The data provides feedback on the initiatives implemented and also provides valuable inputs to the design of new buildings.

Retrofits : We continue to focus on deep retrofits in our buildings for business improvement. Critical retrofit projects have been taken up across our campuses in India to address the following areas : resource conservation, end-of-life of equipment, indoor environment quality improvement and technology upgrade.

Projects have been implemented in the following areas : air-conditioning systems, heating, lighting, plumbing and water management, smart buildings, data centers, electrical systems, fire-fighting systems, waste management and indoor environment quality improvement.

Along with resource conservation, the end-of-life / technology upgrade projects help improve quality of operations, build higher reliability and improve overall user experience. This year, we reduced our connected load across campuses by an additional 1 MW, leading to a total reduction of 33 MW in connected load through retrofits.

Renewable energy : We have installed solar photo-voltaic (solar PV) plants in our campuses in addition to purchasing green power from third-party power producers, while at the same time, we are working with governments in different states to enable the right policies for large-scale adoption of green power.

In fiscal 2019, we commissioned the 30 MW solar plant in Sira, Karnataka. We also added 2.8 MW of solar PV capacity in our campuses. With this, we now have 49 MW of total solar power plant capacity, including rooftop and ground-mounted systems.

Green buildings : In fiscal 2019, our building in Shanghai, China, became our first building outside India to receive the LEED Platinum rating from the US Green Building Council.

We also received LEED Platinum rating for our buildings in Bengaluru, Pune, Mysuru, Chennai and Chandigarh. We now have 30 projects at Infosys with the highest level of green building certification, spanning a total of 19 million sq. ft. About 4 million sq. ft. of our ongoing projects are currently undergoing green building certification.

All our new buildings follow the highest standards of resource efficiency and set new benchmarks for reduced environmental footprint. In the process, we also aim to achieve the highest level of green building certification.

Water management : Our approach to water management is to reduce usage, recycle 100% of the wastewater, reuse the treated wastewater and capture rainwater effectively. We have continued our efforts in these areas and augmented the capacity to recharge rainwater, deployed smart water metering and implemented automation in sewage treatment plants. In addition, we have created several lakes in our campuses to harvest and store rainwater.

Waste management : The objective of our waste management efforts is to minimize waste to landfills, and ensure proper recycling and disposal of different types of waste generated, in adherence to applicable legislation. In fiscal 2019, we added capacity for treating organic waste within our campuses.

Today, we have biogas plants with a total treatment capacity of 3.7 million kg / annum, organic waste converters with a total treatment capacity of 2.6 million kg / annum and sludge dryers with a total capacity of 3.5 million kg / annum.

Automation at our biogas plants has reduced manual operations and ensured optimum conditions to maintain plant efficiency.

Infosys declared its commitment to curbing plastic usage through a pledge to reduce plastic generation by half. Several initiatives have been taken up to meet this commitment.

Carbon offset : As stated in our 2018 Sustainability Report, we are well on our way to being carbon neutral over the next few years. We have implemented a portfolio of community-based offset projects focusing on sustainable development in line with the UN sustainability development goals.

These projects include interventions such as construction of household biogas units or distribution of efficient cook stoves to replace traditional cooking methods in rural India. The portfolio also includes solar lighting projects in remote locations in India with no or limited access to grid. As of March 31, 2019, over 1,00,000 families continue to benefit socially and economically through our projects, while generating offsets of over 3,00,000 tCO2e.

Health, safety and environment

We have integrated climate change actions into our Company strategy. Our Health, Safety and Environmental Management System (HSEMS), called Ozone, seeks to provide a safe and healthy workplace to our employees, visitors and contract workers and achieve high standards of environmental protection. It also strives to keep interested parties well-informed, trained and committed to our HSE process. We are certified to ISO14001:2015 and OHSAS 18001:2007 at most of our campuses in India.

Technology absorption

Smart IT – Test bed for Infosys Digital Transformation: Worldwide digital experience is getting transformed, and Infosys is showing its clients the way to navigate this journey. One of the first steps is to undergo the transformation within. This is the journey that we have embarked upon at InfosysIT.

InfosysIT aspires to provide 'consumer-grade user experience with industry-grade security' to our employees. We have adopted a mobile-first approach. Our enterprise mobile app, InfyMe, enables 100+ frequently-used features on the go and is presently being used by more than 1,20,000 users, with 18,000 transactions per day. The app is built on a multi-layered open source architecture. Micro-services helped repackage legacy monolith applications into micro-applications which can be deployed independently. The incorporation of telemetry provided observability and intelligent insights into usage and user behavior.

The entire suite of apps is compliant with data privacy and other local regulatory guidelines. At the same time, we have implemented advanced security controls and threat analytics to protect Infosys assets from cyber threats and insider attacks.

Out of our total service requests, 23.6% were automated through our self-help portal, while 20% were serviced without manual intervention. Infosys NIA®, our knowledge-based AI platform, has been leveraged to bring in self-healing capabilities within our applications. We also deployed bots to answer routine queries and perform periodic health checks using machine learning.

Open-stack-based and microservices-enabled Platform as a Service (PaaS) has been deployed to agile provisioning and on-the-fly scale-out of resources.

Energy-efficient IT infrastructure

We have adopted a multi-pronged strategy to make our IT infrastructure energy-efficient and green. Some of the measures implemented are:

Public cloud adoption: Currently, 50% of our internal compute workload has been migrated to public cloud. Also, 2,00,000 mailboxes have been migrated to Exchange Online.

Datacenter modernization: InfosysIT launched a strategic initiative to modernize the datacenter IT landscape to make it future-ready. Rack scale design and density-optimized hyperscale platforms have been deployed to deliver high-density server virtualization and consolidation across the enterprise. The hyperscale platforms are open-driven infrastructure innovations which provide cloud-scale agility and enables efficient resource pooling and utilization. This initiative has delivered 70% power savings on green energy efficiency aspects and drastically reduced the total cost of ownership for the organization.

Server power management: Our automated power management tool continuously monitors the workload on each virtual machine (VM) on premises and on public cloud, and manages the shutdown based on threshold. This has yielded power savings of around 25% per VM. Terminator is an in-house application that ensures shutdown of unattended desktops after business hours, and has resulted in 20% electricity savings across locations.

Research and development (R&D) expenditure

On a standalone basis, the total R&D expenditure for fiscals 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

	2019	2018
Revenue expenditure	416	374
Capital expenditure	35	–
Total	451	374
R&D expenditure / revenue (%)	0.6	0.6

Future plan of action

We will continue to collaborate with leading national and international universities, product vendors and technology startup companies. We are creating an ecosystem to co-create business solutions on client-specific business themes.

Foreign exchange earnings and outgo

We have established a substantial direct marketing network around the world, including North America, Europe and Asia Pacific. These offices are staffed with sales and marketing specialists who sell our services to large international clients.

Activity in foreign currency – standalone

in ₹ crore

	2019	2018
Earnings	71,719	60,329
Expenditure	39,467	31,358
Net foreign exchange earnings (NFE)	32,252	28,971
NFE / earnings (%)	45.0	48.0

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Sd/-

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

Annexure 9 – Corporate policies

We seek to promote and follow the highest level of ethical standards in all our business transactions guided by our value system. The SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 mandate the formulation of certain policies for all listed companies. The corporate governance policies are available on the Company's website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Pages/policies.aspx/. The policies are reviewed periodically by the Board and updated as needed. During the year, the Board revised and adopted some of its policies.

Key policies that have been adopted are as follows:

Name of the policy	Brief description	Web link	Summary of key changes
Whistleblower Policy (Policy on vigil mechanism)	The Company has adopted a whistleblower mechanism for directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud, or violation of the Company's code of conduct and ethics. The policy was revised and adopted effective April 1, 2019.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/whistleblower-policy.pdf	The Whistleblower policy was amended in line with SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, enabling employees to report instances of leak of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information (UPSI).
Code of Conduct and Ethics	The Company has adopted the Code of Conduct and Ethics which forms the foundation of its ethics and compliance program. The policy was revised and adopted effective January 12, 2018.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/CodeofConduct.pdf	There has been no change to the policy.
Dividend Distribution Policy	The Company adopted the Dividend Distribution Policy effective April 13, 2017.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/dividend-distribution.pdf	There has been no change to the policy.
Insider Trading Policy	The policy provides the framework in dealing with securities of the Company. The policy was revised and adopted effective April 1, 2019.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/insider-trading-policy.pdf	The Insider Trading Policy was amended in line with SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018. The key changes include, inter alia, change in the definition of designated persons, maintenance of digital database, internal controls, and policy and procedure for inquiry in case of leak of UPSI.
Corporate Policy on Investor Relations	The policy is aimed at providing clear guidelines and procedures for disclosing material information outside the Company in order to provide accurate and timely communications to our shareholders and the financial markets. The policy was revised and adopted effective April 1, 2019.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/corporate-policy-statement-investor-relations.pdf	The Corporate Policy on Investor Relations was amended in line with SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, incorporating 'legitimate purpose' in connection with sharing of UPSI.
Policy for Determining Materiality for Disclosures	This policy applies to disclosures of material events affecting Infosys and its subsidiaries. This policy is in addition to the Corporate Policy Statement on Investor Relations, which deals with the dissemination of UPSI. The policy was revised and adopted effective January 13, 2017.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/policy-determining-materiality-disclosures.pdf	There has been no change to the policy.

Name of the policy	Brief description	Web link	Summary of key changes
Recoupment Policy	The policy deals with the provisions if the Company restates its financial statements. It allows the Company to recover any incentive-based compensation received by an executive officer that is in excess of what would have been payable based on the restated and corrected financial statements. The policy was adopted effective January 14, 2016.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/recoupment-policy.pdf	There has been no change to the policy.
Nomination and Remuneration Policy	This policy formulates the criteria for determining qualifications, competencies, positive attributes and independence for the appointment of a director (executive / non-executive) and also the criteria for determining the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel, senior management and other employees. The policy was revised and adopted effective April 1, 2019.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/nomination-remuneration-policy.pdf	The Nomination and Remuneration Policy was amended in line with the requirements of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018. The key changes include, inter alia, addition of the definition of senior management along with recommendations about their remuneration and succession planning.
Corporate Social Responsibility Policy	The policy outlines the Company's strategy to bring about a positive impact on society through programs relating to hunger, poverty, education, healthcare, environment and lowering its resource footprint. The policy was adopted effective April 1, 2014.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/corporate-social-responsibility-policy.pdf	There has been no change to the policy.
Policy on Material Subsidiaries	The policy is used to determine the material subsidiaries and material unlisted Indian subsidiaries of the Company and to provide the governance framework for them. The policy was revised and adopted effective April 12, 2019.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/material-subsidiaries-policy.pdf	The Policy on Material Subsidiaries was amended in line with the requirements of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018. The key changes include, inter alia, the definition of material subsidiary.
Related Party Transaction Policy	The policy regulates all transactions between the Company and its related parties. The policy was revised and adopted effective April 12, 2019.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/related-party-transaction-policy.pdf	The Related Party Transaction Policy was amended in line with the requirements of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018. The key changes include, inter alia, threshold limits for determining materiality.
Document Retention and Archival Policy	The policy deals with the retention and archival of corporate records of Infosys Limited and all its subsidiaries. The policy was adopted effective December 1, 2015.	https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/document-retention-archival-policy.pdf	There has been no change to the policy.

Management's discussion and analysis

Overview

Infosys is a leading provider of consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services, enabling clients in 46 countries to create and execute strategies for their digital transformation.

Our vision is to build a globally-respected organization delivering the best-of-breed business solutions, leveraging technology, delivered by the best-in-class people. We are guided by our value system which motivates our attitudes and actions. Our core values are Client Value, Leadership by Example, Integrity and Transparency, Fairness, and Excellence (C-LIFE).

Our strategic objective is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of our clients, while creating growth opportunities for our employees and generating profitable growth for our investors.

Our clients and prospective clients are faced with transformative business opportunities due to the advances in software and computing technology. The journey to the digital future requires not just an understanding of new technologies and new ways of working, but a deep appreciation of existing technology landscapes, business processes and practices. Our strategy is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate, plan and execute their journey to a digital future.

We have embraced a four-pronged strategy to strengthen our relevance with clients and drive accelerated value creation :

- Scale Agile Digital
- Energize the core
- Reskill our people
- Expand localization

We have organized our sales and marketing departments into teams that focus on specific geographies and industries, enabling us to customize our service offerings to our clients' needs better. Our primary geographic markets are North America, Europe, Rest of the World, and India, which generated 60.5%, 24.1%, 12.9% and 2.5%, respectively, of our consolidated revenues in the year ended March 31, 2019. We serve clients in financial services; retail; communication; energy, utilities, resources and services; manufacturing; hi-tech and life sciences.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the 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.

I. Industry structure and developments

Software and computing technology is transforming businesses in every industry around the world in a profound and fundamental way. The continued reduction in the unit cost of hardware, the explosion of network bandwidth, advanced software technologies and technology-enabled services are fueling the rapid digitization of business processes and information. The digital revolution is cascading across industries, redefining customer expectations, enabling disruptive market offerings and automating core processes. Traditional business models are being disrupted with digital and software-based business models. This disruption is characterized by personalized user experiences, innovative products and services, extreme cost performance and a disintermediation of the supply chain. Incumbent companies, to win amid this disruption, need to reinvent their business from the core to activate strong efficiency and productivity levers, reimagine the end consumer experience and create impact at scale.

Leveraging technologies and models of the digital era to both extend the value of existing investments and, in parallel, transform and future-proof businesses, is increasingly becoming a top strategic imperative for business leaders. From an IT perspective, the renewal translates to harnessing the efficiency of distributed cloud computing, enabling legacy systems for mobile and sensor access, extracting value out of digitized data, keeping systems relevant, and optimizing the costs of building and running technology systems. As businesses look to new areas and new economics, new and intelligent systems are required to be built with next-generation technologies and with exponentially superior cost-benefit performance.

The fast pace of technology change and the need for technology professionals who are highly skilled in both traditional and digital technology areas are driving businesses to rely on third parties to realize their business transformation. Several technology solution and service providers have emerged over the years, offering different models for clients to consume their solution and service offerings :

- Niche technology consulting companies – who take on time-bound and limited-scope projects for their clients
- Global technology outsourcing companies – who leverage global talent pools to enable business transformation and systematically optimize the IT operations of clients
- Business process management firms – who leverage global talent pools to manage outsourced core business processes of their clients
- Software firms – who provide licensed software that enable the automation of business processes
- Specialty platform and Software-as-a-Service companies – who provide utility-based models for clients to consume software features
- Data analytics companies – who specialize in designing, analyzing and reporting insights from the vast amount of data that corporations are collecting about their customers, operations and markets
- Internal IT departments of the companies themselves, which are usually a cost center for the corporation
- Boutique digital and creative design companies – who provide highly customized digital media experience solutions for enterprises, usually leveraging specialist contract staff.

II. Financial condition

Sources of funds

1. Equity share capital

We have one class of shares – equity shares of par value ₹5 each. Our authorized share capital is ₹2,400 crore, divided into 480 crore equity shares of ₹5 each. The issued, subscribed and paid-up capital is ₹2,178 crore as at March 31, 2019 and ₹1,092 crore as at March 31, 2018. The movement in share capital is on account of buyback of equity shares, bonus issue of shares and shares issued during the year on exercise of stock options.

Bonus issue

The Company has allotted 218,41,91,490 fully-paid-up equity shares (including treasury shares) of face value ₹5 each during the three months ended September 30, 2018 pursuant to a bonus issue approved by the shareholders through a postal ballot. The bonus shares were issued by the capitalization of profits transferred from general reserve. A bonus share of one equity share for every equity share held, and a bonus issue, viz., a stock dividend of one American Depositary Share (ADS) for every ADS held, respectively, has been allotted. Consequently, the ratio of equity shares underlying the ADSs held by an American Depositary Receipt holder remains unchanged.

Share buyback

In line with the Capital Allocation Policy announced in April 2018, the Board, at its meeting on January 11, 2019, approved the buyback of equity shares under the open market route through the Indian stock exchanges, amounting to ₹8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹800 per share (maximum buyback price), subject to shareholders' approval by way of a postal ballot. Further, the Board also approved a special dividend of ₹4 per share which resulted in a payout of ₹2,107 crore (including dividend distribution tax).

The buyback is offered to all eligible equity shareholders of the Company (other than the Promoters, the Promoter Group and Persons in Control of the Company) under the open market route through Indian stock exchanges. The shareholders approved the proposal of buyback of equity shares through the postal ballot that concluded on March 12, 2019. At the maximum buyback price of ₹800 per equity share and the maximum buyback size of ₹8,260 crore, the maximum indicative number of equity shares bought back would be 10,32,50,000 (maximum buyback shares) comprising approximately 2.36% of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

The Company will fund the buyback from its free reserves. The buyback of equity shares through Indian stock exchanges commenced on March 20, 2019 and is expected to be completed by September 2019. During the year ended March 31, 2019, 1,26,52,000 equity shares were bought back from Indian stock exchanges, which includes 18,18,000 shares which have been purchased but not extinguished as of March 31, 2019 and 36,36,000 shares which have been purchased but have not been settled and therefore not extinguished as of March 31, 2019. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has purchased 81,31,000 shares till April 12, 2019.

After the execution of the above, along with the special dividend (including dividend distribution tax) of ₹ 2,633 crore already paid in June 2018 and ₹2,107 crore paid in January 2019, the Company would complete the distribution of ₹13,000 crore to the shareholders, which was announced as part of its Capital Allocation Policy in April 2018.

In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has created a Capital Redemption Reserve of ₹5 crore, equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from the general reserve.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through a postal ballot, the Board was authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan ("the 2015 Plan"). The maximum number of shares under the 2015 Plan shall not exceed 2,40,38,883 equity shares. Out of this, 1,70,38,883 equity shares were to be issued as restricted stock units (RSUs) at par value and 70,00,000 equity shares were to be issued as stock options at market price on the date of the grant. These instruments would 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. The plan numbers mentioned above have not been adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

A controlled trust holds 2,03,24,982 and 1,08,01,956 shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, under the 2015 Plan. Out of these, 2,00,000 and 1,00,000 equity shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

The summary of grants made during fiscals 2019 and 2018 under the 2015 Plan is as follows:

Particulars	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2018
RSU and ESOP		
Salil Parekh, CEO & MD – *(Refer to Note 1)*	2,60,130	2,26,048
U.B. Pravin Rao, COO *(Refer to Note 2)*	68,250	1,40,500
Dr. Vishal Sikka[(a)]	–	12,01,498
Other KMP[(b)]	3,47,150	6,35,100
Employees other than KMP	36,65,170	33,41,220
	43,40,700	55,44,366
Incentive units – cash-settled		
Other employees	74,090	1,00,080
	74,090	1,00,080
Total grants	44,14,790	56,44,446

Information in the above table is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue, wherever applicable.

(a) Upon Dr. Vishal Sikka's resignation from the roles of the Company, the unvested RSUs and ESOPs have been forfeited.

(b) Refer to Note 2.23, 'Related party transactions', in both the standalone and consolidated financial statements for details on the appointment and resignation of certain KMP.

Notes:

1. On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, the Board:
   a) Granted 2,17,200 performance-based RSUs (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue), with an effective date of May 2, 2018.
   b) Approved the grant of annual time-based RSUs for fiscal 2019 of 42,930 RSUs. The grants were made effective February 1, 2019. These grants were issued under the 2015 Plan.

   Further, the Board, on April 12, 2019, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved the performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹13 crore for fiscal 2020 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the current employment agreement. The RSUs will be granted effective May 2, 2019 and the number of RSUs will be calculated based on the market price at the close of trading on May 2, 2019.
2. On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, the Board approved grant of 68,250 RSUs to U.B. Pravin Rao, based on his performance in fiscal 2018. The grants were made effective February 1, 2019.
3. During the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the Company recorded an aggregate employee stock compensation expense of ₹182 crore and ₹72 crore, respectively, on a standalone basis and ₹202 crore and ₹84 crore, respectively, on a consolidated basis, in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For additional information on the Company's stock incentive compensation plans, refer to Notes 2.10 and 2.11, Equity, of the standalone and consolidated financial statements, respectively, in this Annual Report.

2. Other equity

A. Reserves and surplus

Securities premium

On a standalone basis, the balance as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 amounted to ₹138 crore and ₹28 crore, respectively. On a consolidated basis, the balance was ₹149 crore and ₹36 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively. Increase in securities premium on both standalone and consolidated basis is mainly on account of transfer of ₹99 crore from stock options outstanding account upon exercise.

Retained earnings

On a standalone basis, the balance in retained earnings as at March 31, 2019 was ₹54,070 crore after considering ₹13,768 crore for final dividend for fiscal 2018 and special dividend declared in fiscal 2018, interim and special dividend declared in fiscal 2019, including dividend distribution tax thereon. Further, ₹920 crore was transferred to the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Re-investment Reserve net of utilization out of retained earnings during the year and ₹1,615 crore was transferred to the general reserve on account of declaration of final dividend for fiscal 2018. The balance in retained earnings as at March 31, 2018 was ₹55,671 crore after considering ₹7,500 crore for final dividend for fiscal 2017 and interim dividend for fiscal 2018, including dividend distribution tax thereon.

On a consolidated basis, the balance in retained earnings as at March 31, 2019 was ₹57,566 crore, as compared to ₹58,477 crore in the previous year.

General reserve

During the year, an amount of ₹1,615 crore was transferred to the general reserve from retained earnings on account of dividend appropriation, as compared to ₹1,382 crore in the previous year. Further, an amount of ₹1,994 crore was utilized for buyback of shares, ₹12 crore was charged as transaction costs relating to buyback and ₹5 crore was transferred to the Capital Redemption Reserve upon buyback in accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013. On a standalone and consolidated basis, ₹1,092 crore and ₹1,088 crore were utilized for bonus issue, respectively.

On a standalone basis, the balance in general reserve as at March 31, 2019 amounted to ₹190 crore (previous year ₹1,677 crore). On a consolidated basis, the balance as at March 31, 2019 amounted to ₹1,242 crore (previous year ₹2,725 crore).

Share options outstanding account

On a standalone and consolidated basis, the share options outstanding account amounted to ₹227 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹130 crore as at March 31, 2018. The movement is mainly on account of expense related to share-based payment of employees offset by the exercise of stock options during the year.

Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve

During the year, a net amount of ₹920 crore and ₹987 crore was transferred to SEZ Re-investment Reserve net of utilization on a standalone and consolidated basis, respectively. This reserve has been created out of the profits of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of Section 10AA(1)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. This reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business in the terms of Section 10AA(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Capital reserve

On a standalone and consolidated basis, the balance as at March 31, 2019 amounted to ₹54 crore, which is the same as the previous year.

Business transfer adjustment reserve

Profit on transfer of business between entities under common control is taken to business transfer adjustment reserve. On a standalone basis, the balance as at March 31, 2019 is ₹3,219 crore, which is the same as the previous year.

Capital Redemption Reserve

As of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the balance was ₹61 crore and ₹56 crore on a standalone and consolidated basis, respectively. Capital Redemption Reserve was created as a result of transfer of the nominal value of shares upon buyback of shares, in accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

B. Other comprehensive income

Equity instruments through other comprehensive income

On a standalone basis, there was an accumulated gain of ₹80 crore and ₹2 crore as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, on the fair valuation of equity instruments through other comprehensive income. On a consolidated basis, there was an accumulated gain of ₹72 crore and ₹2 crore as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, on the fair valuation of equity instruments through other comprehensive income. The Company has made an irrevocable election to present the subsequent changes in fair value of those instruments in other comprehensive income.

Effective portion of cash flow hedges

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

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow 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, and is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecast transaction.

On a standalone and consolidated basis, the balance as at March 31, 2019 is ₹21 crore as compared to less than ₹1 crore, net of tax in the previous year.

Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation

On a consolidated basis, the balance as at March 31, 2019 amounted to ₹842 crore, whereas the balance as at March 31, 2018 was ₹779 crore.

Other items of other comprehensive income

Other items of other comprehensive income consist of remeasurement gains / losses on our defined benefit plans and fair value changes on investments, net of taxes.

On a standalone basis, there was a remeasurement loss, net of taxes, of ₹21 crore during the current year, as compared to a remeasurement gain, net of taxes of ₹52 crore during the previous year. On a consolidated basis, there was a remeasurement loss, net of taxes, of ₹22 crore during the current year, as compared to a remeasurement gain, net of taxes, of ₹55 crore during the previous year.

Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company

On a standalone basis, the total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company has reduced to ₹62,711 crore as at March 31, 2019 compared to ₹63,502 crore as at March 31, 2018, primarily on account of buyback of equity shares, dividends declared, partially offset by profit earned during the year.

On a consolidated basis, the total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company has marginally increased to ₹64,948 crore as at March 31, 2019 from ₹64,923 crore as at March 31, 2018. The movement was primarily on account of buyback of equity shares, dividends declared, offset by profit earned during the year. On a consolidated basis, the book value per share is ₹150 as at March 31, 2019 compared to ₹149 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) as at March 31, 2018.

Application of funds

3. Property, plant and equipment

Additions to gross block – standalone

During the year, additions to gross block were ₹3,040 crore, comprising ₹2,008 crore on infrastructure, ₹1,023 crore in computer equipment and ₹9 crore on vehicles. Our infrastructure investments comprised ₹915 crore on buildings, ₹460 crore on plant and machinery, ₹78 crore to acquire 367 acres of land primarily in Mangaluru, Bengaluru and Mysuru, ₹238 crore on furniture and fixtures,₹130 crore on office equipment, and ₹187 crore on leasehold improvements.

During the previous year, additions to gross block were ₹1,823 crore, comprising ₹1,422 crore on infrastructure, ₹396 crore in computer equipment and ₹5 crore on vehicles. Our infrastructure investments comprised ₹789 crore on buildings, ₹250 crore on plant and machinery, ₹136 crore to acquire 271 acres of land primarily in Kolkata, Tumakuru, Mysuru and Bengaluru, ₹121 crore on furniture and fixtures, ₹78 crore on office equipment, and ₹48 crore on leasehold improvements.

Additions to gross block – consolidated

During the year, additions to gross block were ₹3,193 crore, comprising ₹2,055 crore on infrastructure, ₹1,129 crore in computer equipment and ₹9 crore on vehicles. Our infrastructure investments comprised ₹916 crore on buildings, ₹462 crore on plant and equipment, ₹78 crore to acquire 367 acres of land primarily in Mangaluru, Bengaluru and Mysuru, ₹254 crore on furniture and fixtures, ₹136 crore on office equipment and ₹209 crore on leasehold improvements. Additions through business combinations during the year is ₹47 crore.

We have reclassified various assets with a gross block of ₹68 crore from assets held for sale during the year ended March 31, 2019. Refer to Note 2.1.2 of the *Consolidated financial statements* for further details.

During the previous year, additions to gross block were ₹1,955 crore, comprising ₹1,479 crore on infrastructure, ₹471 crore in computer equipment and ₹5 crore on vehicles. Our infrastructure investments comprised ₹789 crore on buildings, ₹264 crore on plant and equipment, ₹136 crore to acquire 271 acres of land primarily in Kolkata, Tumakuru, Mysuru and Bengaluru, ₹130 crore on furniture and fixtures, ₹86 crore on office equipment and ₹74 crore on leasehold improvements.

Deductions to net block – standalone

During the year, we deducted ₹101 crore from the net block on the disposal of various assets as against ₹4 crore in the previous year.

Deductions to net block – consolidated

During the year, we deducted ₹111 crore from the net block on the disposal of various assets as against ₹9 crore in the previous year.

Capital expenditure commitments

On a standalone basis, we have a capital expenditure commitment of ₹ 1,653 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹ 1,405 crore as at March 31, 2018. On a consolidated basis, we have a capital expenditure commitment of ₹ 1,724 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹ 1,452 crore as at March 31, 2018.

4. Goodwill and other intangible assets

On a consolidated basis, carrying value of goodwill as on March 31, 2019 is ₹ 3,540 crore, which includes additions to goodwill amounting to ₹ 413 crore on account of acquisition of WongDoody and Fluido, ₹ 863 crore on account of goodwill reclassified from 'assets held for sale' and increase of ₹ 53 crore on account of translation. During the previous year, the carrying value of goodwill was ₹ 2,211 crore (₹ 1,609 crore was reclassified as 'assets held for sale').

On a consolidated basis, the carrying value of intangible assets as on March 31, 2019 is ₹ 691 crore whereas on March 31, 2018, it was ₹ 247 crore (₹ 323 crore was reclassified from 'assets held for sale'). These primarily consist of intangible assets acquired through business combinations, stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Acquisition from business combinations for the year ended March 31, 2019 is ₹ 432 crore. Refer to Note 2.3 of the *Consolidated financial statements* for further details.

5. Financial assets

A. Investments

Subsidiaries

During the year, we have acquired entities and invested additionally in our subsidiaries, for the purpose of operations and expansion.

Subsidiary	In foreign currency	In ₹ crore
Infosys Consulting Brazil	CHF 5.9 million	43
WongDoody Holding Company Inc[(1)]	US$ 38.3 million	261
Infosys Brazil	US$ 18 million	127
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L	RON 20 million	34
Infosys Chile SpA	US$ 1 million	7
Brilliant Basics Holding Limited	GBP 1.5 million	13
Infosys Luxembourg S.à r.l.	EUR 0.5 million	4

(1) On May 22, 2018, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody), a US-based, full-service creative and consumer insights agency for a cash consideration of ₹ 261 crore and contingent consideration of up to ₹ 192 crore on acquisition date.

Investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries are carried at cost as per Ind AS 27, *Separate Financial Statements*.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, EdgeVerve repaid debentures amounting to ₹ 335 crore.

Additionally, the Company has acquired the following entities through Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Ltd) :

Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd (formerly Trusted Source Pte Ltd)

On November 16, 2018, we acquired 60% stake in Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd, a Singapore-based IT services company. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a total consideration of up to SGD 17 million (approximately ₹ 91 crore on acquisition date), which includes a cash consideration of SGD 10 million (approximately ₹ 54 crore) and a contingent consideration of up to SGD 7 million (approximately ₹ 37 crore on acquisition date).

Fluido Oy

On October 11, 2018, we acquired 100% voting interests in Fluido Oy (Fluido), a Nordic-based Sales-force advisor and consulting partner in cloud consulting, implementation and training services for a total consideration of up to € 65 million (approximately ₹ 560 crore), comprising cash consideration of € 45 million (approximately ₹ 388 crore), contingent consideration of up to € 12 million (approximately ₹ 103 crore) and retention payouts of up to € 8 million (approximately ₹ 69 crore), payable to the employees of Fluido over the next three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group.

Hitachi Procurement Service Co. Ltd.

On April 1, 2019, we acquired 81% voting interests in Hitachi Procurement Service Co., Ltd., (HIPUS), Japan, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hitachi Ltd, Japan for a total cash consideration of JPY 3.29 billion (approximately ₹ 206 crore) on fulfilment of closing conditions. The Company has paid an advance of JPY 3.29 billion (approximately ₹ 206 crore) to Hitachi towards cash consideration on March 29, 2019. HIPUS handles indirect materials purchasing functions for the Hitachi Group.

As of April 12, 2019 (i.e., the date of adoption of financial statements by the Board of Directors), the Company is in the process of finalizing the accounting for acquisition of HIPUS, including allocation of purchase consideration to identifiable assets and liabilities.

Proposed acquisition

Stater N.V.

On March 28, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 75% of the shareholding in Stater N.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Netherlands, for a consideration including base purchase price of up to € 127.5 million (approximately ₹ 990 crore) and customary closing adjustments, subject to regulatory approvals and fulfilment of closing conditions.

Refer to *Annexure 1* to the *Board's report* for the statement pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the summary of the financial performance of our subsidiaries. The audited financial statements and related information of subsidiaries will be available on our website, www.infosys.com.

Other investments

We have an innovation fund with an outlay of US$ 500 million to support the creation of a global ecosystem of strategic partners. The fund has invested US$ 59 million to date in the form of minority holdings in early-stage companies. During the year, the Company divested its stake in two investments resulting in a net gain of US$ 8 million. As of March 31, 2019, the fund has an additional US$ 12 million in uncalled / pending capital commitments. The carrying value of investments as on March 31, 2019 is US$ 20 million (₹ 138 crore).

As per Ind AS 109, *Financial Instruments*, all financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income as the case may be.

For disclosures on financial assets including fair value hierarchy and financial risk management, refer to Note 2.9 of the *Standalone financial statements* and Note 2.10 of the *Consolidated financial statements*.

Our investments comprise mutual funds, fixed maturity plan securities, tax-free bonds, non-convertible debentures, certificates of deposit, government securities and commercial paper. Certificates of deposit represent marketable securities of banks and eligible financial institutions for a specified time period with high credit rating by domestic credit rating agencies. Investments made in non-convertible debentures represent debt instruments issued by government-owned institutions.

B. Trade receivables

On a standalone basis, trade receivables amounted to ₹ 13,370 crore and ₹ 12,151 crore as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

On a consolidated basis, trade receivables amounted to ₹ 14,827 crore and ₹ 13,142 crore as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

Unbilled revenues comprise costs and earnings in excess of billings. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. On a consolidated basis, days sales outstanding was 66 days for the year ended March 31, 2019, compared to 67 days in the previous year.

As per Ind AS 109, the Group uses Expected Credit Loss (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 with the customers.

The movement in ECL during fiscals 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Opening balance	401	379	449	411
Impairment loss recognized	176	18	239	34
Amount written off	(67)	(3)	(73)	(5)
Reclassified under 'Held for Sale'	–	–	–	(1)
Translation difference	11	7	12	10
Closing balance	521	401	627	449

C. Cash and cash equivalents

On a standalone basis, balance in current and deposit accounts stood at ₹ 10,957 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹ 10,789 crore as at March 31, 2018. Deposits with financial institutions stood at ₹ 4,594 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹ 5,981 crore as at March 31, 2018.

On a consolidated basis, balance in current and deposit accounts stood at ₹ 14,197 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹ 13,168 crore as at March 31, 2018. Deposits with financial institutions stood at ₹ 5,371 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹ 6,650 crore as at March 31, 2018. Cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 53 crore was included under 'assets held for sale' as at March 31, 2018. Refer to Note 2.8 of the *Consolidated financial statements* for further details.

Our cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit-rating agencies which can be withdrawn at any point of time without prior notice or penalty on principal.

On a standalone basis, we have a restricted cash balance of ₹ 143 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹ 375 crore as at March 31, 2018 and on a consolidated basis, the same was ₹ 358 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹ 533 crore as at March 31, 2018. These restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held as margin money deposit and cash balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by us. The bank balances in India include both rupee accounts and foreign currency accounts. The bank balances in overseas accounts are maintained to meet the expenditure of the overseas operations and regulatory requirements.

D. Loans

The details of loans are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Non-current				
Loans to employees	16	19	19	36
Current				
Loans to subsidiaries	841	185	–	–
Loans to employees	207	208	241	239
Total	1,064	412	260	275

We provide personal loans and salary advances to employees. Of the total loans and advances of ₹260 crore given to employees on a consolidated basis, ₹241 crore is recoverable in 12 months. The annual rate of interest for these loans vary from 0% to 10%.

Loans to subsidiaries as at March 31, 2019, includes ₹663 crore to Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd, ₹89 crore to Infosys Consulting Holding AG, ₹82 crore to Infosys China, and ₹7 crore given to Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited. As at March 31, 2018, loans to subsidiaries included ₹104 crore to Infosys Consulting Holding AG, ₹73 crore to Infosys China and ₹8 crore given to Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited.

E. Other financial assets

The details of other financial assets are as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Non-current				
Security deposits	47	48	52	53
Rental deposits	149	129	193	171
Restricted deposits	–	–	67	60
Current				
Security deposits	1	2	4	9
Rental deposits	3	6	15	13
Restricted deposits	1,531	1,415	1,671	1,535
Unbilled revenues	1,541	3,573	2,093	4,261
Interest accrued but not due	865	739	905	766
Foreign currency forward and options contracts	321	16	336	16
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback	257	–	257	–
Others	315	155	224	84
Total	5,030	6,083	5,817	6,968

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

On account of adoption of Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, unbilled revenues where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time is classified as financial assets.

Interest accrued but not due has increased on account of increase in tenure of fixed deposits as compared to previous year partially offset by reduction in investible base as a result of execution of the Capital Allocation Policy of the Company.

Foreign currency forward and options contracts are entered into to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank. These derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income.

6. Other assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Non-current				
Capital advances	486	420	489	421
Prepaid gratuity	25	23	42	43
Deferred contract cost	226	262	277	262
Prepaid expenses	95	49	162	111
Withholding taxes and others	908	1,407	929	1,428
Advance for business combination	–	–	206	–
Current				
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	94	103	109	119
Deferred contract cost	52	44	58	44
Prepaid expenses	580	449	751	472
Unbilled revenues	2,904	–	3,281	–
Withholding taxes and others	1,290	843	1,488	1,032
Total	6,660	3,600	7,792	3,932

Capital advances represent the amount paid in advance on capital expenditure.

Advance for business combination : On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 81% of voting interests in Hitachi Procurement Service Co., Ltd., (HIPUS), Japan and paid an advance to Hitachi towards cash consideration on March 29, 2019.

Deferred contract costs are upfront costs incurred for the contract and amortized over the term of the contract.

On account of transition to Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, unbilled revenues where the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones is classified as non-financial assets.

Withholding taxes and others represent local taxes payable in various countries in which we operate.

7. Deferred tax assets / liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Deferred tax assets, net	1,114	1,128	1,372	1,282
Deferred tax liabilities, net	541	505	672	541

Deferred tax assets primarily comprise deferred taxes on property, plant and equipment, compensated absences, trade receivables and credits related to branch profit taxes. Deferred tax liability primarily comprises branch profit taxes, deferred tax on intangible assets and derivative financial instruments.

Net deferred tax asset comprising deferred tax assets less deferred tax liabilities has decreased primarily on account of temporary differences on derivative financial instruments, branch profit tax, intangible assets pertaining to acquisitions, intangible assets reclassified from 'Held for Sale' partially offset by property, plant and equipment and trade receivables.

8. Income tax assets / liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Income tax assets (net)	6,293	5,710	6,743	6,070
Income tax liabilities (net)	1,458	1,976	1,567	2,043

Our net profit earned from providing software development and other services outside India is subject to tax in the country where we perform the work. Most of our taxes paid in countries other than India can be claimed as a credit against our tax liabilities in India.

9. Financial liabilities

The details of trade payables and other financial liabilities are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Non-current				
Accrued compensation to employees	–	–	15	–
Compensated absences	38	42	44	48
Payable for acquisition of business – Contingent consideration	41	13	88	13
Current				
Trade payables	1,604	738	1,655	694
Unpaid dividends	29	22	29	22
Accrued compensation to employees	2,006	2,048	2,572	2,509
Accrued expenses	2,310	1,776	3,319	2,452
Retention monies	60	63	112	132
Payable for acquisition of business – Contingent consideration	75	41	102	41
Capital creditors	653	148	676	155
Compensated absences	1,373	1,218	1,619	1,421
Foreign currency forward and options contracts	13	40	15	42
Financial liability relating to buyback	1,202	–	1,202	–
Payable by controlled trusts	–	–	168	139
Other payables	807	184	638	33
Total	10,211	6,333	12,254	7,701

Liabilities for accrued compensation to employees include the provision for bonus, accrued salaries, incentives and retention bonus payable to the staff.

Payable for acquisition of business represents contingent consideration payable to the sellers of certain acquired entities depending on the achievement of certain financial targets.

In accordance with Ind AS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, the Company has recorded a financial liability of ₹1,202 crore for the obligation to acquire its own equity shares to the extent of standing instructions provided to its registered broker for the buyback as of March 31, 2019. The financial liability is recognized at the present value of the maximum amount that the Company would be required to pay to the registered broker for buyback, with a corresponding debit in general reserve / retained earnings (refer to Notes 2.9 and 2.10 of the standalone and consolidated financial statements).

Accrued expenses represent amounts accrued for other operational expenses. Retention monies represent monies withheld on contractor payments, pending final acceptance of their work.

Compensated absences are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation.

10. Other liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Non-current				
Deferred income – government grant on land use rights	–	–	42	44
Deferred rent	140	117	174	151
Accrued gratuity	–	–	30	28
Deferred income	29	36	29	36
Current				
Unearned revenue	2,094	1,887	2,809	2,295
Client deposits	19	32	26	38
Withholding taxes and others	1,168	1,029	1,487	1,240
Deferred income – government grant on land use rights	–	–	1	1
Accrued gratuity	–	–	2	–
Deferred rent	54	24	63	32
Total	3,504	3,125	4,663	3,865

Advance client billings in excess of costs and earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

Withholding and other taxes payable represent local taxes payable in various countries in which we operate.

Deferred rent represents liability on account of straight-lining of operating lease payments over the lease term.

11. Provisions

Provision for post-sales client support is towards likely cost for providing client support to fixed-price and fixed-timeframe contracts. On a standalone basis, these provisions amounted to ₹505 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹436 crore as at March 31, 2018. On a consolidated basis, provision for post-sales client support amounted to ₹576 crore as at March 31, 2019, as compared to ₹492 crore as at March 31, 2018.

12. Assets held for sale

Refer to *Board's report* in this Annual Report for details on assets held for sale.

13. Adoption of Ind AS 116, *Leases*

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, *Leases*. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17, *Leases*, and related interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Group is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Group has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

The effect of adoption as on the transition date would majorly result in an increase in right of use asset approximately by ₹2,300 crore, net investment in sub-lease approximately by ₹440 crore and an increase in lease liability approximately by ₹3,050 crore at a consolidated level.

III. Results of our operations

The function-wise classification of the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,			
	2019	%	2018	%
Revenue from operations	73,107	100.0	61,941	100.0
Cost of sales	47,412	64.8	39,138	63.2
Gross profit	25,695	35.2	22,803	36.8
Operating expenses				
Selling and marketing expenses	3,661	5.0	2,763	4.5
General and administration expenses	4,225	5.8	3,562	5.7
Total operating expenses	7,886	10.8	6,325	10.2
Operating profit	17,809	24.4	16,478	26.6
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	(265)	(0.4)	(589)	(1.0)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale'	(469)	(0.6)	–	–
Other income, net	2,852	3.9	4,019	6.5
Profit before tax	19,927	27.3	19,908	32.1
Tax expense	5,225	7.2	3,753	6.0
Profit for the year	14,702	20.1	16,155	26.1

The function-wise classification of the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,			
	2019	%	2018	%
Revenue from operations	82,675	100.0	70,522	100.0
Cost of sales	53,867	65.2	45,130	64.0
Gross profit	28,808	34.8	25,392	36.0
Operating expenses				
Selling and marketing expenses	4,473	5.4	3,560	5.1
General and administration expenses	5,455	6.6	4,684	6.6
Total operating expenses	9,928	12.0	8,244	11.7
Operating profit	18,880	22.8	17,148	24.3
Reduction in the fair value of disposal group held for sale	(270)	(0.3)	(118)	(0.2)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale'	(451)	(0.5)	–	–
Other income, net	2,882	3.5	3,311	4.7
Profit before non-controlling interests / share in net loss of associate	21,041	25.5	20,341	28.8
Share in net loss of associate including impairment	–	–	(71)	(0.1)
Profit before tax	21,041	25.5	20,270	28.7
Tax expense	5,631	6.9	4,241	6.0
Profit after tax	15,410	18.6	16,029	22.7
Non-controlling interests	6	–	–	–
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company	15,404	18.6	16,029	22.7

1. Revenue

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group adopted Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, using the cumulative catch-up transition method applied to contracts that were not completed as at April 1, 2018. The effect on the adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant. The adoption of Ind AS 115 required enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The details of such disclosure are available in Note 2.16 – 'Revenue from operations' of the standalone and consolidated financial statements in the Annual Report.

The growth in our revenues in fiscal 2019 from fiscal 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated		
	2019	2018	% change	2019	2018	% change
Revenue	73,107	61,941	18.0	82,675	70,522	17.2

The revenues from digital and core services for fiscals 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Consolidated		
	2019	2018	% change
Digital revenue	25,797	17,992	43.4
Core revenue	56,878	52,530	8.3

Note: Effective fiscal 2018, the Company has started defining digital revenues as a set of use cases that derives business outcomes for our clients across five areas which are experience, insight, innovate, accelerate and assure.

Revenue growth in reported terms includes impact of currency fluctuations. We, therefore, additionally report the revenue growth in constant currency terms which represents the real growth in revenue excluding the impact of currency fluctuations. We calculate constant currency growth by comparing current period revenues in respective local currencies converted to INR using prior-period exchange rates and comparing the same to our prior period reported revenues. Revenue growth in reported numbers was attributable to a number of factors, including an increase in the volume, increase in digital revenue, rupee depreciation, cross-currency movement, as well as an expansion in the solutions that we provide to our clients. Our revenues for fiscal 2019 in constant currency grew by 9%. We added 345 new customers (gross) during fiscal 2019 as compared to 283 new customers (gross) during fiscal 2018. For fiscals 2019 and 2018, 97.3% and 98.5%, respectively, of our revenues came from repeat business, which we define as revenues from a client that also contributed to our revenues during the prior fiscal.

On a consolidated basis, for the year ended March 31, 2019, approximately 97.5% were export revenues whereas 2.5% were domestic revenues, while for the year ended March 31, 2018, 96.8% were export revenues whereas 3.2% were domestic revenues.

Our revenues are generated primarily from services provided either on fixed-price or on fixed-timeframe or on time-and-material basis. Revenues from software services on fixed-price and fixed-timeframe contracts are recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. On time-and-material contracts, revenue is recognized as related services are rendered. Revenue from the sale of user licenses for software applications is recognized on transfer of the title in the user license, except in multiple arrangement contracts, which require significant implementation services, where revenue is recognized as per the percentage of-completion method.

Our revenues are segmented into onsite and offshore revenues. Onsite revenues are for those services which are performed at client locations or at our development centers outside India, while offshore revenues are for services which are performed at our global development centers in India.

The percentage of our revenues by location from billable IT services professionals for fiscals 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

in %

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Onsite revenue	53.0	53.1	54.9	55.4
Offshore revenue	47.0	46.9	45.1	44.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportion of work performed at our facilities and at client sites varies from period to period. The services performed onsite typically generate higher revenues per capita, but at lower gross margins in percentage as compared to the services performed at our own facilities in India. Therefore, any increase in the onsite effort impacts our margins.

The details of billable hours expended for onsite and offshore on our IT services professionals for fiscals 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

in %

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Onsite effort	27.2	27.5	28.6	29.3
Offshore effort	72.8	72.5	71.4	70.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Revenues and gross profits are also affected by employee utilization rates. We define employee utilization as the proportion of total billed person months to total available person months, excluding sales, administrative and support personnel.

The utilization rates of billable IT services professionals are as follows:

in %

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Including trainees	80.1	81.8	80.1	81.2
Excluding trainees	84.5	85.2	84.3	84.6

IT services, wherever mentioned above, represent services excluding business process management services and products and platforms business.

The break-up of revenues from software and professional services and products and platforms is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Software and professional services	72,845	61,733	78,359	66,857
Software products and platforms	262	208	4,316	3,665
Total revenue from operations	73,107	61,941	82,675	70,522

Refer to the 'Segmental profitability' section in this report for more details on the analysis of segment revenues.

Revenue per employee has decreased from US$ 54,602 in fiscal 2018 to US$ 54,038 in fiscal 2019 on a consolidated basis.

2. Expenditure

Cost of sales – standalone

in ₹ crore

Particulars	2019	%	2018	%	Growth %
Revenues	73,107	100.0	61,941	100.0	18.0
Cost of sales					
Salaries and bonus	34,524	47.2	29,266	47.2	18.0
Cost of technical sub-contractors	7,646	10.4	5,494	8.9	39.2
Travelling cost	1,392	1.9	1,100	1.8	26.5
Cost of software packages for own use	789	1.1	772	1.2	2.2
Third-party items bought for service delivery to clients	853	1.2	495	0.8	72.3
Communication cost	145	0.2	114	0.2	27.2
Operating lease payments	185	0.3	171	0.3	8.2
Provisions for post-sales client support	(6)	–	127	0.2	–
Consultancy and professional charges	–	–	5	–	–
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1,599	2.2	1,408	2.3	13.6
Repairs and maintenance	285	0.3	238	0.4	19.7
Others	–	–	(52)	(0.1)	–
Total cost of sales	47,412	64.8	39,138	63.2	21.1

Cost of sales – consolidated

in ₹ crore

Particulars	2019	%	2018	%	Growth %
Revenues	82,675	100.0	70,522	100.0	17.2
Cost of sales					
Salaries and bonus	40,498	49.0	34,670	49.2	16.8
Cost of technical sub-contractors	6,031	7.3	4,296	6.1	40.4
Travelling cost	1,769	2.1	1,451	2.1	21.9
Cost of software packages for own use	906	1.1	876	1.2	3.4
Third-party items bought for service delivery to clients	1,623	2.0	983	1.4	65.1
Consultancy and professional charges	46	0.1	50	0.1	(8.0)
Communication cost	238	0.3	225	0.3	5.8
Operating lease payments	362	0.4	319	0.5	13.5
Provisions for post-sales client support	1	-	142	0.2	(99.3)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2,011	2.4	1,863	2.6	7.9
Repairs and maintenance	370	0.5	300	0.4	23.3
Others	12	-	(45)	(0.1)	126.7
Total cost of sales	53,867	65.2	45,130	64.0	19.4

On a standalone basis, cost of sales was 64.8% of revenues, compared to 63.2% during the previous year. On a consolidated basis, cost of sales was 65.2% of revenues, compared to 64.0% during the previous year. The cost of efforts, comprising employee cost and cost of technical sub-contractors, has increased as a percentage of revenue from 56.1% in fiscal 2018 to 57.6% in fiscal 2019 on a standalone basis and from 55.3% in fiscal 2018 to 56.3% in fiscal 2019 on a consolidated basis, due to increase in compensation, lower utilization, increase in usage of technical sub-contractors to meet the talent crunch partially offset by improvement in onsite mix.

On a standalone basis, the cost of technical sub-contractors included ₹2,423 crore towards the purchase of services from subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2019, as against ₹1,938 crore in the previous year. The details of such related party transactions are available in Note 2.23 to the *Standalone financial statements* in the Annual Report.

On a standalone basis, the travelling cost representing the cost of travel included in cost of sales constituted approximately 1.9% and 1.8% of total revenue for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively. On a consolidated basis, travelling cost for cost of sales constituted approximately 2.1% of total revenue for each of the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Cost of software packages primarily represents the cost of software packages and tools procured for our internal use. On both standalone and consolidated basis, the cost of software packages was 1.1% of the revenues which was 1.2% in the previous year.

Third-party items bought for service delivery to clients include software and hardware items. The increase in third-party items bought for service delivery to clients has been primarily in infrastructure services.

A large part of our revenues is generated from software development centers in India. We use high-end communication tools to establish real-time connections with our clients. On a standalone basis, the communication costs represent approximately 0.2% of the revenues for the year ending March 31, 2019 which is the same as the previous year. On a consolidated basis, the communication costs represent approximately 0.3% of revenues for each of the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

On a standalone basis, the operating lease payments represent 0.3% of revenues for each of the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018. On a consolidated basis, the operating lease payments represent approximately 0.4% and 0.5% of revenues for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

The Group provides its clients with a fixed-period post-sales support on all its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts. 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.

On a standalone basis, we provided ₹1,599 crore and ₹1,408 crore towards depreciation and amortization, representing 2.2% and 2.3% of total revenues for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

On a consolidated basis, we provided ₹2,011 crore and ₹1,863 crore towards depreciation and amortization, representing 2.4% and 2.6% of total revenues for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

On a standalone and consolidated basis, repairs and maintenance represent approximately 0.3% and 0.5% of the revenues, respectively which was 0.4% at both standalone and consolidated level in the previous year.

Gross profit

On a standalone basis, the gross profit during the year was ₹25,695 crore, representing 35.2% of revenues, compared to ₹22,803 crore, representing 36.8% of revenues in the previous year.

On a consolidated basis, the gross profit during the year was ₹28,808 crore, representing 34.8% of revenues, compared to ₹25,392 crore, representing 36.0% of revenues in the previous year.

Selling and marketing expenses

On a standalone basis, we incurred selling and marketing expenses at 5.0% of our total revenues in the year ended March 31, 2019, compared to 4.5% of our total revenues in the year ended March 31, 2018. Selling and marketing expenses primarily comprise employee costs, travelling costs and branding and marketing costs. All other expenses, excluding employee costs, amounted to 1.4% of revenues during the year, which is 1.0% in the previous year.

On a consolidated basis, we incurred selling and marketing expenses at 5.4% of our total revenues in the year ended March 31, 2019, as compared to 5.1% in the year ended March 31, 2018. All other expenses, excluding employee costs, amounted to 1.5% and 1.2% of our total revenues in the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

The increase in selling and marketing expenses is in line with our plan to invest more to strengthen our relationship with our clients and increase our share of deal wins as well as our opportunity for new client wins.

General and administration expenses

On a standalone basis, our general and administration expenses amounted to 5.8% of our total revenues in the current year and 5.7% in previous year. All other expenses, excluding employee costs, were 4.2% of revenues during the year, as compared to 4.1% in the previous year.

On a consolidated basis, our general and administration expenses amounted to 6.6% of our total revenues in the current year, which is the same as the previous year. All other expenses, excluding employee costs, were 4.7% of revenues during the year, as compared to 4.5% during the previous year.

General and administration expenses as a percentage of revenues has remained almost the same in fiscal 2019 as compared to fiscal 2018.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on CSR activities. The areas for CSR activities that we have chosen to spend on are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environmental sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act.

The gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹340 crore.

Amount spent during the year on :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
1. Construction / acquisition of any asset	97	–	97
2. On purposes other than (1) above	245	–	245

3. Operating profits

During the year, on a standalone basis, we earned an operating profit of ₹17,809 crore, representing 24.4% of total revenues, compared to ₹16,478 crore, representing 26.6% of total revenues, during the previous year.

During the year, on a consolidated basis, we earned an operating profit of ₹18,880 crore, representing 22.8% of total revenues, compared to ₹17,148 crore, representing 24.3% of total revenues, during the previous year.

The decrease in operating profit as a percentage of revenue for the current year as compared to the previous year was attributable to a decrease in gross profit as a percentage of revenue during the same period and to an increase in selling and marketing expenses.

4. Other income, net

The following table sets forth our other income for fiscals 2019 and 2018 :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated		
	2019	2018	% change	2019	2018	% change
Other income	2,852	4,019	(29.0)	2,882	3,311	(13.0)

On a standalone basis, other income for fiscal 2019 primarily includes income from investments of ₹2,171 crore, a foreign exchange gain of ₹184 crore on forward and options contracts and foreign exchange gain of ₹144 crore on translation of other assets and liabilities.

During the previous year, other income primarily included income from investments of ₹2,550 crore, dividend from subsidiary of ₹846 crore, a foreign exchange loss of ₹12 crore on forward and options contracts and foreign exchange gain of ₹265 crore on translation of other assets and liabilities.

On a consolidated basis, other income for fiscal 2019 primarily includes income from investments of ₹2,248 crore and a foreign exchange gain of ₹185 crore on forward and options contracts and foreign exchange gain of ₹133 crore on translation of other assets and liabilities.

During the previous year, other income primarily included income from investments of ₹2,613 crore and a foreign exchange gain of ₹1 crore on forward and options contracts and foreign exchange gain of ₹233 crore on translation of other assets and liabilities.

Interest income in fiscal 2019 has declined as compared to fiscal 2018 primarily due to a decrease in investable base on account of the execution of the Capital Allocation Policy of the Company.

We use foreign exchange forward and options contracts to hedge our exposure against movements in foreign exchange rates.

The composition of currency-wise revenues for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was as follows :

in %

Currency	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
US Dollar	68.7	69.7	67.3	67.7
UK Pound Sterling	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.3
Euro	11.5	10.6	11.9	11.3
Australian Dollar	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8
Others	6.4	6.1	7.9	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Other income includes ₹50 crore and ₹51 crore for the year ended March 31, 2019 in the standalone and consolidated financial statements of the Company, respectively, towards interest on income tax refund. For the year ended March 31, 2018, the same was ₹257 crore and ₹262 crore at a standalone and consolidated level, respectively.

During the previous year, 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.

5. Sensitivity to rupee movement

On a standalone basis, for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, every percentage point depreciation / appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and US dollar, had an impact on the Company's incremental operating margins by approximately 0.48% and 0.52% respectively. On a consolidated basis, it had an impact of 0.47% in the current year and 0.50% in previous year.

6. Share in profit / loss of associate including impairment

During the year ended March 31, 2018, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys, had written down the entire carrying value of its investment in its associate DWA Nova LLC. On a consolidated basis, share in net loss of associate including impairment for the previous year includes an impairment loss of ₹71 crore on investment in DWA Nova LLC. DWA Nova LLC has since been liquidated.

7. Provision for tax

We have provided for our tax liability both in India and overseas. The applicable Indian corporate statutory tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2019 is 34.94% and for March 31, 2018 is 34.61%.

In India, we have benefitted from certain tax incentives that the Company has received for the export of software from units registered under the Software Technology Park (STP) Scheme and we continue to benefit from certain tax incentives for the units registered under the SEZ Act, 2005. However, the income tax incentives provided by the Government of India for STP units have expired, and the income from all of our STP units are now taxable. SEZ units, which began providing 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 has commenced the provision of services and 50% of such profits or gains for further five years. Up to 50% of such profits or gains for further five years thereafter is subject to the creation of a SEZ Re-investment Reserve out of the profit of 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.

As a result of these tax incentives, a portion of pre-tax income has not been subject to income tax. These tax incentives resulted in a decrease in income tax expense by ₹2,628 crore on a standalone basis and ₹2,705 crore on a consolidated basis for the year ended March 31, 2019, and ₹2,008 crore on a standalone basis and ₹2,068 crore on a consolidated basis for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Income tax expense (in ₹ crore)	5,225	3,753	5,631	4,241
Effective tax rate (in %)	26.2	18.9	26.8	20.9

On a standalone basis, the effective tax rate (based on profit before tax) increased to 26.2% in fiscal 2019, as compared to 18.9% in fiscal 2018. On a consolidated basis, the effective tax rate for fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2018 was 26.8% and 20.9%, respectively. Effective tax rate is generally influenced by various factors, including non-deductible expenses, exempt non-operating income, overseas taxes, benefits from SEZ units, tax reversals and provisions, and other tax deductions. The increase in effective tax rate from fiscal 2018 to fiscal 2019 was mainly due to the reversal of income tax expense on account of an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) in fiscal 2018, increase in branch profit tax, increase in non-deductible expenses, partially offset by increase in tax benefits from SEZ units.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2019, the Company entered into an APA in an overseas jurisdiction resulting in a reversal of income tax expense of ₹94 crore which pertained to prior periods.

During the previous year, the Company had concluded an APA with the IRS for the US branch covering the years ending March 2011 to March 2021. Accordingly, the Company has reversed income tax expense provision of ₹1,432 crore (US$ 225 million) which pertains to previous periods.

During the previous year, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (H.R. 1) was signed into law on December 22, 2017 ("US tax reforms"). The US tax reforms have 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 have resulted in a positive impact of ₹155 crore (US$ 24 million) on account of credits pertaining to deferred tax liabilities on branch profit.

Additionally, during the current year, on a consolidated basis, the tax expense includes reversal of provisions of ₹299 crore made in earlier periods, partially offset by an additional tax provision of ₹170 crore pertaining to earlier periods. For the previous year, the tax reversals comprise a reversal of provisions of ₹296 crore made in earlier periods, partially offset by an additional tax provision of ₹5 crore pertaining to prior periods.

On a standalone basis, the tax expense includes reversal of provisions of ₹266 crore made in earlier periods, partially offset by an additional tax provision of ₹169 crore pertaining to earlier periods. For the previous year, the tax reversals comprise a reversal of provisions of ₹241 crore made in earlier periods, partially offset by an additional tax provision of ₹1 crore pertaining to prior periods.

These reversals pertains to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the Company across various jurisdictions. The additional provision pertaining to prior periods is primarily due to audits and assessments in certain jurisdiction.

During the previous year, we had received a dividend of ₹846 crore from our majority-owned subsidiary. Dividend distribution tax paid by the subsidiary on such dividend has been reduced as credit against dividend distribution tax payable by us. Accordingly, on a consolidated basis, we recorded a charge of ₹172 crore as income tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2018.

Refer to Note 2.22, 'Contingent liabilities and commitments', in the consolidated and standalone financial statements in the Annual Report for disclosures on claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts.

8. Net profit after tax

On a standalone basis, our net profit decreased by 9% to ₹14,702 crore for the year ended March 31, 2019 from ₹16,155 crore in the previous year. This represents 20.1% and 26.1% of total revenue for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

On a consolidated basis, our net profit decreased by 3.9% to ₹15,404 crore for the year ended March 31, 2019 from ₹16,029 crore in the previous year. This represents 18.6% and 22.7% of total revenue for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

The decrease in net profit as a percentage of revenue for fiscal 2019 as compared to fiscal 2018 was primarily attributable to a decrease in operating profit as a percentage of revenue, an increase of 32.8% in tax expense and decrease in other income by 13.0%.

Apart from the above, reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale and adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale' have caused a decline in net profit.

9. Earnings per share (EPS)

The details of change in EPS on standalone and consolidated basis are as follows:

Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated		
	2019 (₹)	2018 (₹)	% increase	2019 (₹)	2018 (₹)	% increase
Basic	33.66	35.64	(5.6)	35.44	35.53	(0.3)
Diluted	33.64	35.62	(5.6)	35.38	35.50	(0.3)

Information in the above table is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

The weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share are as follows:

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Basic	436,82,12,119	453,26,87,604	434,71,30,157	451,06,64,644
Diluted	437,04,12,348	453,47,85,242	435,34,20,772	451,51,47,740

Information in the above table is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

During the current year, a charge of ₹734 crore and ₹721 crore on account of reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale for Panaya and adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on the reclassification from 'Held for Sale' for Skava were recorded in standalone and consolidated financial statements, respectively. This resulted in a decrease in basic EPS by ₹1.68 and ₹1.66 at a standalone and consolidated level, respectively.

During the previous year, the Company had concluded an APA with the IRS for the US branch covering the years ending March 2011 to March 2021. Accordingly, the Company had reversed income tax expense provision of ₹1,432 crore (US$ 225 million) pertaining to previous periods, which resulted in an increase in basic EPS by ₹2.93 and ₹2.94 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) at a standalone and consolidated level, respectively. Also, the Company recorded a charge of ₹589 crore on account of Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale for Panaya at standalone level and ₹118 crore on account of reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale at consolidated level for Panaya resulting in a reduction in the basic EPS by ₹1.30 and ₹0.26 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) at a standalone level and consolidated level, respectively.

10. Segmental profitability

The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions to enable clients to enhance business performance. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Group internally reorganized some of its business segments to deepen customer relationships, improve focus of sales investments and increase management oversight. Consequent to the internal reorganization, there were changes in the reportable business segments based on 'Management approach' as defined under Ind AS 108, *Operating Segments*. Therefore, enterprises in Insurance which was earlier considered under the Life Sciences, Healthcare and Insurance business segment are now considered under the Financial Services business segment and enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media which was earlier under Energy & Utilities, Communication and Services is now shown as a separate business segment. Segmental operating income has changed in line with these as well as changes in the allocation method.

Business segments of the Group are primarily enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance, enterprises in Manufacturing, enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics, enterprises in the Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services, enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media, enterprises in Hi-Tech, enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare and all other segments. All other segments represent the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services and other Public Services enterprises. Consequent to the above change in the composition of reportable business segments, the prior year comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2018 have been restated. This is discussed in detail in Note 2.24 to the *Consolidated financial statements* in this Annual Report.

Business segments – consolidated

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Financial Services	Retail	Communication	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences	All other segments	Total
Segmental revenues									
2019	26,477	13,556	10,426	10,390	8,152	6,177	5,203	2,294	82,675
2018	23,172	11,345	8,883	8,297	6,671	5,131	4,698	2,325	70,522
Growth %	14.3	19.5	17.4	25.2	22.2	20.4	10.7	(1.3)	17.2
Segmental operating income									
2019	6,878	4,034	2,517	2,542	1,853	1,548	1,419	116	20,907
2018	6,370	3,303	2,619	2,411	1,274	1,446	1,391	199	19,013
Growth %	8.0	22.1	(4.0)	5.4	45.6	7.1	2.0	(41.7)	10.0
Segmental operating margin (%)									
2019	26.0	29.8	24.1	24.5	22.7	25.1	27.3	5.1	25.3
2018	27.5	29.1	29.5	29.1	19.1	28.2	29.6	8.6	27.0

The following table sets forth our revenue by geography :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Segmental revenues					
2019	50,038	19,942	2,048	10,647	82,675
2018	42,575	16,738	2,231	8,978	70,522
Growth %	17.5	19.1	(8.2)	18.6	17.2

Overall segment profitability has decreased primarily on account of increase in investments in key areas – sales and marketing, localization of our US operations, investments in Agile Digital, reskilling of our workforce; increase in the cost of technical sub-contractors, cost of third-party items bought for service delivery to clients and compensation increase partially offset by benefit on account of rupee depreciation, cross currency benefit and cost optimization benefits.

11. Liquidity

Our principal source of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and cash flow that we generate from operations. We have no outstanding borrowings. We believe our working capital is sufficient for our requirements.

Our growth has been financed largely through cash generated from operations.

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net cash generated by operating activities	13,989	12,475	14,841	13,218
Net cash (used in) / generate by investing activities	(587)	5,684	(575)	4,452
Net cash used in financing activities	(14,571)	(20,536)	(14,512)	(20,505)

Our cash flows are robust and our operating cash flows have increased from ₹ 13,218 crore in fiscal 2018 to ₹ 14,841 crore in fiscal 2019 primarily on account of improved days sales outstanding and improved working capital management.

Capital Allocation Policy

Refer to *Board's report* in this Annual Report for details on our Capital Allocation Policy.

12. Related party transactions

These have been discussed in detail in Note 2.23 to the *Standalone financial statements* in this Annual Report.

13. Events occurring after Balance Sheet date

There were no significant events that occurred after the Balance Sheet date apart from the ones mentioned in 'Material changes and commitments affecting financial position between the end of the fiscal and date of the report' in *Board's report*.

14. Key financial ratios

In accordance with the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements 2018) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018, the Company is required to give details of significant changes (change of 25% or more as compared to the immediately previous financial year) in key sector-specific financial ratios.

The Company has identified the following ratios as key financial ratios :

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Market capitalization to revenues (₹)	NA	NA	3.9	3.5
Price / Earnings (times)	NA	NA	21.0	15.9
Days sales outstanding[1]	–	–	66	67
Liquid cash[2] as a % of total assets	32.7	36.6	36.2	39.8
Revenue growth (%)	18.0	4.5	17.2	3.0
Operating margin (%)	24.4	26.6	22.8	24.3
Net profit margin (%)	20.1	26.1	18.6	22.7
Basic EPS (₹)	33.66	35.64	35.44	35.53

(1) The Company does not track DSO at a standalone level

(2) Includes cash and cash equivalents and investments excluding investments in equity, preference and other securities

Ratios where there has been a significant change from fiscal 2018 to fiscal 2019

PE ratio is computed as share price divided by basic earnings per share at a consolidated level. The PE ratio has increased on account of increase in market price and decrease in net profit. Net profit has declined from fiscal 2019 to fiscal 2018 on account of decrease in operating profit (for reasons explained above), increase in income tax expense (tax expense in fiscal 2018 included reversal of US$ 225 million (₹ 1,432 crore) on account of reversal of income tax expense pertaining to previous period on account of conclusion of APA) and additional charge in fiscal 2019 compared to fiscal 2018 on account of Skava and Panaya amounting to ₹ 603 crore.

Revenue growth, operating margin, net profit margin as well as change in basic EPS have been explained in the relevant sections above.

The details of return on net worth at standalone and consolidated levels are given below :

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Return on net worth (%)	23.3	24.6	23.7	23.9

Return on net worth is computed as net profit by average net worth. Net profit has declined from ₹ 16,029 crore to ₹ 15,404 crore on a consolidated basis and from ₹ 16,155 crore to ₹ 14,702 crore on a standalone basis for the reasons explained above. Additionally, the buyback has resulted in an increase in return on net worth.

IV. Opportunities and threats

Our strengths

Over the years, we have invested in building differentiated capabilities such as :

- Specific industry domain and technology expertise, and in methodologies such as Design Thinking and Agile software development
- End-to-end service offering capabilities in consulting, software application development, integration, maintenance, validation, enterprise system implementation, product engineering, infrastructure management and business process management
- Intellectual property in software platforms and products such as Infosys NIA®, our flagship artificial intelligence platform, the Edge suite of products, Finacle® and McCamish that either amplify our own services or provide differentiated solutions for our clients' business processes
- Our Global Delivery Model for large-scale outsourcing of technology projects fueled by automation, intelligence and collaboration technologies. Our Global Delivery Model divides projects into components that can be executed simultaneously at client sites and at our development centers in India and globally.
- Sophisticated service delivery and quality control processes, standards and frameworks
- Internal research and development teams that identify, develop and deploy new offerings leveraging next-generation technologies
- Ecosystem alliances with enterprise software companies and innovative startup companies
- Sales and client engagement teams that have resulted in deep, enduring and expansive relationships with our customers around the world
- High-quality global talent and leadership; and the infrastructure and systems to enable learning and education across the enterprise at scale
- With almost four decades of experience in managing the systems and workings of global enterprises, we believe we are uniquely positioned to help them steer through their digital transformation with our Digital Navigation Framework.

Our strategy

Our strategic objective is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of our clients, while creating growth opportunities for our employees and generating profitable returns for our investors.

We have embraced a four-pronged strategy to strengthen our relevance with clients and drive accelerated value creation :

- Scale Agile Digital
- Energize the core
- Reskill our people
- Expand localization

For more details on our strategy, refer to the *Board's report*.

Our competition

We experience intense competition in traditional services and see a rapidly-changing marketplace with new competitors arising in new technology areas who are focused on agility, flexibility and innovation.

We typically compete with other technology service providers in response to requests for proposals. Clients often cite our industry expertise, comprehensive end-to-end solutions, ability to scale, superior quality and process execution, Global Delivery Model, experienced management team, talented professionals and track record as reasons for awarding us contracts.

In future, we expect intensified competition. In particular, we expect increased competition from firms that strengthen their offshore presence in India or other low-cost locations, firms that offer technology-based solutions to business problems and from firms incumbent in market segments that we have recently entered.

We believe that the principal competitive factors in our business are:

- The ability to keep pace with ever-changing technology and how they apply to customer requirements
- The ability to increase the scale and breadth of service offerings to provide one-stop solutions for customer needs
- The ability to articulate and demonstrate long-term value to existing and potential customers
- The ability to attract and retain high-quality management, technology professionals, and sales personnel
- The ability to effectively integrate global execution capabilities to deliver high-quality, seamless, scalable, cost-effective services
- A strong and well-recognized brand
- A proven track record of performance excellence and customer satisfaction
- The financial strength to be able to invest in personnel and infrastructure to support the evolving demands of customers
- High ethical and corporate governance standards to ensure honest and professional business practices and protect the reputation of the Company and its customers.

V. Outlook, risks and concerns

This section lists forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these statements as a result of certain factors. Our outlook, risks and concerns are as follows:

Risk factors that may affect our ability to grow profitably

- Spending on technology products and services by our clients and prospective clients is subject to fluctuations depending on many factors, including both the economic and regulatory environment in the markets in which they operate.
- Economic slowdown or other factors may affect the economic health of the US, UK, EU, Australia or those industries where our revenues are concentrated.
- We may not be able to provide end-to-end business solutions for our clients, which could lead to clients discontinuing their work with us, which in turn could harm our business.
- Intense competition in the market for technology services could affect our win rates and pricing, which could reduce our market share and decrease our revenues and / or our profits.
- Our engagements with customers are typically singular in nature and do not necessarily provide for subsequent engagements.
- Our business will suffer if we fail to anticipate and develop new services and enhance existing services in order to keep pace with rapid changes in technology and in the industries on which we focus.
- A large part of our revenues is dependent on a limited number of clients, and the loss of any one of our major clients could significantly impact our business.
- Our failure to complete fixed-price and fixed-timeframe contracts, or transaction-based pricing contracts, within budget and on time, may negatively affect our profitability.
- Our client contracts can typically be terminated without cause and with little or no notice or penalty, which could negatively impact our revenues and profitability.
- Our client contracts are often conditioned upon our performance, which, if unsatisfactory, could result in lower revenues than previously anticipated.
- Some of our long-term client contracts contain benchmarking provisions which, if triggered, could result in lower future revenues and profitability under the contract.
- Given that a large number of our employees in the US, UK, European Union and other jurisdictions are working on visas, any restrictions on immigration may affect our ability to compete for and provide services to clients in these jurisdictions, which could hamper our growth or cause our revenues to decline and impact profitability. Key developments (such as Brexit, minimum wages, and impact to the businesses of our clients) in the regulatory environment, especially in key geographies such as the United Kingdom, continental Europe, Australia and the United States of America could impact our growth and profitability
- We may be unable to recoup investment costs incurred in developing our software products and platforms.
- We may engage in acquisitions, strategic investments, strategic partnerships or alliances or other ventures that may or may not be successful.
- Goodwill that we carry on our Balance Sheet could give rise to significant impairment charges in the future.
- Our expenses are difficult to predict and can vary significantly from period to period, which could cause our share price to decline.
- Any inability to manage our growth could disrupt our business, reduce our profitability and adversely impact our ability to implement our growth strategy.

- Wage pressures in India and the hiring of employees outside India may prevent us from sustaining some of our competitive advantage and may reduce our profit margins.

Risk factors that may affect our operations and our ability to meet the expectation of our stake holders

- We are investing substantial cash assets in new facilities and physical infrastructure, and our profitability could be reduced if our business does not grow proportionately.
- Currency fluctuations and declining interest rates may affect the results of our operations.
- Our success depends largely upon our highly-skilled technology professionals and our ability to hire, attract, motivate, retain and train these personnel.
- Our success depends in large part upon our management team and key personnel and our ability to attract and retain them.
- Our work with governmental agencies may expose us to additional risks.
- Our reputation could be at risk and we may be liable to our clients or to regulators for damages caused by inadvertent disclosure of confidential information and sensitive data.
- Our reputation could be at risk and we may be liable to our clients for damages caused by cybersecurity incidents.
- Our reputation could be at risk and we may incur financial liabilities if there are any privacy breach incidents under General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or other similar regulations across the globe and if we are not able to take necessary steps to report to the regulators within the stipulated time. Further, any claim from our customers for losses suffered by them due to privacy breach by our employees may impact us financially and affect our reputation.
- We may be the subject of litigation which, if adversely determined, could harm our business and operating results.
- Our insurance coverage may not be adequate to protect us against all potential losses to which we may be subject, and this may have a material adverse effect on our business.
- The markets in which we operate are subject to the risk of earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, storms and other natural and man-made disasters.
- The safety of our employees, assets and infrastructure may be affected by untoward incidents beyond our control, impacting business continuity or reputation.
- Terrorist attacks or a war could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.
- Negative media coverage and public scrutiny may divert the time and attention of our Board and Management and adversely affect our reputation and the prices of our equity shares and ADSs.
- An increase in anti-outsourcing sentiments in certain countries in which we operate, including the US, UK, EU and Australia, has led and may in the future lead to the enactment of legislations that could limit companies in those countries from outsourcing work to us, or could inhibit our ability to staff client projects in a timely manner thereby impacting our revenue and profitability.
- New and changing regulatory compliance, corporate governance and public disclosure requirements add uncertainty to our compliance policies and increase our costs of compliance.
- The intellectual property laws of India do not give sufficient protection to software to the same extent as those in the US. We may be unsuccessful in protecting our intellectual property rights. We may also be subject to third-party claims of intellectual property infringement.
- Our net income would decrease if the Government of India reduces or withdraws tax benefits and other incentives it provides to us or when our tax holidays expire, reduce or terminate.
- In the event that the Government of India or the government of another country changes its tax policies in a manner that is adverse to us, our tax expense may materially increase, reducing our profitability.
- We operate in jurisdictions that impose transfer pricing and other tax-related regulations on us, and any failure to comply could materially and adversely affect our profitability.
- Changes in the policies of the Government of India or political instability may adversely affect economic conditions in India generally, which could impact our business and prospects.
- Attempts to fully address concerns of activist shareholders may divert the time and attention of our Management and Board of Directors and may impact the prices of our equity shares and ADSs.
- Our international expansion plans subject us to risks inherent in doing business internationally.
- Our ability to acquire companies organized outside India depends on the approval of the RBI and / or the Government of India and failure to obtain this approval could negatively impact our business.
- Indian laws limit our ability to raise capital outside India and may limit the ability of others to acquire us, which could prevent us from operating our business or entering into a transaction that is in the best interests of our shareholders.

Risks that may affect the valuation of our ADSs

- Historically, our ADSs have traded at a significant premium to the trading prices of our underlying equity shares. Currently, they do not do so and they may not continue to do so in the future.
- Sales of our equity shares may adversely affect the prices of our equity shares and ADSs.
- The price of our ADSs and the US dollar value of any dividends we declare may be negatively affected by fluctuations in the US dollar to Indian rupee exchange rate.
- Indian law imposes certain restrictions that limit a holder's ability to transfer the equity shares obtained upon conversion of ADSs and repatriate the proceeds of such transfer which may cause our ADSs to trade at a premium or discount to the market price of our equity shares.

- An investor in our ADSs may not be able to exercise pre-emptive rights for additional shares and may thereby suffer dilution of such investor's equity interest in us.
- ADS holders may be restricted in their ability to exercise voting rights.
- ADS holders may be restricted in their ability to participate in a buyback of shares offered by us.
- It may be difficult for holders of our ADSs to enforce any judgment obtained in the US against us or our affiliates.
- Holders of ADSs are subject to the Securities and Exchange Board of India's Takeover Code with respect to their acquisitions of ADSs or the underlying equity shares, and this may impose requirements on such holders with respect to disclosure and offers to purchase additional ADSs or equity shares.
- If the Government of India modifies dividend distribution tax rates or introduces new forms of taxes on distribution of profits or changes the basis of application of these taxes, the same could materially affect the returns to our shareholders.

VI. Internal control systems and their adequacy

The CEO and CFO certification provided in the *CEO and CFO Certification* section of the Annual Report discusses the adequacy of our internal control systems and procedures.

VII. Material developments in human resources / industrial relations, including number of people employed

Our culture and reputation as a leader in consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services enable us to attract and retain some of the best talent.

Human capital

Our professionals are our most important assets. We believe that the quality and level of service that our professionals deliver are among the highest in the global technology services industry. We are committed to remaining among the industry's leading employers.

As at March 31, 2019, the Group employed 2,28,123 employees, of which 2,14,727 were professionals involved in service delivery to the clients, including trainees. During fiscal 2019, we added 24,016 new hires, net of attrition. Our culture and reputation as a leader in the technology services industry enables us to recruit and retain some of the best available talent in India and other countries we operate in.

Recruitment

We have built our global talent pool by recruiting new students from premier universities, colleges and institutes globally, and through the need-based hiring of project leaders and middle management across the globe. We recruit students who have consistently shown high levels of achievement from campuses in India. We also recruit students from campuses in the US, UK, Australia and China. We rely on a rigorous selection process involving aptitude tests and interviews to identify the best applicants. This selection process is continually assessed and refined based on the performance tracking of past recruits.

During fiscal 2019, we received 23,33,420 employment applications, interviewed 1,80,255 applicants and extended offers of employment to 94,324 applicants. These statistics do not include our subsidiaries.

Training and development

The competency development of our employees continues to be a key area of strategic focus for us. We launched new programs for our employees in keeping with the changes in the use of technology in education. We enhanced our technology-led training efforts in multiple areas. We took a mobile-first approach to make learning content available to our employees through Lex – a highly scalable and modular learning platform that allows our employees to access learning content from anywhere, from any device, at any time, and learn at a time convenient for them.

As part of our Foundation Program, we enhanced some of the existing courses and introduced new courses, and launched new specializations which we call as streams. Our continuous education programs emphasize enhancing the relevance and effectiveness of learning. This year, we have enhanced our self-learning programs available on Lex, and enhanced the platform as well. With this, we were able to make our learning programs accessible to employees across geographies, which in turn led to enhanced employee participation in learning. We are also working with various academic institutions, such as the Rhode Island School of Design, Purdue University, Trinity University, and Cornell University to reskill our employees.

Compensation

Our professionals receive competitive salaries and benefits. Our variable compensation program links compensation to the Company and individual performance. In order to attract, retain and motivate talented and critical employees and to encourage employees to align individual performance with the Company objectives and reward employee performance with ownership, the Company granted share-based benefits to high-performing executives and senior-level managers.

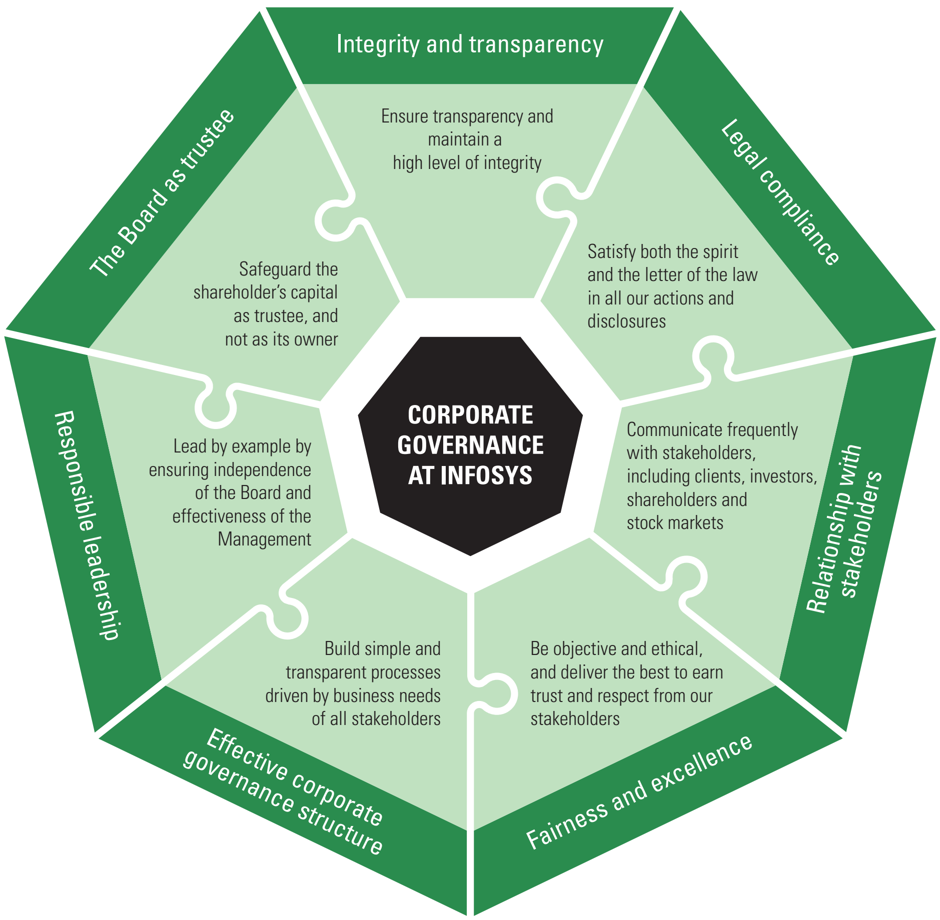
Corporate governance report

Our corporate governance philosophy

Our corporate governance is a reflection of our value system encompassing our culture, policies, and relationships with our stakeholders. Integrity and transparency are key to our corporate governance practices to ensure that we gain and retain the trust of our stakeholders at all times.

Corporate governance framework

Our corporate governance framework is guided by our core values – Client Value, Leadership by Example, Integrity and Transparency, Fairness and Excellence (C-LIFE) – and is based on the following principles:



We believe that an active, well-informed and independent board is necessary to ensure the highest standards of corporate governance. At Infosys, the Board is at the core of our corporate governance practice. The Board oversees the Management's functions and protects the long-term interests of our stakeholders.

As on March 31, 2019, the Board comprised nine members, consisting of one non-executive and non-independent chairman, two executive directors, and six independent directors. An independent director is the chairperson of each of the Board committees – namely audit committee, nomination and remuneration committee, stakeholders relationship committee, risk management committee, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) committee.

Our corporate governance framework ensures that we make timely disclosures and share accurate information regarding our financials and performance, as well as disclosures related to the leadership and governance of the Company.

Compliance with global guidelines and standards

Infosys has been a front-runner in complying with global best practices in corporate governance. Starting with the landmark Cadbury Report in the UK in 1992, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, 2002, and the Consumer Protection Act, we have been following and complying with the global best practices of corporate governance over the years.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has notified the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, which incorporate corporate governance principles in line with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) principles. The Regulations also provide broad principles for periodic disclosures by listed entities in line with the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) principles.

On May 09, 2018, SEBI released the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 to adopt and give effect to several recommendations that were proposed in a report given by the Kotak Committee on October 5, 2017. Hereinafter, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 will be collectively referred to as "the Listing Regulations". We are in compliance with all the applicable provisions of the Listing Regulations.

During the year, the Company was rated for the second time in a row under the leadership category in a corporate governance study conducted jointly by BSE Limited (BSE) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, and Institutional Investors Advisory Services (IiAS), based on G20 / OECD principles which are globally accepted benchmarks for corporate governance.

We substantially comply with the Euroshareholders Corporate Governance Guidelines, 2000 and the recommendations of the Conference Board Commission on Public Trusts and Private Enterprises in the US. We also adhere to the principles advocated by the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and the OECD principles.

Corporate governance guidelines

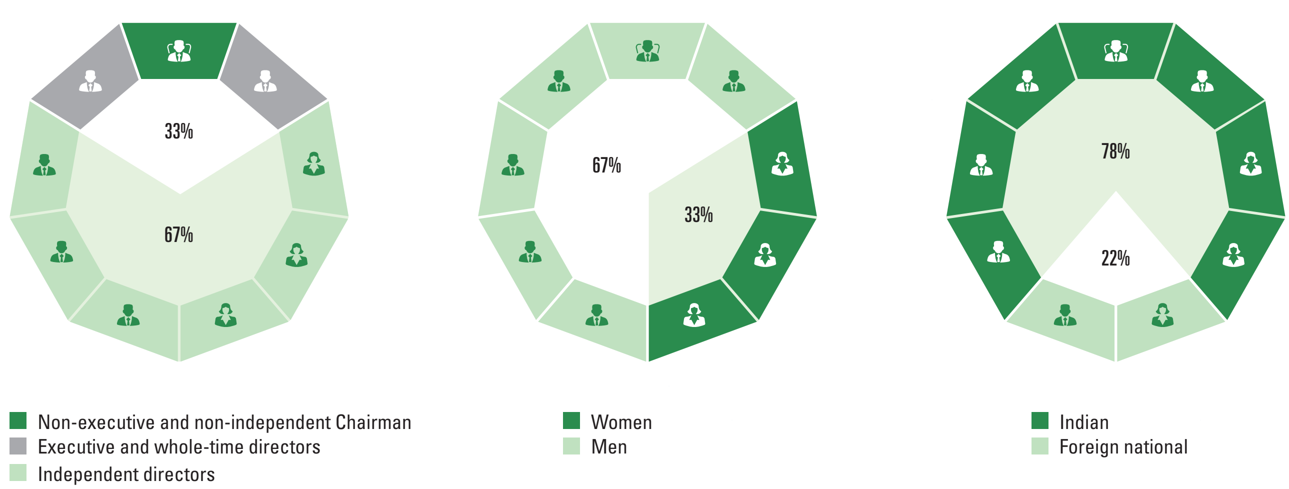
The Board has defined a set of corporate governance best practices and guidelines to help fulfill our corporate responsibility towards our stakeholders. These guidelines ensure that the Board will have the necessary authority and processes to review and evaluate our operations as and when required. Further, these guidelines allow the Board to make decisions that are independent of the Management. The Board, at its discretion, may change these guidelines periodically to achieve our stated objectives. The guidelines can be accessed on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/corporate-governance-guidelines.pdf.

A. Board composition

Size and composition of the Board

We believe that our Board needs to have an appropriate mix of executive, non-executive and independent directors to maintain its independence, and separate its functions of governance and management. The Listing Regulations mandate that for a company with a non-executive chairman, who is a promoter, at least half of the Board should be independent directors. As on March 31, 2019, our Board comprised nine members, consisting of one non-executive and non-independent chairman, two executive directors, and six independent directors. Independent directors constitute 67% of the Board's strength – more than the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations. The Listing Regulations also mandate that the Board of Directors of the top 500 listed entities shall have at least one independent woman director. Three out of the nine directors on our Board are women – and all three are independent directors – making up 33% of the Board's strength. The Board periodically evaluates the need for change in its size and composition.

Size and composition of the Board

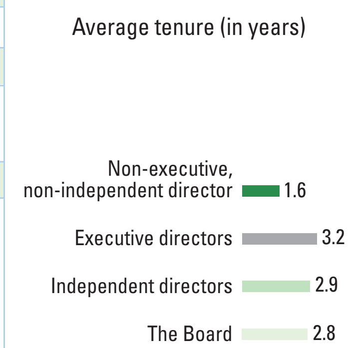


The average tenure of members on our Board is 2.8 years as of March 31, 2019. The average tenure of executive directors (whole-time directors) is 3.2 years, independent directors is 2.9 years and that of the non-executive and non-independent chairman is 1.6 years.

The average tenure of Board members in years as on March 31, 2019 was as follows:

Tenure on Board

Name of the Director	Original date of appointment	Tenure (in years) as on March 31, 2019	Earlier of retirement date / term ending date	Average tenure (in years)
Non-executive and non-independent chairman				
Nandan M. Nilekani	Aug 24, 2017	1.6	NA	1.6
Executive / whole-time director				
Salil Parekh	Jan 02, 2018	1.2	Jan 01, 2023	3.2
U.B. Pravin Rao	Jan 10, 2014	5.2	Dec 11, 2021	
Independent director				
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw[(1)]	Jan 10, 2014	5.2	Mar 22, 2023	2.9
Roopa Kudva	Feb 04, 2015	4.2	Feb 03, 2020	
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	Jan 14, 2016	3.2	Jan 13, 2021	
D.N. Prahlad	Oct 14, 2016	2.5	Oct 13, 2021	
D. Sundaram	Jul 14, 2017	1.7	Jul 13, 2022	
Michael Gibbs	Jul 13, 2018	0.7	Jul 12, 2021	



[(1)] Reappointed for a second term effective April 1, 2019

Chairman of the Board and his responsibilities

Nandan M. Nilekani is the Chairman of the Board and of the Company.

The Chairman leads the Board and is responsible for fostering integrity on the Board while nurturing a culture where the Board works harmoniously for the long-term benefit of the Company and all its stakeholders. The Chairman is primarily responsible for ensuring that the Board provides effective governance to the Company.

The Chairman presides over the meetings of the Board and of the shareholders of the Company, and takes a lead role in managing the Board and facilitating effective communication among directors. He is responsible for overseeing matters pertaining to governance, including the organization, composition and effectiveness of the Board and its committees, and the performance of individual directors towards fulfilling their responsibilities. The Chairman provides independent leadership to the Board, identifies guidelines for the conduct and performance of directors, and oversees the management of the Board's administrative activities, such as meetings, schedules, agenda, communication and documentation. The Chairman is also responsible for the overall strategy of the Company.

The Chairman actively works with the nomination and remuneration committee to plan the composition of the Board and Board committees, induct directors to the Board, plan for director succession, participate effectively in the Board evaluation process and meet with individual directors to provide constructive feedback and advice.

Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD) and his responsibilities

Salil Parekh is the CEO & MD of the Company.

The CEO & MD is responsible for executing corporate strategy in consultation with the Board, brand equity, planning, external contacts and all matters related to the management of the Company. He is also responsible for achieving annual and long-term business targets, maintaining awareness of both the external and the internal competitive landscape, opportunities for expansion, customers, markets, new industry developments and standards, and acquisitions for enhancing shareholder value and implementing the organization's vision, mission, and overall direction.

The CEO & MD acts as a link between the Board and the Management and is also responsible for leading and evaluating the work of other executive leaders including the Chief Operating Officer (COO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Presidents and Executive Vice Presidents as per the organization structure.

Lead Independent Director

The Board, at its meeting held on April 13, 2018, appointed Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, chairperson of the nomination and remuneration committee and the CSR committee, as the Lead Independent Director. She was reappointed as an independent director for the second term by the shareholders on March 12, 2019. The role of the lead independent director is to provide leadership to the independent directors, liaise on their behalf and ensure the Board's effectiveness to maintain high-quality governance of the organization and the effective functioning of the Board.

Role of the Board of Directors

The primary role of the Board is that of trusteeship to protect and enhance shareholder value through strategic direction to the Company. As trustees, the Board has fiduciary responsibility to ensure that the Company has clear goals aligned to shareholder value and its growth. The Board exercises its duties with care, skill and diligence, and exercises independent judgment. It sets strategic goals and seeks accountability for their fulfillment. It also directs and exercises appropriate control to ensure that the Company is managed in a manner that fulfills stakeholders' aspirations and societal expectations.

Definition of independent directors

The Companies Act, 2013 and the Listing Regulations define an 'independent director' as a person who is not a promoter or employee or one of the key managerial personnel of the company or its subsidiaries. They also state that the person should not have a material pecuniary relationship or transactions with the company or its subsidiaries, during the two immediate preceding financial years or during the current financial year, apart from receiving remuneration as an independent director.

We abide by these definitions of independent director in addition to the definitions of an independent director as laid down in the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) listed company manual and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and US securities laws by virtue of our listing on the NYSE in the US.

Certification from Company Secretary in Practice

Parameshwar G. Hegde of Hegde & Hegde, Practicing Company Secretaries, has issued a certificate as required under the Listing Regulations, confirming that none of the directors on the Board of the Company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of companies by the SEBI / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority. The certificate is enclosed with this section as Annexure A.

Board membership criteria

The Company inducts eminent individuals from diverse fields as directors on its Board. The nomination and remuneration committee works with the entire Board to determine the appropriate characteristics, skills and experience required for the Board as a whole and for individual members. Members are expected to possess the required qualifications, integrity, expertise and experience for the position. They should also possess deep expertise and insights in sectors / areas relevant to the Company, and ability to contribute to the Company's growth.

The age limit for a managing director and executive director is 60 years, while the age limit for an independent or non-executive director is 70 years. A director's term may be extended at the discretion of the committee beyond the age of 60 or 70 years with shareholders' approval by passing a special resolution, based on the explanatory statement annexed to the Notice, indicating the justification for the extension of appointment beyond 60 or 70 years, as the case may be.

Based on the disclosures received from all the independent directors and also in the opinion of the Board, the independent directors fulfill the conditions specified in the Companies Act, 2013, the Listing Regulations, NYSE listing manual and are independent of the Management.

Key Board qualifications, expertise and attributes

The Infosys Board comprises qualified members who bring in the required skills, competence and expertise that allow them to make effective contributions to the Board and its committees. The Board members are committed to ensuring that the Infosys Board is in compliance with the highest standards of corporate governance.

The table below summarizes the key qualifications, skills, and attributes which are taken into consideration while nominating candidates to serve on the Board.

Definitions of director qualifications	
Financial	Leadership of a financial firm or management of the finance function of an enterprise, resulting in proficiency in complex financial management, capital allocation, and financial reporting processes, or experience in actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions
Gender, ethnic, national, or other diversity	Representation of gender, ethnic, geographic, cultural, or other perspectives that expand the Board's understanding of the needs and viewpoints of our customers, partners, employees, governments, and other stakeholders worldwide
Global business	Experience in driving business success in markets around the world, with an understanding of diverse business environments, economic conditions, cultures, and regulatory frameworks, and a broad perspective on global market opportunities
Leadership	Extended leadership experience for a significant enterprise, resulting in a practical understanding of organizations, processes, strategic planning, and risk management. Demonstrated strengths in developing talent, planning succession, and driving change and long-term growth
Technology	A significant background in technology, resulting in knowledge of how to anticipate technological trends, generate disruptive innovation, and extend or create new business models

Definitions of director qualifications	
Mergers and acquisitions	A history of leading growth through acquisitions and other business combinations, with the ability to assess 'build or buy' decisions, analyze the fit of a target with the Company's strategy and culture, accurately value transactions, and evaluate operational integration plans
Board service and governance	Service on a public company board to develop insights about maintaining board and management accountability, protecting shareholder interests, and observing appropriate governance practices
Sales and marketing	Experience in developing strategies to grow sales and market share, build brand awareness and equity, and enhance enterprise reputation

In the table below, the specific areas of focus or expertise of individual Board members have been highlighted. However, the absence of a mark against a member's name does not necessarily mean the member does not possess the corresponding qualification or skill.

Key Board qualifications

	Area of expertise							
Director	Financial	Diversity[1]	Global business	Leadership	Technology	Mergers and acquisitions	Board service and governance	Sales and marketing
Nandan M. Nilekani Chairman	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Salil Parekh Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
U.B. Pravin Rao Chief Operating Officer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw Lead Independent Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	✓
Roopa Kudva Independent Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	–
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha Independent Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	–
D.N. Prahlad Independent Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
D. Sundaram Independent Director	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	✓	–
Michael Gibbs Independent Director	–	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	–	–

(1) Gender, ethnicity, nationality, and others

Selection of new directors

The Board is responsible for the selection of new directors. The Board delegates the screening and selection process to the nomination and remuneration committee, which consists exclusively of independent directors. The committee, based on defined criteria, makes recommendations to the Board on the induction of new directors.

Training of Board members

All new non-executive directors inducted to the Board are introduced to our Company culture through orientation sessions. Executive directors and senior management provide an overview of operations, and familiarize the new non-executive directors on matters related to our values and commitments. They are also introduced to the organization structure, services, Group structure and subsidiaries, constitution, Board procedures, matters reserved for the Board, major risks and risk management strategy. The details of the familiarization program are also available on the Company's website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/Documents/training-board-members2019.pdf.

The Board's policy is to have separate meetings regularly with independent directors to update them on all business-related issues and new initiatives. At such meetings, the executive directors and other members of the senior management share points of view and leadership thoughts on relevant issues.

We also facilitate the continual educational requirements of our directors. Each director is entitled to a training fee of US$ 5,000 per year. Support is provided for independent directors if they choose to attend educational programs in the areas of Board / corporate governance.

Non-executive and independent directors of the Board are familiarized through various kinds of engagements such as:

Deep dives and immersion sessions: Deep dives and immersion sessions are conducted by senior executives on their respective business units. The business unit can be an industry vertical or a service offering unit. Key aspects that are covered in these sessions include:

- Industry / market and technology trends
- Competition
- The Company's performance

- Strategic bets and their progress
- Future outlook

Strategy retreat: As part of our annual strategy planning process, we organize a management strategy retreat with the Board to deliberate on various topics related to strategic alternatives, progress of ongoing strategic initiatives, risks to strategy execution and the need for new strategic programs required to achieve the Company's long-term objectives. This serves the dual purpose of providing a platform for Board members to bring their expertise to the projects, while also providing an opportunity for them to understand detailed aspects of execution and challenges relating to the specific theme.

The above are specific mechanisms through which members of the Board are familiarized with the Company culture and operations. Apart from these, there could be additional meetings or sessions on demand on specific topics. All directors attend the familiarization programs as these are scheduled to coincide with the Board meeting calendar to give them an opportunity to attend.

The details of the training programs attended by Board members in fiscal 2019 are as follows:

Name of director	No. of training hours attended during fiscal 2019
Nandan M. Nilekani	6.5
Salil Parekh	6.5
U.B. Pravin Rao	6.5
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	6.5
Roopa Kudva	6.5
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	6.5
D.N. Prahlad	6.5
D. Sundaram	6.5
Michael Gibbs	6.5
Total hours	58.5

Note: The training program for fiscal 2019 includes deep dive and immersion sessions on various topics such as cybersecurity, agile digital, artificial intelligence and automation. Further, the training program conducted by external experts also includes an overview of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

Membership term

The Board constantly evaluates the contribution of members and periodically shares updates with the shareholders about reappointments consistent with applicable statutes. The current law in India mandates that two-third of the non-independent directors be liable to retire by rotation every year, and one-third of them mandatorily retire by rotation, and qualifies the retiring members for reappointment. Executive directors are appointed by the shareholders for a maximum period of five years, but are eligible for reappointment upon completion of their term. An independent director shall hold office for a term of up to five consecutive years on the Board of the Company and will be eligible for reappointment on the passing of a special resolution by the shareholders.

Board member evaluation

One of the key functions of the Board is to monitor and review the Board evaluation framework. The Board works with the nomination and remuneration committee to lay down the evaluation criteria for the performance of the Chairman, the Board, Board committees, and executive / non-executive / independent directors through peer evaluation, excluding the director being evaluated.

Independent directors have three key roles – governance, control and guidance. Some of the performance indicators, based on which the independent directors are evaluated, include:

- The ability to contribute to and monitor our corporate governance practices
- The ability to contribute by introducing international best practices to address business challenges and risks
- Active participation in long-term strategic planning
- Commitment to the fulfillment of a director's obligations and fiduciary responsibilities; these include participation in Board and committee meetings

To improve the effectiveness of the Board and its committees, as well as that of each individual director, a formal and rigorous Board review is internally undertaken on an annual basis.

The Board had engaged Egon Zehnder, a leadership advisory firm on board matters, to conduct Board evaluation for fiscal 2019. The evaluation process focused on Board dynamics and softer aspects. The process involved independent discussions with all Board members. The Board evaluation process was completed during fiscal 2019.

Further, the evaluation process was based on the affirmation received from the independent directors that they met the independence criteria as required under the Companies Act 2013, Listing Regulations and NYSE listing manual.

Succession planning

The nomination and remuneration committee works with the Board on the leadership succession plan to ensure orderly succession in appointments to the Board and in senior management. The Company strives to maintain an appropriate balance of skills and experience within the organization and the Board in an endeavor to introduce new perspectives while maintaining experience and continuity.

By integrating workforce planning with strategic business planning, the Company puts the necessary financial and human resources in place so that its objectives can be met.

Our Board includes nine directors with broad and diverse skills and viewpoints to aid the Company in advancing its strategy. In addition, promoting senior management within the organization fuels the ambitions of the talent force to earn future leadership roles.

Board and executive leadership compensation policy

In order to adapt to the changing business context and the highly competitive environment that we operate in, our executive compensation philosophy has evolved to reward long-term sustainable performance. Our executive compensation policy moves away from a predominantly cash-based compensation structure to a total rewards structure where a significant portion of the rewards is in the form of stock incentives.

The nomination and remuneration committee determines and recommends to the Board the compensation payable to the directors. All Board-level compensation is approved by the shareholders and disclosed separately in the financial statements. Remuneration for the executive directors comprises a fixed component and a variable component, including stock incentives. The committee makes a periodic appraisal of the performance of the executive directors based on a detailed performance matrix. The annual compensation of the executive directors is approved by the committee and placed before the shareholders at the shareholders' meeting or via postal ballot.

The executive directors of the Company are entitled to an annual / half-yearly variable pay, including stock incentives, which is subject to the achievement of certain periodic milestones by the Company, as determined by the Board. The Board may reserve the authority to set such milestones on a GAAP or non-GAAP basis.

As required under the Listing Regulations effective April 1, 2019, the nomination and remuneration committee will recommend to the Board the payment of remuneration to senior management. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company is available on our website at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/archives/nomination-remuneration-policy.pdf.

The compensation payable to the independent directors is limited to a fixed amount per year as determined and approved by the Board, the sum of which does not exceed 1% of net profits for the year, calculated as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Board reviews the performance of independent directors on an annual basis.

In accordance with the Listing Regulations, no employee, including key managerial personnel or director or promoter of a listed entity, shall enter into any agreement for himself or on behalf of any other person, with any shareholder or any other third party with regard to compensation or profit-sharing in connection with dealings in the securities of the Company, unless prior approval for the same has been obtained from the Board of Directors as well as public shareholders by way of an ordinary resolution. During the year, there were no such instances.

Remuneration to directors in fiscal 2019

in ₹ crore

Name of director	Fixed salary			Bonus / incentives / variable pay	Perquisites on account of stock options exercised[1]	Commission	Total
	Base salary (A)	Retiral benefits (B)	Total fixed salary (A+B)				
Non-executive and non-independent director							
Nandan M. Nilekani[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Executive directors							
Salil Parekh[3]	5.69	0.38	6.07	10.96	7.64	–	24.67
U.B. Pravin Rao[4]	4.22	0.19	4.41	3.83	0.81	–	9.05
Independent directors							
Ravi Venkatesan[5]	–	–	–	–	–	0.14	0.14
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	–	–	–	–	–	1.04	1.04
Roopa Kudva	–	–	–	–	–	1.03	1.03
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	–	–	–	–	–	1.50	1.50
D.N. Prahlad	–	–	–	–	–	0.96	0.96
D. Sundaram	–	–	–	–	–	1.04	1.04
Michael Gibbs[6]	–	–	–	–	–	0.75	0.75

Notes : The details in the above table are on accrual basis. For details on the number of equity shares held by the directors, refer to *Annexure 6* to the *Board's report*

(1) In accordance with the definition of perquisites under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the remuneration includes the value of stock incentives only on those shares that have been exercised during the period. Accordingly, the value of stock incentives granted during the period is not included. The number of stock incentives granted in fiscal 2019 is mentioned in the notes below. Independent directors are not entitled to any stock incentives.

(2) Nandan M. Nilekani voluntarily chose not to receive any remuneration for his services rendered to the Company.

(3) a) Perquisites value of stock incentives on account of exercise of 1,03,604 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) during fiscal 2019.
b) On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, under the 2015 Plan, the Board granted 2,17,200 performance-based RSUs (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) with an effective date of May 2, 2018.
c) On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, under the 2015 Plan, the Board approved the grant of 42,930 annual time-based RSUs for fiscal 2019. The grants were made effective February 1, 2019.
d) The Board, on April 12, 2019, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved the performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹13 crore for fiscal 2020 under the 2015 Plan. These RSUs will vest in line with the current employment agreement. The RSUs will be granted effective May 2, 2019 and the number of RSUs will be calculated based on the market price at the close of trading on May 2, 2019.

(4) a) Perquisites value of stock incentives on account of exercise of 6,812 RSUs (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) during fiscal 2019.
b) On the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, under the 2015 Plan, the Board approved a grant of 68,250 RSUs, based on his performance in fiscal 2018. The grants were made effective February 1, 2019.

(5) Resigned as member of the Board effective May 11, 2018 to pursue new opportunities.

(6) Appointed effective July 13, 2018.

* The RSUs were issued at par value and the ESOPs were issued at fair market value on the day of grant.

Non-executive / independent directors' remuneration (commission)

Shareholders at the 34th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on June 22, 2015 approved a sum not exceeding 1% of the net profit of the Company per annum, calculated in accordance with the provisions of Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 to be paid and distributed among some or all of the non-executive directors of the Company in a manner decided by the Board. This payment will be made with respect to the profits of the Company for each year.

Nandan M. Nilekani, Chairman, voluntarily chose not to receive any remuneration for his services rendered to the Company. We have paid ₹6.46 crore to our independent directors for the year ended March 31, 2019. Additionally, independent directors are also reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. We confirm that none of the non-executive directors received remuneration amounting to 50% of the total remuneration paid to non-executive directors during the year ended March 31, 2019.

The aggregate amount was arrived at using the following criteria:

Particulars	in ₹ crore	in US$
Fixed Board fee	0.52	75,000
Board / committee attendance fee[(1)]	0.17	25,000
Non-executive chairman fee	1.04	1,50,000
Chairperson – audit committee	0.21	30,000
Members – audit committee	0.14	20,000
Chairperson – other committees	0.14	20,000
Members – other committees	0.07	10,000
Travel fee (per meeting)[(2)]	0.07	10,000
Incidental fees (per meeting)[(3)]	0.01	1,000

Notes: 1 US$ = ₹69.16 as on March 31, 2019

(1) The Company normally has five regular Board meetings in a year. Independent directors are expected to attend at least four quarterly Board meetings and the AGM.

(2) For directors based overseas, the travel fee shown is per Board meeting. This is based on the fact that additional travel time of two days will have to be accommodated for independent directors to attend Board meetings in India.

(3) For directors based overseas, incidental fees shown is per Board meeting. This fee is paid to non-executive directors for expenses incurred during their travel to attend Board meetings in India.

The Board believes that the above compensation structure is commensurate with global best practices in terms of remunerating non-executive / independent directors of a company of similar size, and adequately compensates for the time and contribution made by our non-executive / independent directors.

Employment agreements with executive directors

Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

The Company entered into an executive employment agreement with Salil Parekh effective January 2, 2018. The agreement is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/Documents/CEO-executive-employment-agreement2018.pdf. The shareholders approved the appointment and key terms of the agreement with Salil Parekh as CEO & MD (vide postal ballot concluded on February 20, 2018). The postal ballot notice is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/Documents/postal-ballot-jan2018.pdf.

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

The Company entered into an executive employment agreement with U.B. Pravin Rao effective November 1, 2016. The agreement is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/Documents/COO-executive-employment-agreement2018.pdf. The shareholders approved the revised terms of agreement with U.B. Pravin Rao (vide postal ballot concluded on March 31, 2017). The postal ballot notice is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/Documents/postal-ballot-notice-feb2017.pdf.

Indemnification agreements

We have also entered into agreements to indemnify our directors and officers for claims brought against them to the fullest extent permitted under applicable law. These agreements, among other things, indemnify our directors and officers for certain expenses, judgments, fines and settlement amounts incurred by any such person in any action or proceedings, including any action by or in the right of Infosys Limited, arising out of such persons' services as our director or officer, expenses in relation to public relations consultation if required.

Memberships in other boards

An executive director may, with the prior consent of the Chairman of the Board, serve on the Board of two other business entities, provided that such business entities are not in direct competition with our operations and the appointment shall be subject to the restrictions laid down under the Listing Regulations. Executive directors are also allowed to serve on the boards of corporate or government bodies whose interests are germane to the future of the IT and software business or the key economic institutions of the nation, or whose prime objective is to benefit society.

Independent directors are not expected to serve on the boards of competing companies. There are no other limitations except those imposed by law and good corporate governance practices.

The composition of the Board, and directorships held, as on March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Memberships in other boards

Name of the director	Age	Indian-listed companies: Name of the company	Indian-listed companies: Category of directorship	All companies around the world[(1)(5)]	Committee membership[(2)(5)]	Committee chairpersonship[(2)(5)]
Non-executive and non-independent director						
Nandan M. Nilekani	63	Infosys Limited	Non-executive and non-independent director	5	0	0
Whole-time directors						
Salil Parekh	54	Infosys Limited	Executive director	2	0	0
U.B. Pravin Rao	57	Infosys Limited	Executive director	2	0	0
Independent directors						
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw[(3)]	66	Biocon Limited	Executive director	19	0	2
		Infosys Limited	Independent director			
		Narayana Hrudayalaya Limited	Non-executive and non-independent director			
		Syngene International Limited	Executive director			
		United Breweries Limited	Independent director			
Roopa Kudva	55	Infosys Limited	Independent director	4	3	1
		Nestle India Limited	Independent director			
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	56	Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited	Independent director	11	6	2
		Infosys Limited	Independent director			
		JSW Steel Limited	Independent director			
		Rallis India Limited	Independent director			
		Sobha Limited	Independent director			
		SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited	Independent director			
D.N. Prahlad	63	Infosys Limited	Independent director	7	2	1
D. Sundaram	66	ACC Limited	Independent director	8	3	5
		Crompton Greaves Consumer Electricals Limited	Independent director			
		Glaxosmithkline Pharmaceuticals Limited	Independent director			
		Infosys Limited	Independent director			
		TVS Electronics Limited	Non-executive and non-independent director			
Michael Gibbs[(4)]	61	Infosys Limited	Independent director	1	0	0

Non-executive and non-independent director   Executive director   Independent director

Notes: There are no *inter-se* relationships between our Board members. The Company doesn't have any pecuniary relationship with any of the non-executive directors.

(1) Directorship in companies around the world (listed, unlisted and private limited companies)

(2) As required by Regulation 26 of the Listing Regulations, the disclosure includes membership / chairpersonship of the audit committee and stakeholders relationship committee in Indian public companies (listed and unlisted)

(3) Appointed as Lead Independent Director effective April 13, 2018 and reappointed as independent director effective April 1, 2019

(4) Appointed as independent director effective July 13, 2018

(5) Including Infosys Limited and its subsidiaries

B. Board meetings

Scheduling and selection of agenda items for Board meetings

The dates of Board meetings for the next fiscal are decided in advance and published in the Annual Report as part of *Shareholder information*. The Chairman and the Company Secretary draft the agenda for each meeting, along with explanatory notes, in consultation with the CEO & MD, and distribute these in advance to the directors. Every Board member can suggest the inclusion of additional items in the agenda. The Board meets at least once a quarter to review the quarterly results and other items on the agenda, and also on the occasion of the AGM. Additional meetings are held when necessary. Independent directors are expected to attend at least four quarterly Board meetings and the AGM. However, with the Board being represented by independent directors from various parts of the world, it may not be possible for each one of them to be physically present at all meetings. Hence, we provide video / teleconferencing facilities to enable their participation. Committees of the Board usually meet the day before the Board meeting, or whenever the need arises for transacting business. The Board members are expected to rigorously prepare for, attend and participate in Board and applicable committee meetings. Each member is expected to ensure their other current and planned future commitments do not materially interfere with their responsibilities with us. During the year ended March 31, 2019, 12 Board meetings were held. These were held on April 12-13, 2018; June 23, 2018; July 12-13, 2018; August 18, 2018; September 06, 2018; September 14, 2018; October 15-16, 2018; November 15, 2018; December 14, 2018; December 20, 2018; January 10-11, 2019 and March 28, 2019.

Attendance of directors during fiscal 2019

Board meeting and AGM attendance of directors during fiscal 2019

Name of the director	AGM June 23, 2018	Board meeting number												Held during tenure	Attended	% of attendance
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Nandan M. Nilekani	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	Video	In person	Leave	In person	In person	12	11	92
Salil Parekh	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	Leave	Video	In person	Leave	Leave	In person	In person	In person	12	9	75
U.B. Pravin Rao	In person	In person	Leave	In person	Video	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	Leave	12	10	83
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw[1]	In person	In person	In person	In person	Audio	Video	Leave	Video	Video	In person	In person	In person	Audio	12	9	75
Roopa Kudva	In person	In person	In person	In person	Video	Video	Video	In person	Video	Video	Audio	In person	Leave	12	10	83
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	In person	In person	In person	In person	Video	Video	Video	In person	Video	Video	Video	In person	Video	12	12	100
D.N. Prahlad	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	Audio	Video	In person	In person	12	11	92
D. Sundaram	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	Video	Leave	In person	In person	Video	Video	In person	Leave	12	10	83
Michael Gibbs[2]	–	–	–	In person	Audio	Video	Video	In person	Video	Video	Leave	In person	Video	10	8	80
Ravi Venkatesan[3]	–	In person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	100

Attended in person · Attended through video conference · Leave of absence · Attended through audio conference (not counted for quorum and for calculating % of attendance)

(1) Reappointed as independent director for the second term effective April 1, 2019

(2) Appointed as independent director effective July 13, 2018

(3) Resigned as independent director effective May 11, 2018

Availability of information to Board members

The Board has unrestricted access to all Company-related information, including that of our employees. At Board meetings, managers and representatives who can provide additional insights into the items being discussed are invited. Information is provided to the Board members on a continuous basis for their review, inputs and approval. Strategic and operating plans are presented to the Board in addition to the quarterly and annual financial statements. Specific cases of acquisitions, important managerial decisions, material positive / negative developments and statutory matters are presented to the committees of the Board and later, with the recommendation of the committees, to the Board for its approval. As a process, information to directors is submitted along with the agenda well in advance of Board meetings. Inputs and feedback of Board members are taken and considered while preparing the agenda and documents for the Board meetings. Deep dive and immersion sessions are conducted by senior executives in their respective business units. At these meetings, directors can provide their inputs and suggestions on various strategic and operational matters.

Meeting of independent directors

Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder mandate that the independent directors of the Company shall hold at least one meeting in a year, without the attendance of non-independent directors and members of the Management.

Even before the Companies Act, 2013 came into effect, our Board's policy mandated periodic meetings attended exclusively by the independent directors. At such meetings, the independent directors discuss, among other matters, the performance of the Company and risks faced by it, the flow of information to the Board, competition, strategy, leadership strengths and weaknesses, governance, compliance, Board movements, human resource matters and performance of the executive members of the Board, including the Chairman. During the year, the independent directors met without the presence of the Management.

Materially significant related party transactions

There have been no materially significant related party transactions, monetary transactions or relationships between the Company and its directors, the Management, subsidiaries or relatives, except for those disclosed in the *Board's report*. Detailed information on materially significant related party transactions is enclosed as *Annexure 2* to the *Board's report*. The links to the Related Party Transaction Policy and the Policy on Material Subsidiaries are provided in *Annexure 9* to the *Board's report*.

C. Board committees

The Board, as on March 31, 2019, had five committees: audit committee, corporate social responsibility (CSR) committee, nomination and remuneration committee, risk management committee, and stakeholders relationship committee. All committees except the CSR committee consist entirely of independent directors.

Board and committee composition

Name of the director	Board	Audit committee	Corporate social responsibility committee	Nomination and remuneration committee	Risk management committee	Stakeholders relationship committee
Nandan M. Nilekani	Chairperson					
Salil Parekh	Member					
U.B. Pravin Rao	Member		Member			
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	Member		Chairperson	Chairperson	Member	
Roopa Kudva	Member	Member	Member			Chairperson
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	Member	Member	Member			Member
D.N. Prahlad	Member			Member	Chairperson	Member
D. Sundaram	Member	Chairperson		Member	Member	
Michael Gibbs	Member				Member	
Total no. of members	9	3	4	3	4	3

Chairperson Member

Buyback committee: The Board, in order to execute the buyback procedures, on January 11, 2019 formed the buyback committee comprising COO, CFO, Deputy CFO, Group General Counsel and Company Secretary as its members. During the year, the committee executed buyback procedures as required under SEBI (Buy-Back of Securities) Regulations, 2018.

The Board, in consultation with the nomination and remuneration committee, is responsible for assigning and fixing terms of service for committee members. It delegates these powers to the nomination and remuneration committee.

The chairman of the Board, in consultation with the Company Secretary and the committee chairperson, determines the frequency and duration of the committee meetings. Normally, all the committees meet four times a year. The recommendations of the committees are submitted to the Board for approval. During the year, all recommendations of the committees were approved by the Board.

The quorum for meetings is the higher of two members or one-third of the total number of members of the committee.

1. Audit committee

Our audit committee comprised three independent directors as on March 31, 2019:

- D. Sundaram, *Chairperson and Financial Expert*
- Roopa Kudva
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

Ravi Venkatesan ceased to be a member of the committee effective May 11, 2018.

The Company Secretary acts as the secretary to the audit committee.

The primary objective of the audit committee is to monitor and provide an effective supervision of the Management's financial reporting process, to ensure accurate and timely disclosures, with the highest levels of transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting. The committee oversees the work carried out in the financial reporting process by the Management, the internal auditors and the independent auditors. The committee also notes the processes and safeguards employed by each of them. The audit committee is responsible for recommending selection, evaluation and, where appropriate, replacing the independent auditors in accordance with the law. All possible measures are taken by the committee to ensure the objectivity and independence of the independent auditors.

In India, we are listed on the BSE Limited (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). We are also listed on NYSE in the US. In India, Regulation 18 of the Listing Regulations and in the US, the Blue Ribbon Committee set up by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) mandate that listed companies adopt an appropriate audit committee charter. The audit committee charter containing exhaustive terms of reference was amended on April 12, 2019 and is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/audit-committee-charter.pdf. The Board accepted all recommendations made by the audit committee.

Audit committee attendance

The audit committee held 12 meetings during the year ended March 31, 2019. These were held on April 12-13, 2018; July 12-13, 2018; August 18, 2018; September 06, 2018; September 11, 2018; September 14, 2018; October 15-16, 2018; November 15, 2018; December 14, 2018; December 20, 2018; January 10-11, 2019 and March 8, 2019. The attendance details of the audit committee meetings are as follows :

Audit committee meeting

Name of the member	Committee meeting number												Held during tenure	Attended	% of attendance
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
D. Sundaram	In person	In person	In person	Video	In person	×	In person	In person	Video	Video	In person	In person	12	11	92
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	In person	In person	Video	Video	In person	Video	In person	Video	Video	Video	In person	In person	12	12	100
Roopa Kudva	In person	In person	Video	Video	Video	Video	In person	Video	Video	Audio	In person	In person	12	11	92
Ravi Venkatesan[(1)]	In person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	100

Attended in person   Attended through video conference   × Leave of absence   Attended through audio conference (not counted for quorum and for calculating % of attendance)

[(1)] Ceased to be a member of the committee effective May 11, 2018

Audit committee report for the year ended March 31, 2019

The audit committee is guided by the charter adopted by the Board, available on the Company's website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/audit-committee-charter.pdf. The charter is reviewed annually and was last amended on April 12, 2019 to keep it relevant to the current composition and functions of the committee.

The audit committee helps the Board monitor the Management's financial reporting process and ensure that the disclosures are not only accurate and timely, but follow the highest levels of transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting. The committee also oversees the work of the internal and the independent auditors and reviews the processes and safeguards employed by them. The audit committee is responsible for recommending selection, evaluation and where appropriate, replacement of the independent auditors in accordance with the law. It recommends to the Board the remuneration and terms of appointment of the internal, secretarial and independent auditors. All possible measures are taken by the committee to ensure the objectivity and independence of the independent auditors. In addition, the committee reviews the policies, processes and controls relating to the valuation of undertakings or assets of the Company that are carried out as and when required.

The committee is comprised solely of independent directors and fulfills the requirements of audit committee charter, as well as Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, Regulation 18 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, and NYSE guidelines. The committee complies with the SEBI Listing Regulations and the audit committee charter. To carry out its responsibilities efficiently and transparently, the committee relies on the Management's financial expertise and that of the internal and the independent auditors. The Management is responsible for the Company's internal control over financial reporting and the financial reporting process. The independent auditors are responsible for performing an independent audit of the Company's financial statements in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Principles and for issuing a report based on the audit.

The audit committee met 12 times during fiscal 2019. The Management shared the Company's financial statements, prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as specified under the Companies Act, 2013, read with the relevant rules thereunder and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, with the committee. The committee held discussions with the auditors (whenever necessary, without any member of the Management being present) regarding the Company's audited financial statements and sought the auditors' judgment about the quality and applicability of the accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments and the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements. The committee also reviewed with independent auditors the nature and scope of audit coverage, to ascertain adequacy and appropriateness. They also reviewed the Management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations.

The committee also discussed with the auditors the matters required by Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) Auditing Standard 1301, as adopted by the PCAOB in Rule 3200. Besides discussing the overall scope and plan for the internal audit and requirements of SEC, SEBI and other regulatory bodies, the committee also reviewed the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's legal, regulatory and ethics compliance programs. The committee also reviewed other financial policies including the Treasury Policy, covering instruments and foreign currency hedges and approved appropriate amendments to the same. The committee, on a periodic basis, reviewed the process adopted by the Management on impairment of assets including financial assets and goodwill.

The committee granted omnibus approval for the related party transactions proposed to be entered into by the Company during fiscal 2019. On a periodic basis, the committee reviewed and approved transactions of the Company with related parties and recommended to the Board for approval as and when necessary.

During the year, the committee reviewed and approved the Capital Allocation Policy and recommended to the Board for adoption.

The committee also approved and recommended to the Board the appointment of the Chief Financial Officer after assessing qualifications, background and experience.

The committee approved the revised Insider Trading Policy, Corporate Policy on Investor Relations, and the Whistleblower Policy effective April 1, 2019 and recommended the same to the Board for adoption.

The committee monitored and reviewed investigations of the whistleblower complaints received during the year.

The Board dissolved the finance and investment committee and deliberated that the roles and responsibilities of the finance and investment committee will be overseen by the audit committee, effective April 13, 2018. Accordingly, the committee reviewed, approved and recommended investments, divestments and acquisitions made during the year to the Board.

Based on its discussion with the Management and the auditors, and a review of the representations of the Management and the report of the auditors, the committee has recommended the following to the Board :

- The audited financial statements of Infosys Limited, prepared in accordance with Ind AS, for the year ended March 31, 2019 be accepted by the Board as a true and fair statement of the financial status of the Company
- The audited consolidated financial statements of Infosys Limited and its subsidiaries, prepared in accordance with Ind AS, for the year ended March 31, 2019 be accepted by the Board as a true and fair statement of the financial status of the Group
- The audited consolidated financial statements of Infosys Limited and its subsidiaries, prepared in Indian rupee in accordance with IFRS, for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2019 be accepted by the Board as a true and fair statement of the financial status of the Group
- The audited consolidated financial statements of Infosys Limited and its subsidiaries, prepared in US dollar in accordance with IFRS, for the year ended March 31, 2019, upon adoption by this committee, be accepted by the Board as a true and fair statement of the financial status of the Group and included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 20-F, to be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
- Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm registration number 117366 W/W 100018) ("Deloitte") was appointed as the statutory auditors of the Company to hold office for a period of five consecutive years from the conclusion of the 36th AGM held on June 24, 2017, till the conclusion of the 41st AGM to be held in 2022. The second year of audit was of the financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2019, which included the audit of the quarterly financial statements for the year. The committee took note that the Companies Act, 2013 has exempted the requirement of ratification of appointment of auditors on an annual basis at the AGM
- The appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as the internal auditors of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020, to review various operations of the Company
- The committee will be issuing a letter in line with Recommendation No. 9 of the Blue Ribbon Committee on audit committee effectiveness, to be provided in the financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS in the Annual Report on Form 20-F.
- The appointment of Parameshwar G. Hegde of Hegde & Hegde, Practicing Company Secretaries, as secretarial auditor for the year ending March 31, 2020 to conduct the secretarial audit as prescribed under Section 204 and other applicable sections of the Companies Act, 2013.

Relying on its review and the discussions with the Management and the independent auditors, the committee believes that the Company's financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with Ind AS and IFRS and that there is no significant deficiency or material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

In conclusion, the committee is sufficiently satisfied that it has complied with its responsibilities as outlined in the audit committee charter.

Sd/-

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

D. Sundaram
Chairperson

2. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) committee

Our CSR committee comprises three independent directors and the COO & Whole-time Director as members as on March 31, 2019 :

- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, *Chairperson*
- U.B. Pravin Rao
- Roopa Kudva
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

While aiming to generate maximum profit for our shareholders through the year, we also focus on our social and environmental responsibilities to fulfill the needs and expectations of the communities around us. Our CSR is not limited to philanthropy, but encompasses holistic community development, institution-building and sustainability-related initiatives.

The CSR committee was set up to formulate and monitor the CSR Policy of the Company. The CSR committee adopted a policy that outlines the Company's objective of catalyzing economic development that positively improves the quality of life for the society, and aims to be a responsible corporate citizen and create through its activities a positive impact on the environment, communities and stakeholders.

The CSR committee is also responsible for overseeing the activities / functioning of the Infosys Foundation and Infosys Foundation USA in identifying the areas of CSR activities, programs and execution of initiatives as per pre-defined guidelines. The Foundations, in turn, guide the CSR committee in reporting the progress of deployed initiatives, and making appropriate disclosures on a periodic basis.

The CSR Policy of the Company and the charter of the CSR committee are available on our website, at http://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Pages/policies.aspx.

CSR committee attendance

The committee held four meetings during the year ended March 31, 2019. These were held on April 12, 2018, July 12, 2018, October 15, 2018 and January 10, 2019. The attendance details of the committee meetings are as follows:

CSR committee meeting

Name of the member	Committee meeting number				Held during tenure	Attended	% of attendance
	1	2	3	4			
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw					4	4	100
U.B. Pravin Rao					4	4	100
Roopa Kudva					4	4	100
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha					4	4	100

Attended in person Attended through video conference

CSR committee report for the year ended March 31, 2019

The CSR report, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2019 is attached as *Annexure 7* to the *Board's report*.

The committee on a periodic basis reviewed and approved the budget and disbursement for Infosys Foundation and Infosys Foundation USA.

3. Nomination and remuneration committee

Our nomination and remuneration committee comprised three independent directors as on March 31, 2019:

- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw, *Chairperson*
- D.N. Prahlad
- D. Sundaram

Ravi Venkatesan ceased to be a member of the committee effective May 11, 2018.

The purpose of the committee is to screen and review individuals qualified to serve as executive directors, non-executive directors, key managerial personnel and independent directors, consistent with the criteria approved by the Board, and to recommend, for approval by the Board, nominees for election at the AGM. It also designs, benchmarks and continuously reviews the compensation program for the Board and the CEO & MD against the achievement of measurable performance goals. The committee also reviews and approves senior executive compensation to ensure that it is competitive in the global markets in which we operate, to attract and retain the best talent.

The committee makes recommendations to the Board on candidates for (i) nomination for election or re-election by the shareholders; and (ii) any Board vacancies that are to be filled. It may act on its own in identifying potential candidates, inside or outside the Company, or may act upon proposals submitted by the Chairman of the Board. The committee annually reviews and approves for the CEO & MD, the executive directors and executive officers: (a) the annual base salary; (b) the annual incentive bonus including the specific performance-based goals and amount; (c) equity compensation; (d) employment agreements, severance arrangements, and change in control agreements / provisions; and (e) any other benefits, compensation or arrangements.

It reviews and discusses all matters pertaining to candidates and evaluates the candidates, and coordinates and oversees the annual self-evaluation of the Board and of individual directors. It also reviews the performance of all the executive directors on a periodic basis or at such intervals as may be necessary on the basis of the detailed performance parameters set for each executive director at the beginning of the year. The committee may also regularly evaluate the usefulness of such performance parameters, and make necessary amendments.

The Board amended the charter of the nomination and remuneration committee on April 1, 2019. The committee charter and policy are available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Pages/policies.aspx.

Nomination and remuneration committee attendance

The committee held seven meetings during the year ended March 31, 2019. These were held on April 12, 2018; July 12, 2018; August 18, 2018; October 15, 2018; November 15, 2018; December 20, 2018 and January 10, 2019. The attendance details of the committee meetings are as follows:

Nomination and remuneration committee meeting

Name of the member	Committee meeting number							Held during tenure	Attended	% of attendance
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	In person	In person	Audio conference	Video conference	Video conference	In person	In person	7	6	86
D.N. Prahlad	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	Video conference	In person	7	7	100
D. Sundaram	In person	In person	In person	In person	In person	Video conference	In person	7	7	100
Ravi Ventakesan[1]	In person	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	100

Attended in person   Attended through video conference   Leave of absence   Attended through audio conference (not counted for quorum and for calculating % of attendance)

[1] Ceased to be a member of the committee effective May 11, 2018

Nomination and remuneration committee report for the year ended March 31, 2019

The committee oversees key processes through which the Company recruits new members to its Board, and also the processes through which the Company recruits, motivates and retains outstanding senior management as well as the Company's overall approach to human resources management.

During the year, the committee nominated Michael Gibbs as an independent director. Based on the performance evaluation, among other factors, they also recommended the reappointment of Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw for a second term as independent director, which was approved by the shareholders. Following the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Nandan M. Nilekani will retire at the ensuing AGM. The committee considered his performance and recommended that shareholders approve the necessary resolution for his reappointment. Director profiles are available on the Company's website, at https://www.infosys.com/about/management-profiles/Pages/index.aspx. The committee also recommended to the Board and the audit committee the appointment of Nilanjan Roy as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

The committee recommended the appointment of Egon Zehnder to assist in evaluating the members of the Board, its committees, and the Board as a whole. Accordingly, the exercise was completed during the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

During the year, the committee approved and recommended a revised Nomination and Remuneration Policy to the Board, which was adopted effective April 1, 2019. The Board also reviewed and adopted the revised Nomination and Remuneration Committee Charter pursuant to the SEBI Listing Regulations, effective April 1, 2019. The revised policy and charter are available on the Company's website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporategovernance/Pages/policies.aspx.

The committee also reviewed the existing tenure of all its directors and the criteria for the appointment of directors, undertook a review of the succession plans for key leadership positions, and helped to shape and monitor the development plans of key leadership personnel. Substantial focus was placed on improving the overall diversity of the workforce and enhancing employee engagement through real-time feedback from employees.

Stock incentives were approved and granted to eligible employees of the Company and subsidiaries during the year with a view to attracting and retaining the best talent, encouraging employees to align individual performance with the Company objectives, promoting increased participation by them in the growth of the Company, and aligning with shareholder value creation.

The committee reviewed various initiatives undertaken by the Company to ensure the safety, security and well-being of employees, as well as their overall development through learning programs and on-the-job training. The committee also gave broad directions to guide the overall leadership development plans of the Company.

The committee identified ongoing training and education programs to ensure that the non-executive directors are provided with adequate information regarding the business, industry, and their legal responsibilities and duties.

Sd/-

Bengaluru
April 11, 2019

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
Chairperson

4. Risk management committee

Our risk management committee comprised four independent directors as on March 31, 2019:

- D.N. Prahlad, *Chairperson*
- D. Sundaram
- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
- Michael Gibbs

Ravi Venkatesan ceased to be a member of the committee effective May 11, 2018.

Michael Gibbs was appointed as a member of the committee effective July 13, 2018.

The purpose of the risk management committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities with regard to the identification, evaluation and mitigation of operational, strategic and environmental risks. The risk management committee has the overall responsibility of monitoring and approving the risk policies and associated practices of the Company. It is also responsible for reviewing and approving risk disclosure statements in public documents or disclosures.

The Board amended the charter of the risk management committee on April 1, 2019 and the same is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/risk-management-committee-charter.pdf. Further, the risk management framework of the Company is part of the *Risk management report* section of the Annual Report.

Risk management committee attendance

The risk management committee held five meetings during the year ended March 31, 2019. These were held on April 12, 2018; July 12, 2018; October 8, 2018; October 15, 2018 and January 10, 2019. The attendance details of the risk management committee meetings are as follows:

Risk management committee meeting

Name of the member	Committee meeting number					Held during tenure	Attended	% of attendance
	1	2	3	4	5			
D.N. Prahlad	👤	👤	👤	👤	👤	5	5	100
D. Sundaram	👤	👤	📹	👤	👤	5	5	100
Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw	👤	👤	👤	📹	👤	5	5	100
Michael Gibbs[(1)]	–	–	📹	👤	👤	3	3	100
Ravi Venkatesan[(2)]	👤	–	–	–	–	1	1	100

👤 Attended in person 📹 Attended through video conference

(1) Inducted as a member to the committee effective July 13, 2018

(2) Ceased to be a member of the committee effective May 11, 2018

Risk management committee report for the year ended March 31, 2019

The risk management committee reviewed the Company's progress on strategy execution, its risk management practices and activities on a quarterly basis. This included a review of strategic programs for the achievement of short and long-term business objectives covering growth, profitability, business model, talent, leadership and operational excellence of various business units. The committee reviewed the top strategic, operational and compliance risks associated with achieving these business objectives, and the actions taken to address these risks.

In accordance with the scheduled annual calendar, the committee reviewed risks in the areas of digital services automation, US talent localization, employee engagement, customer external environment, credit assessment process, consequence and incident management, GDPR, subsidiaries, critical projects and immigration regulation risk. The members of the committee conducted deep dive exercises in some of the above areas. In addition, a separate cybersecurity sub-committee was set up. Michael Gibbs and D.N. Prahlad are members of this sub-committee. The cybersecurity sub-committee conducted an in-depth review of existing practices and put in place a framework for regular review.

Further, the committee reviewed the data produced by the Company's enterprise risk management framework, corporate strategy execution scorecard, processes used to identify top strategic, operational and compliance-related risks, trend lines of top risks in terms of impact, likelihood of occurrence, potential exposure and progress of mitigation actions. The committee prioritized critical risk areas and refreshed its approach towards risk mitigation.

The committee shared regular updates with the Board regarding all aspects of risk management. While acknowledging the competitive and dynamic nature of the business environment, and based on the information made available to it, the committee believes that the Infosys risk framework, along with its risk assessment, monitoring, mitigation and reporting practices, is adequate to effectively manage the foreseeable material risks.

During the year, the Board changed the name of the committee from risk and strategy committee to risk management committee and revised the committee's charter effective April 1, 2019, to include cybersecurity as a function of the committee and monitoring of enterprise risk management framework by the committee. The revised charter is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/risk-management-committee-charter.pdf.

In conclusion, the committee is sufficiently satisfied that it has complied with its responsibilities as outlined in the risk management committee charter.

Sd/-

Bengaluru
April 11, 2019

D.N. Prahlad
Chairperson

5. Stakeholders relationship committee

The stakeholders relationship committee has the mandate to review and redress stakeholder grievances.

Our stakeholders relationship committee comprised three independent directors as on March 31, 2019 :

- Roopa Kudva, *Chairperson*
- D.N. Prahlad
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha

Roopa Kudva was appointed as Chairperson of the committee effective May 21, 2018.

Ravi Venkatesan ceased to be a member effective May 11, 2018.

D.N. Prahlad was appointed as a member of the committee effective May 21, 2018.

The Board has appointed A.G.S. Manikantha, Company Secretary, as the Compliance Officer, as required under the Listing Regulations, effective December 1, 2015. The Board has also appointed A.G.S Manikantha, Company Secretary, as the Nodal Officer effective October 14, 2016 to ensure compliance with the IEPF Rules.

Stakeholders relationship committee attendance

The stakeholders relationship committee held four meetings during the year ended March 31, 2019. These were held on April 12, 2018; July 12, 2018; October 15, 2018 and January 10, 2019. The attendance details of the stakeholders relationship committee meetings are as follows :

Stakeholders relationship committee meeting

Name of the member	Committee meeting number				Held during tenure	Attended	% of attendance
	1	2	3	4			
Ravi Venkatesan[(1)]	👤	–	–	–	1	1	100
Roopa Kudva[(2)]	👤	👤	👤	👤	4	4	100
Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha	👤	👤	👤	👤	4	4	100
D.N. Prahlad[(3)]	–	👤	👤	👤	3	3	100

👤 Attended in person

(1) Ceased to be the chairperson and member of the committee effective May 11, 2018

(2) Appointed as the chairperson of the committee effective May 21, 2018

(3) Inducted as a member of the committee effective May 21, 2018

Stakeholders relationship committee report for the year ended March 31, 2019

The committee assists the Board and the Company to oversee the various aspects of the interests of stakeholders.

During the year, the committee :

- Reviewed and took note that 2,507 shareholder grievances were received and all the grievances were resolved within a reasonable time;
- Took note that the Company had appointed an external agency to conduct shareholder outreach. The committee will decide on periodic shareholder interaction from time to time, as appropriate;
- Approved to provide an opportunity for the shareholders to visit the Company's Mysuru campus. Accordingly, around 275 shareholders participated in the campus visit;
- Took note of the unclaimed dividend and equity shares transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) pursuant to the IEPF Rules.

The Board amended the charter of the committee effective April 1, 2019 and the same is available on the Company's website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/stakeholders-relationship-committee.pdf.

The committee is sufficiently satisfied that it has complied with its responsibilities as outlined in the committee charter.

The details of the complaints resolved during the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows :

Nature of complaints	Received	Resolved	Pending
Dividend / Annual Report related / others	2,507	2,507	Nil

It has also been noted that the shareholding in dematerialized mode as on March 31, 2019 was 99.86% (99.82% as of March 31, 2018).

Sd/-

Bengaluru
April 11, 2019

Roopa Kudva
Chairperson

D. Management review and responsibility

Formal evaluation of officers

The nomination and remuneration committee of the Board approves the compensation and benefits for all executive Board members. A management committee headed by our CEO & MD reviews, evaluates and decides the annual compensation of senior executives. As required under the Listing Regulations effective April 1, 2019, the nomination and remuneration committee will recommend to the Board the payment of remuneration to senior management. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company is available on our website at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/archives/nomination-remuneration-policy.pdf.

Board interaction with clients, employees, institutional investors, governments and the media

The Chairman, the CEO & MD, the COO, the CFO, the Presidents and the Deputy CFO represent the Company in interactions with investors, the media and various governments. In addition, the CEO & MD, the COO, the CFO and the Presidents manage interactions with clients and employees and the investor relations team represents the Company in interactions with investors. The other authorized media spokespersons for business-specific matters include the functional heads and identified subject matter experts.

E. Shareholders

Disclosures regarding the appointment or reappointment of directors

As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Nandan M. Nilekani will retire at the ensuing AGM and being eligible, seeks reappointment. The Board, based on its evaluation, has recommended his reappointment.

The Companies Act, 2013 provides for the appointment of independent directors. Sub-section (10) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 (effective April 1, 2014) provides that independent directors shall hold office for a term of up to five consecutive years on the board of a company, and shall be eligible for reappointment for another term of five years on passing of a special resolution by the shareholders of the Company. Accordingly, all independent directors were appointed by the shareholders either at the general meeting or through a postal ballot as required under Section 149(10). Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw was reappointed for the second term as an independent director, effective April 1, 2019 and the same was approved by shareholders through a postal ballot concluded on March 12, 2019.

Further, Section 149(11) states that no independent director shall be eligible to serve on the Board for more than two consecutive terms of five years. Section 149(13) states that the provisions of retirement by rotation, as defined in sub-sections (6) and (7) of Section 152 of the Act, shall not apply to such independent directors.

Communication to the shareholders

The quarterly report, along with additional information and official news releases, are posted on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/. The reports contain select financial data extracted from the audited condensed consolidated financial statements under the IFRS (INR), and audited condensed consolidated financial statements under the IFRS (USD). Moreover, the quarterly / annual results and official news releases are generally published in *The Economic Times*, *The Times of India*, *Business Standard*, *Business Line*, *Financial Express* and *Prajavani* (a regional daily published from Bengaluru). Quarterly and annual financial statements, along with segmental information, are also posted on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/. Earnings calls with analysts and investors are broadcast live on our website and their transcripts are also published on the website. The proceedings of the AGM are webcast live for shareholders across the world. The AGM presentations, transcripts and video archives are available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/.

Further, Form 20-F, filed annually with the SEC, also contains detailed disclosures and is made available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/annual-report/Pages/index.aspx.

The shareholders can access the details of corporate governance policies, Board committee charters, Memorandum and Articles of Association, financial information, shareholding information, details of unclaimed dividend and shares transferred / liable to transfer to IEPF etc. on the Company's website. The shareholders can also visit www.sec.gov where the investors can view statutory filings of the Company with the SEC.

Other information, such as press releases, stock exchange disclosures and presentations made to investors and analysts etc., is regularly updated on the Company's website.

Details useful for our shareholders are also published in the *Shareholder information* section which forms part of the *Corporate governance report*.

Investor grievance and share transfer system

We have a Board-level stakeholders relationship committee to examine and redress complaints by shareholders and investors. The status of complaints and share transfers is reported to the entire Board. The details of shares transferred and the nature of complaints are provided in the *Shareholder information* section of the Annual Report. For shares transferred in physical form, the Company provides adequate notice to the seller before registering the transfer of shares. The stakeholders relationship committee meets as often as required to resolve shareholder grievances. For matters regarding shares transferred in physical form, share certificates, dividends, and change of address, shareholders should communicate with Karvy Fintech Private Limited, our registrar and share transfer agent. Their address is published in the *Shareholder information* section of this Annual Report.

Share transactions are simpler and faster in electronic form. After a confirmation of a sale / purchase transaction from the broker, shareholders should approach the depository participant with a request to debit or credit the account for the transaction. The depository participant will immediately arrange to complete the transaction by updating the account. There is no need for a separate communication to the Company to register the transfer.

SEBI, effective April 01, 2019, barred physical transfer of shares of listed companies and mandated transfers only through demat. However, investors are not barred from holding shares in physical form.

Details of non-compliance

No penalty has been imposed by any stock exchange, SEBI or SEC, nor has there been any instance of non-compliance with any legal requirements, or on matters relating to the capital market over the last three years.

SEBI settlement order

The Company submitted a settlement application to SEBI on December 5, 2017. SEBI passed a settlement order dated February 15, 2019 ("the Settlement Order") in respect of the settlement application. The settlement application pertained to matters relating to the severance agreement entered into with Rajiv Bansal, the former CFO of the Company, in October 2015, and was based on an undertaking by the Company without admitting the findings of facts and conclusion of law. The Company has paid a settlement amount of Rupees thirty-four lakh thirty-five thousand (₹ 34,35,000) in respect of the said settlement of allegations under the Settlement Order. Pursuant to the Settlement Order, the possible proceedings against the Company stand settled and no enforcement action will be initiated by SEBI against the Company in respect of the said allegations.

Auditors' certificate on corporate governance

As required by Schedule V of the Listing Regulations, the Auditors' certificate on corporate governance is enclosed as *Annexure 4* to the *Board's report*.

In addition to the auditor's certificate on corporate governance, we have also voluntarily engaged a practicing company secretary to audit us on corporate governance and issue a report. The report does not contain any adverse remarks.

Details of total fees paid to statutory auditors

The details of total fees for all services paid by the Company and its subsidiaries, on a consolidated basis, to the statutory auditor and all entities in the network firm / network entity of which the statutory auditor is a part, are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Type of Service	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2018
Audit fees[1]	11	10
Tax fees	2	3
Others	1	–
	14	13

(1) Includes audit and audit related services

CEO and CFO certification

As required by the Listing Regulations, the *CEO and CFO certification* is provided in this Annual Report.

Code of conduct

In compliance with the Listing Regulations and the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has framed and adopted a Code of Conduct and Ethics ("the Code"). The Code is applicable to the members of the Board, the executive officers and all employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Code is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/CodeofConduct.pdf.

All members of the Board, the executive officers and senior officers have affirmed compliance to the Code as on March 31, 2019.

A declaration to this effect, signed by the CEO & MD and the CFO, forms part of the *CEO and CFO certification*.

Establishment of vigil / whistleblower mechanism

The Company has established a mechanism for directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud, or violation of the Code. It also provides for adequate safeguards against the victimization of employees who avail of the mechanism, and allows direct access to the chairperson of the audit committee in exceptional cases. During the year, the Whistleblower Policy was amended in line with SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 ("the insider trading regulations"), enabling employees to report any violations under the insider trading regulations and leak of Unpublished Price-Sensitive Information (UPSI).

Prevention of insider trading

During the year, the Company has amended the Insider Trading Policy and Corporate Policy Statement on Investor Relations in line with the SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018. This policy includes policy and procedures for inquiry in case of leak of UPSI or suspected leak of UPSI. The Company has automated the declarations and disclosures to identified designated persons, and the Board reviews the policy on a need basis. The key changes to the polices are provided in *Annexure 9* to the *Board's Report*. The amended policy is available on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/insider-trading-policy.pdf.

Complaints pertaining to sexual harassment

The details of complaints filed, disposed of and pending during the financial year pertaining to sexual harassment is provided in the *Business responsibility report* of this Annual report.

General body meetings / postal ballots

The details of the last three Annual and / or Extraordinary General Meetings are as follows:

Year ended	Date and time	Venue	Special resolution passed	Web link for webcast / transcripts
March 31, 2018	June 23, 2018 at 3 p.m. IST	Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru, India	None	https://www.infosys.com/investors/news-events/annual-general-meeting/2018/
March 31, 2017	June 24, 2017 at 3 p.m. IST	Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru, India	None	https://www.infosys.com/investors/news-events/annual-general-meeting/2017/
March 31, 2016	June 18, 2016 at 3 p.m. IST	Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru, India	None	https://www.infosys.com/investors/news-events/annual-general-meeting/2016/

Postal ballot

During the previous three years, the Company approached the shareholders through postal ballot. The details of the postal ballot for the last three years are as follows:

Date of Postal Ballot Notice: January 11, 2019
Date of declaration of result: March 15, 2019
Voting period: February 11, 2019 to March 12, 2019
Date of approval: March 12, 2019

Name of the resolution	Type of resolution	No. of votes polled	Votes cast in favor		Votes cast against	
			No. of votes	%	No. of votes	%
Approval for the buyback of equity shares of the Company	Special	325,58,44,388	321,41,56,149	99	4,16,88,239	1
Reappointment of Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw as an independent director	Special	322,47,40,758	297,57,35,263	92	24,90,05,495	8

Date of Postal Ballot Notice: July 13, 2018
Date of declaration of result: August 23, 2018
Voting period: July 24, 2018 to August 22, 2018
Date of approval: August 22, 2018

Name of the resolution	Type of resolution	No. of votes polled	Votes cast in favor		Votes cast against	
			No. of votes	%	No. of votes	%
Increase in authorized share capital to enable the issue of bonus shares	Ordinary	161,28,61,220	152,63,51,220	95	8,65,10,000	5
Alteration of Clause V of Memorandum of Association to reflect the increase in the authorized share capital proposed under Item no. 1 for the issue of bonus shares	Special	161,30,32,139	159,57,71,171	99	1,72,60,968	1
Approval for the issue of bonus shares	Ordinary	161,29,80,348	160,27,44,921	99	1,02,35,427	1
Appointment of Michael Gibbs as an independent director	Ordinary	160,03,43,233	159,99,56,686	100	3,86,547	0

Date of Postal Ballot Notice: January 3, 2018
Date of declaration of result: February 22, 2018
Voting period: January 22, 2018 to February 20, 2018
Date of approval: February 20, 2018

Name of the resolution	Type of resolution	No. of votes polled	Votes cast in favor		Votes cast against	
			No. of votes	%	No. of votes	%
Appointment of Salil Parekh as Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director	Ordinary	157,94,08,811	154,71,96,182	98	3,22,12,629	2
Re-designation of U.B. Pravin Rao as Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director	Ordinary	157,93,63,514	157,90,81,990	100	2,81,524	0

Date of Postal Ballot Notice : August 25, 2017
Date of declaration of result : October 9, 2017
Voting period : September 8, 2017 to October 7, 2017
Date of approval : October 7, 2017

Name of the resolution	Type of resolution	No. of votes polled	Votes cast in favor		Votes cast against	
			No. of votes	%	No. of votes	%
Approval for the buyback of equity shares of the Company	Special	166,28,01,719	162,35,47,944	98	3,92,53,775	2
Appointment of D. Sundaram as an independent director	Ordinary	165,96,78,918	165,26,03,591	100	70,75,327	0
Appointment of Nandan M. Nilekani as non-executive and non-independent director	Ordinary	166,02,56,590	165,20,13,861	100	82,42,729	0
Appointment of U.B. Pravin Rao as Managing Director	Ordinary	163,09,23,718	162,45,34,518	100	63,89,200	0

Date of Postal Ballot Notice : February 23, 2017
Date of declaration of result : April 1, 2017
Voting period : March 2, 2017 to March 31, 2017
Date of approval : March 31, 2017

Name of the resolution	Type of resolution	No. of votes polled	Votes cast in favor		Votes cast against	
			No. of votes	%	No. of votes	%
Revision in compensation of U.B. Pravin Rao, COO & Whole-time Director	Ordinary	137,12,24,745	92,49,13,910	67	44,62,63,134	33
Appointment of D.N. Prahlad as an independent director	Ordinary	167,43,63,518	158,72,74,761	95	8,70,41,236	5
To adopt new Articles of Association of the Company in conformity with the Companies Act, 2013	Special	169,34,41,703	163,60,28,571	97	5,73,64,390	3

Date of Postal Ballot Notice : February 24, 2016
Date of declaration of result : April 1, 2016
Voting period : March 2, 2016 to March 31, 2016
Date of approval : March 31, 2016

Name of the resolution	Type of resolution	No. of votes polled	Votes cast in favor		Votes cast against	
			No. of votes	%	No. of votes	%
Approval of the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan and grant of stock incentives to eligible employees of the Company under the plan	Special	165,29,05,091	128,68,89,953	78	36,60,15,138	22
Approval of the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan and grant of stock incentives to eligible employees of the Company's subsidiaries under the plan	Special	168,34,47,465	128,51,57,246	76	39,82,90,219	24
Reappointment of Prof. Jeffrey S. Lehman as an independent director	Special	167,99,54,463	142,84,20,139	85	25,15,34,324	15
Appointment of Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha as an independent director	Ordinary	142,83,80,842	131,12,96,516	92	11,70,84,326	8
Reappointment of Dr. Vishal Sikka as CEO & MD	Ordinary	143,07,68,573	141,25,89,586	99	1,81,78,987	1

Scrutinizer

Parameshwar G. Hegde of Hegde & Hegde, Practicing Company Secretaries, was appointed as the scrutinizer for carrying out the above postal ballots in a fair and transparent manner.

Procedure for postal ballot

In compliance with Sections 108 and 110 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the related Rules, the Company provides electronic voting (e-voting) facility, in addition to physical ballot, to all its members. For this purpose, the Company has engaged the services of NSDL.

Postal ballot notices and forms are dispatched, along with postage-prepaid business reply envelopes to registered members / beneficiaries. The same notice is sent by email to members who have opted to receive communication through the electronic mode. The Company also publishes a notice in the newspaper declaring the details and requirements as mandated by the Act and applicable rules.

Voting rights are reckoned on the paid-up value of the shares registered in the names of the members as on the cut-off date. Members who want to exercise their votes by physical postal ballot are requested to return the forms, duly completed and signed, to the scrutinizer on or before the close of the voting period. Those using the e-voting option are requested to vote before the close of business hours on the last date of e-voting.

The scrutinizer completes his scrutiny and submits his report to the Chairman, and the consolidated results of the voting are announced by the Chairman / authorized officer. The results are also displayed on the Company website, www.infosys.com, besides being communicated to the stock exchanges, depository and registrar and share transfer agent. The last date for the receipt of postal ballot forms or e-voting is the date on which the resolution would be deemed to have been passed, if approved by the requisite majority.

Remote e-voting and ballot voting at the AGM

To allow the shareholders to vote on the resolutions proposed at the AGM, the Company has arranged for a remote e-voting facility. The Company has engaged NSDL to provide e-voting facility to all the members. Members whose names appear on the register of members as on June 15, 2019 shall be eligible to participate in the e-voting.

The facility for voting through ballot will also be made available at the AGM, and the members who have not already cast their vote by remote e-voting can exercise their vote at the AGM.

F. Compliance with the corporate governance codes

We have always believed in maximum fiscal transparency, and benchmarked our disclosures against a host of national and international guidelines and regulations. Some of the notable ones among them are as follows:

The Listing Regulations: The Listing Regulations prescribe various corporate governance recommendations in line with the corporate governance committee constituted by SEBI under the chairmanship of N.R. Narayana Murthy, which had issued two sets of mandatory and non-mandatory recommendations. These recommendations were eventually incorporated in Clause 49 of the erstwhile Listing Agreement, and the revised Clause 49 was made effective October 1, 2014. Further, the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, which came into effect in September 2015, has incorporated these recommendations. We comply with the corporate governance requirements under the 2015 Regulations, and specifically to the requirements under Regulation 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 46.

Kotak Committee: SEBI had constituted a committee on June 2, 2017, under the chairmanship of Uday Kotak, to address corporate governance gaps and to enhance long-term standards necessary to shape a strong and resilient governance apparatus for listed companies in India. SEBI, in its board meeting held on March 28, 2018, accepted several recommendations of the Kotak Committee with and without modifications along with timelines for implementation. Further, SEBI, on May 9, 2018 released the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 in order to adopt and give effect to several recommendations that were proposed by the Kotak Committee. We comply with the recommendations of the Kotak Committee accepted by SEBI.

Compliance with discretionary requirements

The Company has also ensured the implementation of non-mandatory items such as:

- Separate posts of Chairman, and CEO & MD, with the provision for reimbursement of expenses in the performance of official duties. The Company has provided a separate office within the Company premises for the Chairman.
- Unmodified audit opinions / reporting
- The internal auditor reporting directly to the audit committee.
- Voluntarily appointing one independent director in most of its non-material subsidiary companies even when the Listing Regulations mandate the appointment of at least one independent director of the listed parent company on the boards of unlisted material subsidiary companies in India.

Corporate Governance Voluntary Guidelines, 2009: The Corporate Governance Voluntary Guidelines, 2009, of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, encourage the use of better practices through voluntary adoption. These guidelines broadly focus on areas such as the Board and its responsibilities, functions, roles and responsibilities of the audit committee, appointment of auditors, compliance with secretarial standards, and a mechanism for whistleblower support. We comply with the Corporate Governance Voluntary Guidelines.

Naresh Chandra Committee: Following instances of irregularities involving auditors in the US and India, the Government of India constituted a high-level committee under the chairmanship of Naresh Chandra in 2002 to examine the auditor-company relationship and to regulate the role of auditors. Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of the Naresh Chandra Committee report are relevant to us. We comply with these recommendations.

Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee: SEBI appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Kumar Mangalam Birla in 1999 to promote and raise the standards of corporate governance. The recommendations of the committee were adopted in 2000. We comply with these recommendations.

Euroshareholders Corporate Governance Guidelines 2000: The guidelines issued by Euroshareholders, the confederation of European shareholders associations, are based on the general principles of corporate governance issued by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1999, but are more specific and detailed. Subject to the statutory regulations in force in India, we comply with these recommendations.

Conference Board Commission on Public Trust and Private Enterprises in the US: We substantially comply with the findings and recommendations of the commission, which primarily addressed three key areas – executive compensation, corporate governance, and audit and accounting issues.

OECD Principles of Corporate Governance: The OECD principles on corporate governance were first released in 1999 and revised in 2014, and continue to be periodically reviewed. We comply with the recommendations of the OECD.

Sustainability compliances: The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) is a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with its 10 principles which cover human rights, labor, environment and corruption. We have been a signatory to the UNGC since 2001 and have consistently adopted these principles in our corporate governance framework. The UNGC incorporates a transparency and accountability policy known as the Communication on Progress (COP). As a signatory to the UNGC, we report our progress to UNGC's COP every year. We are also a signatory to the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).

Annexure A: Certificate from Company Secretary in Practice

CERTIFICATE

(Pursuant to clause 10 of Part C of Schedule V of LODR)

In pursuance of sub clause (i) of clause 10 of Part C of Schedule V of The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; (LODR) in respect of Infosys Limited (CIN:L85110KA1981PLC013115) I hereby certify that:

On the basis of the written representation/declaration received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, as on March 31, 2019, none of the directors on the board of the company has been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of companies by the SEBI / Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such statutory authority.

Sd/-
P.G. Hegde
Hegde & Hegde
Company Secretaries
FCS:1325 / C.P.No: 640

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

Shareholder information

Corporate

Infosys was incorporated in Pune, in 1981, as Infosys Consultants Private Limited, a private limited company under the Companies Act, 1956. In 1983, the corporate headquarters were relocated to Bengaluru. The name of the Company was changed to Infosys Technologies Private Limited in April 1992 and to Infosys Technologies Limited in June 1992, when the Company became a public limited company. We made an initial public offering in February 1993 and were listed on stock exchanges in India in June 1993. Trading opened at ₹ 145 per share, compared to the IPO price of ₹ 95 per share. In October 1994, we made a private placement of 5,50,000 shares at ₹ 450 each to Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), Financial Institutions (FIs) and body corporates.

In March 1999, we issued 20,70,000 American Depositary Shares (ADSs) (equivalent to 10,35,000 equity shares of par value ₹ 10 each) at US$ 34 per ADS under the ADS Program, and these ADSs were listed on the NASDAQ National Market.

The above data is unadjusted for stock split and bonus shares. In July 2003, June 2005 and November 2006, we issued secondary-sponsored American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) of US$ 294 million, US$ 1.1 billion and US$ 1.6 billion, respectively.

During fiscal 2012, the name of the Company was changed from Infosys Technologies Limited to Infosys Limited to mark the transition from being a technology services provider to a business transformation partner to our clients.

During fiscal 2013, we delisted our ADSs from NASDAQ, and listed them in the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), Euronext London and Euronext Paris. On July 5, 2018, we voluntarily delisted ADSs from Euronext Paris and Euronext London and ADSs were removed from the operation of Euroclear France on July 10, 2018. The primary reason for voluntary delisting from Euronext Paris and Euronext London was the low average daily trading volume of Infosys ADSs on these exchanges, which was not commensurate with the related administrative expenses. Infosys ADSs will continue to be listed on the NYSE under the symbol "INFY" and investors can continue to trade their ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bonus issues and stock split

Fiscal	1986	1989	1991	1992	1994	1997	1999	2005	2007	2015	2016	2019
Bonus	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	3:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1

Notes : In addition to issuing the above bonus shares, the Company split the stock in the ratio of 2:1 in fiscal 2000.

Unclaimed dividend

Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("the Rules"), mandates that companies transfer dividend that has remained unclaimed for a period of seven years from the unpaid dividend account to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). Further, the Rules mandate that the shares on which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years or more be transferred to the IEPF.

The following table provides a list of years for which unclaimed dividends and their corresponding shares would become eligible to be transferred to the IEPF on the dates mentioned below :

Year	Type of dividend	Dividend per share[1] (₹)	Date of declaration	Due date for transfer	Amount (₹)[2]
2011-12	Final[3]	32.00	June 09, 2012	July 14, 2019	1,24,75,904
2012-13	Interim	15.00	October 12, 2012	November 17, 2019	68,25,060
2012-13	Final	27.00	June 15, 2013	July 20, 2020	1,06,95,105
2013-14	Interim	20.00	October 18, 2013	November 23, 2020	93,65,780
2013-14	Final	43.00	June 14, 2014	July 19, 2021	1,41,00,087
2014-15	Interim	30.00	October 10, 2014	November 14, 2021	97,40,370
2014-15	Final	29.50	June 22, 2015	July 23, 2022	1,92,81,053
2015-16	Interim	10.00	October 12, 2015	November 17, 2022	1,50,68,840
2015-16	Final	14.25	June 18, 2016	July 17, 2023	2,14,96,439
2016-17	Interim	11.00	October 14, 2016	November 19, 2023	1,78,36,643
2016-17	Final	14.75	June 24, 2017	July 25 , 2024	2,77,09,040
2017-18	Interim	13.00	October 24, 2017	November 24, 2024	3,06,07,044
2017-18	Final[4]	30.50	June 23, 2018	July 24, 2025	6,91,37,609
2018-19	Interim	7.00	October 16, 2018	November 14, 2025	2,12,23,511
2018-19	Special	4.00	January 11, 2019	February 10, 2026	22,90,044

(1) Not adjusted for bonus issue

(2) Amount unclaimed as on March 31, 2019

(3) Includes special dividend of ₹ 10 per share on the successful completion of 10 years of Infosys BPM (formerly known as Infosys BPO) operations

(4) Includes special dividend of ₹ 10 per share

The Company sends periodic intimation to the shareholders, advising them to lodge their claims with respect to unclaimed dividends. Shareholders may note that both the unclaimed dividend and corresponding shares transferred to IEPF, including all benefits accruing on such shares, if any, can be claimed from IEPF following the procedure prescribed in the Rules. No claim shall lie in respect thereof with the Company.

Dividend remitted to IEPF during the last three years

Fiscal	Type of dividend	Dividend declared on	Date of transfer to IEPF	Amount transferred to IEPF (₹)
2018-19	Interim 2011-12	October 12, 2011	November 16, 2018, March 26, 2019[1]	69,18,540
2018-19	Final 2010-11	June 11, 2011	July 16, 2018	68,70,340
2017-18	Interim 2010-11	October 15, 2010	November 20, 2017	1,45,91,560
2017-18	Final 2009-10	June 12, 2010	July 17, 2017	58,56,210
2016-17	Interim 2009-10	October 09, 2009	November 12, 2016	53,48,610
2016-17	Final 2008-09	June 20, 2009	July 25, 2016	15,69,766

(1) The amounts transferred during the year to IEPF also include bank credits received pursuant to cancellation of demand drafts beyond the validity period. The banks have cancelled the issued demand draft in accordance with the SEBI circular dated April 20, 2018 on "Strengthening the Guidelines and Raising Industry Standards for RTA, Issues companies & Banker to an issue". Apart from the above, the Company has also transferred ₹16,31,056 during the year pertaining to previous years.

Shares transferred to IEPF

During the year, the Company has transferred the following shares in accordance with IEPF rules due to dividends unclaimed for seven consecutive years.

- 8,564 shares on August 10, 2018
- 49,123 shares on December 20, 2018

Further, the Company has also transferred 1,13,798 shares due to bonus entitlement for the shares held by the IEPF authority in the ratio of 1:1 during September 2018.

Financial year and Registered office

The Company's financial year begins on April 1 and ends on March 31. The address of our registered office is Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560100, Karnataka, India.

Investor services

Tentative calendar

Quarter ending	Earnings release	Trading window closure
Jun 30, 2019	Jul 12, 2019	Jun 16, 2019 to Jul 16, 2019
Sep 30, 2019	Oct 11, 2019	Sep 16, 2019 to Oct 15, 2019
Dec 31, 2019	Jan 10, 2020	Dec 16, 2019 to Jan 14 , 2020
Mar 31, 2020	Apr 14, 2020	Mar 16, 2020 to Apr 16, 2020

Annual General Meeting (AGM)

Date and time	June 22, 2019, Saturday, 3 p.m. IST
Venue	Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 029
Webcast and transcripts	https://www.infosys.com/Investors/
E-voting dates	June 17, 2019 to June 21, 2019
Book closure date	June 15, 2019
Dividend payment date	June 25, 2019

Dematerialization of shares and liquidity

Infosys shares are tradable in the electronic form only. We have established connectivity with the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) through Karvy Fintech Private Limited, our registrars and share transfer agents. The International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) allotted to our shares under the Depository System is INE009A01021.

As on March 31, 2019, 99.86% of our shares were held in dematerialized form and the rest in physical form.

We were the first company in India to pay a one-time custodial fee of ₹44.43 lakh to NSDL. Consequently, our shareholders do not have to pay depository participants the custodial fee charged by NSDL on their holding.

Shares held in demat and physical mode (folio-based) as on March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Category	Number of cases[1]	Number of shares	% to total equity
Demat mode	9,53,639	435,54,27,729	99.86
Physical mode	361	63,05,715	0.14
Grand total	9,54,000	436,17,33,444	100.00

(1) The total number of cases will not tally with the number of shareholders, since shareholders can have multiple demat accounts with the same PAN. The number of shareholders based on PAN as on March 31, 2019 is 9,19,720.

We request shareholders whose shares are in the physical mode to dematerialize their shares and update their bank accounts and email IDs with the respective depository participants to enable us to provide better service.

Investor awareness

We have provided a synopsis of the rights and responsibilities of shareholders on our website, https://www.infosys.com/investors/shareholder-services/pages/faqs.aspx. We encourage you to read the details provided and seek answers to questions that you may have regarding your rights as a shareholder.

The Company is committed towards promoting effective and open communication with all the stakeholders, ensuring consistency and clarity of disclosure at all times. We aim to communicate with investors throughout the year by providing frequent interaction through a variety of forums including meetings, earning calls, investor conferences and management presentations. We strive to be accessible to both institutional and other investors, and proactively encourage all shareholders to participate in the AGM. Every quarter, the Company holds results briefings for investors. The Company also participates in investor conferences held both in India and overseas, in an ongoing effort to communicate directly with investors.

In order to educate the shareholders and with an intent to protect their rights, the Company also sends persistent reminders to the shareholders to claim the unclaimed dividend / shares before it is transferred to IEPF.

Swagatham – Shareholders' visit to Mysuru campus

During the year, the Company organized a day's event named 'Swagatham' for the shareholders to visit the Company's Mysuru campus on November 24, 2018. More than 275 shareholders participated in the event.

Secretarial audit

Pursuant to Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereunder, the Board of Directors of the Company appointed Parameshwar G. Hegde of Hegde & Hegde, Practicing Company Secretaries, to conduct Secretarial Audit of the records and documents of the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report confirms that the Company has complied with all applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Depositories Act, 1996, and all the Regulations and Guidelines of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), as applicable to the Company. The audit also covers the reconciliation on a quarterly basis, the total admitted capital with NSDL and CDSL, and the total issued and listed capital. The audit has confirmed that the total issued / paid-up capital is in agreement with the aggregate total number of shares in physical form and the total number of dematerialized shares held with NSDL and CDSL. Further, the Company complies with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI).

Investor grievances

Nature of complaints	Received		Resolved	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Dividend / Annual Report related / others	2,507	1,286	2,507	1,286
Buyback[1]	–	12,349	–	12,349

[1] In addition to the above the Company has received and resolved 154 queries from shareholders between January 11, 2019 to March 31, 2019.

We attended to most of the investors' grievances and postal / electronic communications within a period of seven days from the date of receipt of such grievances. The exceptions have been for cases constrained by disputes or legal impediments.

Shareholders may note that the share transfers, dividend payments and all other investor-related activities are attended to and processed at the office of the Registrar and Transfer Agents (RTA).

For any grievances / complaints, shareholders may contact the RTA, Karvy Fintech Private Limited. For any escalations, shareholders may write to the Company at investors@infosys.com. The contact details of RTA and the Company are available in 'Investor contacts' of this section.

Legal proceedings

There are certain pending cases related to disputes over title to shares in which we had been made a party. However, these cases are not material in nature.

Paid-up capital

Shareholding pattern

During the year, the total shareholding of the Company changed due to ESOP allotment, bonus and buyback of shares. The total shareholding as on March 31, 2019 is 436,17,33,444.

Movement in shareholding during fiscal 2019 :

Date	Transaction details	Allotment	Extinguishment	No. of equity shares
April 1, 2018	Opening balance			218,41,14,257
April 7, 2018	ESOP allotment	12,834		218,41,27,091
July 6, 2018	ESOP allotment	185		218,41,27,276
August 15, 2018	ESOP allotment	64,214		218,41,91,490
September 6, 2018	Bonus issue	218,41,91,490		436,83,82,980
October 16, 2018	ESOP allotment	13,988		436,83,96,968
November 23, 2018	ESOP allotment	2,08,250		436,86,05,218
December 15, 2018	ESOP allotment	42,680		436,86,47,898
January 24, 2019	ESOP allotment	4,424		436,86,52,322
March 5, 2019	ESOP allotment	2,79,122		436,89,31,444
March 27, 2019	Buyback of shares		35,62,000	436,53,69,444
March 29, 2019	Buyback of shares		36,36,000	436,17,33,444

The detailed report on the shareholding pattern of the Company as on March 31, 2019 is presented in MGT-9 enclosed to the *Board's report as Annexure 6*.

Shareholders holding more than 1% of the shares

The details of shareholders (non-promoters and non-ADR-holders) holding more than 1% (PAN-based) of the equity as on March 31, 2019 are as follows:

Name of the shareholder	No. of shares	%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	25,43,32,376	5.83
HDFC Mutual Fund	12,62,54,239	2.89
SBI Mutual Fund	9,81,79,730	2.25
Government of Singapore	8,25,65,400	1.89
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	7,62,81,297	1.75
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund, A Series of Vanguard International Equity Index Fund	5,93,14,854	1.36
Vanguard Total International Stock Index Fund	5,87,11,707	1.35
Abu Dhabi Investment Authority	5,18,86,545	1.19
UTI Mutual Fund	4,67,22,073	1.07
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	4,58,97,932	1.05
Government Pension Fund Global	4,51,32,387	1.03
Reliance Capital Trust Co Ltd – A/C Reliance Dual Advantage fixed tenure fund XII plan A	4,38,07,952	1.00

Distribution of shareholding as on March 31, 2019

No. of shares held	No. of holders	% to holders	No. of shares	% to equity
1	13,104	1.37	13,104	0.00
2-10	1,61,960	16.98	10,78,774	0.02
11-50	3,21,775	33.73	97,39,991	0.22
51-100	1,70,942	17.92	1,35,75,351	0.31
101-200	1,29,449	13.57	2,02,96,615	0.47
201-500	85,824	8.99	2,77,67,945	0.64
501-1,000	33,941	3.56	2,46,97,383	0.57
1,001-5,000	25,481	2.67	5,34,27,770	1.22
5,001-10,000	4,296	0.45	3,03,13,158	0.70
10,001 and above	7,228	0.76	418,08,23,353	95.85
Total	9,54,000	100.00	436,17,33,444	100.00

Listing on stock exchanges

Codes	India		Global
	NSE	BSE	NYSE
Exchange	INFY	500209	INFY
Reuters	INFY.NS	INFY.BO	INFY.K
Bloomberg	INFO IS	INFO IB	INFY UN

The listing fees for fiscal 2019 have been paid for all of the above stock exchanges in India and overseas.

ISIN Code for ADS: US4567881085

Stock market data relating to shares listed in India and NYSE

Our market capitalization is included in the computation of the S&P BSE Sensex (Sensex), the NIFTY 50 Index, NYSE Composite Index and Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI), among others.

Stock market data – exchanges in India

The monthly high and low quotations, as well as the volume of shares traded at the BSE, the NSE, and NYSE for the current year are provided as follows:

2018-19	BSE			NSE			Volume
Months	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume A (No.)	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume B (No.)	(A+B) (No.)
April	606	550	92,78,544	607	551	23,88,90,178	24,81,68,722
May	624	578	59,55,224	624	578	15,26,59,266	15,86,14,490
June	657	606	48,47,100	658	606	14,88,92,806	15,37,39,906
July	696	634	2,51,21,798	697	634	22,27,50,566	24,78,72,364
August	727	674	1,66,03,168	727	674	15,32,20,648	16,98,23,816
September	748	692	88,73,687	749	692	15,15,20,717	16,03,94,404
October	755	630	1,59,59,080	755	630	18,65,38,368	20,24,97,448
November	694	601	1,33,29,923	690	600	16,97,40,064	18,30,69,987
December	714	638	1,06,28,577	714	637	15,47,14,992	16,53,43,569
January	751	651	1,37,53,258	751	651	21,25,09,846	22,62,63,104
February	771	723	55,79,162	772	721	11,90,07,692	12,45,86,854
March	748	706	1,23,64,583	748	705	16,23,57,177	17,47,21,760
Total			14,22,94,104			207,28,02,320	221,50,96,424

Note: Share prices and volumes have been adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.
Share prices have been rounded off to the nearest whole number.

The volume traded / outstanding shares (%) in the last three fiscals is as follows:

Fiscal	Volume (BSE)	Volume (NSE)	Volume (BSE +NSE)
2018-19	4	57	61
2017-18	5	69	74
2016-17	4	47	51

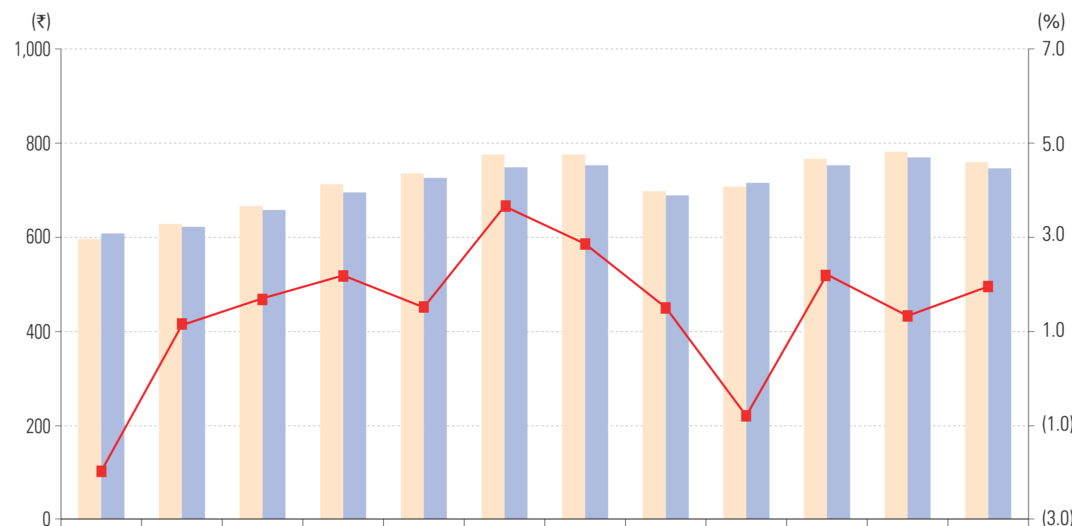
Note: The number of shares outstanding was 361,54,78,796 as of March 31, 2019. ADSs have been excluded for the purpose of this calculation.

Stock market data – NYSE

2018-19	High ($)	Low ($)	High (₹)	Low (₹)	Volume (No.)
Months					
April	9.11	8.25	596	538	35,58,84,246
May	9.25	8.62	632	579	21,23,04,378
June	9.76	9.07	669	617	20,52,06,798
July	10.34	9.46	712	650	28,60,43,434
August	10.57	10.07	738	688	18,87,45,674
September	10.65	9.89	776	711	17,55,98,150
October	10.52	8.85	777	650	29,78,84,796
November	9.89	8.95	701	639	15,66,21,985
December	10.05	9.07	708	635	19,69,21,537
January	10.82	9.47	768	660	25,05,54,803
February	10.94	10.38	783	741	13,66,47,364
March	11.11	10.36	763	726	14,11,94,366
Total					260,36,07,531

Note: 1 ADS = 1 equity share. The US dollar has been converted into the Indian rupee at the daily rates. The number of ADSs outstanding as on March 31, 2019 was 74,62,54,648. The percentage of volume traded for the year at NYSE, to the total float was 349%. ADS prices and volumes have been adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

ADS premium compared to price quoted on NSE



	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
ADS (₹)	596	632	669	712	738	776	777	701	708	768	783	763
Equity (₹)	607	624	658	697	727	749	755	690	714	751	772	748
Premium/(Discount)	-1.9%	1.2%	1.7%	2.2%	1.5%	3.7%	2.9%	1.6%	-0.8%	2.2%	1.4%	2.0%

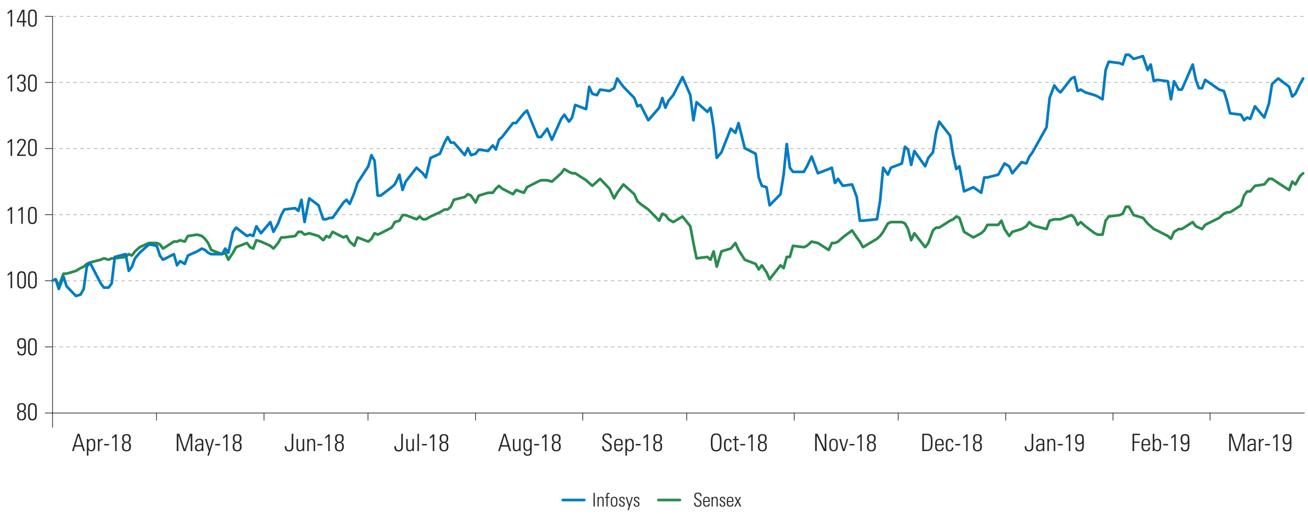
Outstanding ADSs

Our ADSs, as evidenced by ADRs, are traded in the US on the NYSE at New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol 'INFY'. The currency of trade of ADS in the US is USD. Each equity share is represented by one ADS. The ADRs evidencing ADSs began trading on the NYSE, New York, from December 12, 2012, and Euronext London and Paris from February 20, 2013, when they were listed pursuant to the Listing Agreement entered with the NYSE. The ADSs listed on Euronext Paris and London were delisted effective July 5, 2018. As on March 31, 2019, there were 85,209 record holders of ADRs evidencing 74,62,54,648 ADSs (1 ADS = 1 equity share).

Infosys share price versus the NSE Nifty 50 index

Note : Base 100 – Infosys share price on April 2, 2018 and NSE Nifty 50 index value on April 2, 2018 have been baselined to 100. Share prices and volumes have been adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

Infosys share price versus the S&P BSE Sensex (Sensex)



Note : Base 100 – Infosys share price on April 2, 2018 and S&P BSE Sensex (Sensex) value on April 2, 2018 have been baselined to 100. Share prices and volumes have been adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

Credit ratings

The Company has obtained rating from Moody's during the year ended March 31, 2019. There has been no change in credit ratings from Standard & Poor's and Dun & Bradstreet during the year.

Rating agency	Rating	Outlook
Moody's	A3	Stable
Standard & Poor's	A-	Stable
Dun & Bradstreet	5A1	Condition : Strong

Global locations

Infosys is a leading provider of technology services and consulting and has operations spread across 191 locations in 46 countries. We do not have any manufacturing plants, but have development centers and offices in India and overseas. Visit https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/Documents/global-presence2019.pdf for details related to our global locations.

Investor contacts

For queries relating to financial statements

Jayesh Sanghrajka

Deputy Chief Financial Officer & EVP

Tel : 91 80 2852 1705 Fax : 91 80 2852 0754

Email : jayesh.sanghrajka@infosys.com

Investor correspondence

Sandeep Mahindroo

VP, Financial Controller & Head – Investor Relations

Tel : 91 80 3980 1018 Fax : 91 80 2852 0754

Email : sandeep_mahindroo@infosys.com

For queries relating to shares / dividend / compliance

A.G.S. Manikantha

Company Secretary

Tel : 91 80 4116 7775 Fax : 91 80 2852 0754

Email : investors@infosys.com

For queries relating to business responsibility report

Aruna C. Newton

AVP & Head – Diversity and Inclusion

Tel : 91 80 2852 0261

Email : arunacnewton@infosys.com

Registrar and share transfer agents

Karvy Fintech Private Limited

Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No. 31 & 32,

Financial District, Nanakramguda

Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad – 500 032

Contact person

Shobha Anand

Deputy General Manager, Karvy Fintech Private Limited

Tel : 91 40 6716 1559

Email : shobha.anand@karvy.com

Depositary bank (ADS)

United States

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas

Deutsche Bank, 60 Wall Street, 16th Floor

Global Transaction Banking

Depositary Receipts

New York 10005, NY, U.S.

Tel : 1 212 250 2500 Fax : 1 732 544 6346

India

Deutsche Bank AG, Filiale Mumbai

Global Transaction Banking – Depositary Receipts

The Capital, C-70, G Block

Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai 400 051, India

Tel : 91 22 7180 6449 Fax : 91 22 7180 3794

Custodian in India (ADS)

ICICI Bank Limited

Securities Market Services

1st Floor, Empire Complex, 414, Senapati Bapat Marg,

Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013,

Maharashtra, India.

Tel : 91 22 6667 2005 / 4343 4116 / 4343 4121

Fax : 91 22 6667 2779

Depository for equity shares in India

National Securities Depository Limited

Trade World, 'A' Wing, 4th Floor

Kamala Mills Compound Senapati Bapat Marg,

Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013, India

Tel : 91 22 2499 4200 Fax : 91 22 2497 6351

Central Depository Services (India) Limited

Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, 17th Floor

Dalal Street, Fort, Mumbai 400 001, India

Tel : 91 22 2302 3333 Fax : 91 22 2272 3199

Addresses of stock exchanges

In India

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C / 1, G Block
Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051, India
Tel : 91 22 2659 8100 Fax : 91 22 2659 8120

BSE Ltd.
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, Kala Ghoda, Mumbai 400 001, India
Tel : 91 22 2272 1233 Fax : 91 22 2272 1919

Outside India

New York Stock Exchange
11 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005, US
Tel : 1 212 656 3000 Fax : 1 212 656 5549

Shareholder voting

Shareholders are requested to cast their votes on the resolutions mentioned in Notice of the 38th Annual General Meeting of the Company by using any of the following options :

Vote in advance of the meeting	Remote e-voting at https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ Voting through proxy : Sign, date, and return the proxy form on or before June 20, 2019, 3:00 p.m. IST.
Vote in person at the meeting	Please refer to the Notes section in the *Notice* for details on admission requirements to attend the Annual General Meeting.

Risk management report

The risk management report discusses various dimensions of our enterprise risk management function. The risk-related information outlined in this section may not be exhaustive. The discussion may contain statements that are forward-looking in nature. Our business is subject to uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. If any of the risks materializes, our business, financial conditions or prospects could be materially and adversely affected. Our business, operating results, financial performance or prospects could also be harmed by risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not believe are material. Readers are advised to refer to the detailed discussion of risk factors and related disclosures in our regulatory filings, and exercise their own judgment in assessing risks associated with the Company.

A. Overview

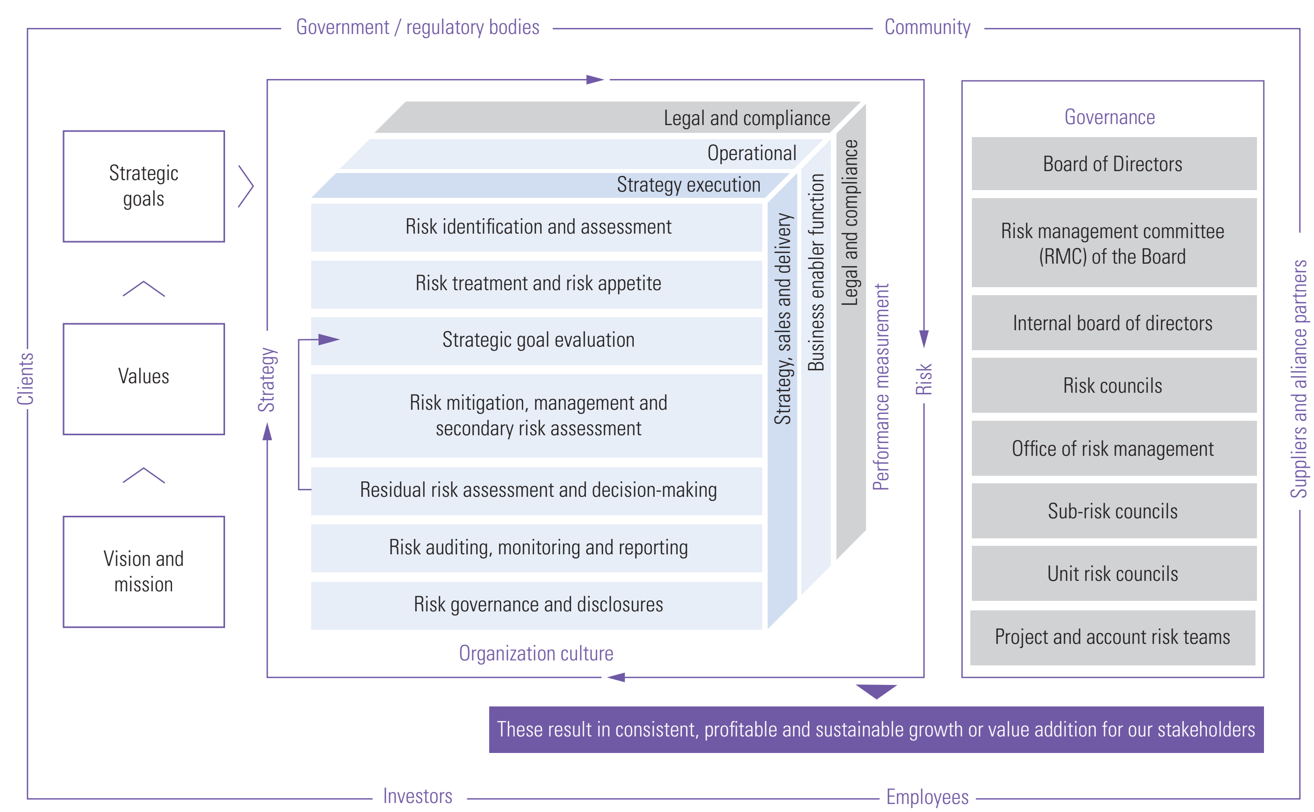
The Infosys Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function enables the achievement of strategic objectives by identifying, analyzing, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and governing any risk or potential threat to these objectives. While achievement of strategic objectives is the key driver, our values, culture, obligation and commitment to employees, customers, investors, regulatory bodies, partners and the community around us are the foundation on which our ERM framework is developed. Systematic and proactive identification of risks and mitigation thereof enable effective or quick decision-making and boost the performance of the organization. The ERM function is a decision-enabler which not only seeks to minimize the impact of risks but also enables effective resource allocation based on the risk impact ranking and risk appetite. Strategic decisions are taken after careful consideration of primary risks, secondary risks, tertiary risks and residual risks.

Our ERM framework encompasses all the risks that the organization is facing under different categories, such as strategic, operational, and legal and compliance risks. Any of these categories can have internal or external dimensions. Hence, appropriate risk indicators are used to identify these risks proactively. We take cognizance of risks faced by our key stakeholders and their cumulative impact while framing our risk responses.

B. Key components of Infosys Enterprise Risk Management Framework

We have adopted an integrated ERM framework that is being implemented across the organization by the risk management office. The framework is based on international standards and tailored to suit our business needs.

Infosys Integrated Enterprise Risk Management Framework



Risk categories: Our industry and Company are in significant transformation, and this has naturally resulted in the heightening of risks related to strategic choices and strategy execution along with traditional operational and compliance-related risks.

Strategy and strategy execution: Risks arising out of the choices we have made in defining our strategy and the risks to the successful execution of these strategies are covered in this category – for example, risks inherent to our industry and competitiveness are analyzed and mitigated through strategic choices of target markets, the Company's market offerings, business models and talent base. Details of the Company's strategy are described in other sections of this document.

Operational: Risks arising out of internal and external factors affecting policies, procedures, people and systems in our support functions, thereby impacting service delivery or operations, compromising our core values or not in accordance with generally accepted business practices are covered in this category – for example, risks of inefficiencies in internal processes, risks of business activity disruptions due to natural calamities, terrorist attacks or war or regional conflicts, or disruptions in telecommunications, system failures, virus attacks or breach of cybersecurity.

Legal and compliance: Risks arising out of threats posed to our financial, organizational, or reputational standing resulting from potential litigations, violations or non-conformance with laws, regulations, codes of conduct or organizational prescribed practices or contractual compliances are covered in this category along with potential risks arising out of major regulatory / geopolitical changes or risks arising out of strategic or business or operational decisions.

Risk management processes: Our ERM framework defines the steps to identify, assess and mitigate risks. Secondary risks and residual risks are also used as key inputs for deciding the mitigation strategies.

Infosys Integrated Enterprise Risk Management Framework

Inputs	ERM steps	Salient features
• Vision, mission and core values • Corporate strategy	Strategic goal-setting	• Quantitative and qualitative goals
• Corporate goals • Business units plan	Derived goal-setting	• Direct and derived goals for business units
• Inside view – bottom-up and top-down risk assessment across the organization • Outside-in view • Key risk incidents – external / internal • Incident reports • Risk assessment scores • Audit observations • GRC intelligence	Risk / opportunity identification Risk assessment	• Risk management is the primary responsibility of respective units • Risk office is the custodian and enabler / facilitator in the process • Likelihood, impact and detectability are used to assess and prioritize risks and mitigate them
• Qualitative and quantitative risk appetite for various goals / impacts	Risk treatment Risk mitigation / strategy realignment / opportunity exploration	• Risk treatment – Avoid, Share, Reduce, Accept and Escalate • Risk mitigation – Possible mitigation strategies and controls identified • Strategy realigned if mitigation actions are not sufficient
• Risk that inhibits us from implementing mitigation strategies and controls identified	Secondary risk and decision-making	• Risk-enabled decision-making • Appropriate mitigation strategy (decision-making) selected considering risk appetite, cost of mitigation vs. impact of secondary and tertiary risk and expected residual risk
• Key risk / performance indicators	Monitor current risk movement and progress of mitigation plans	• Cross-functional interfaces facilitated by risk office • Regular cadence with senior leadership to monitor progress of mitigation plans • Effectiveness of mitigation plans tracked with current risk ratings
• Internal and external audits	Risk audit, monitoring and reporting	• Risk-enabled control / process effectiveness and efficiency evaluation • Mitigation strategy evaluated and progress reported
• Periodic risk management reports	Risk governance	• 8-layered governance based on risk category, risk rating and organization level

Risk governance : We have adopted a multi-level governance structure to monitor and report risks and risk mitigation activities. Critical risks or cross-functional risks at each level are escalated to the next level in the governance structure. Critical risks under different categories of risks at the Group level are reviewed by the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer and General Counsel in various councils. Critical risks from these councils are presented to the Internal Board of Directors and then to the risk management committee of the Board on a quarterly basis.

Risk governance structure

Board of Directors

Comprises members of the Board of Directors	• Evaluate the strategy, and risks inherent in the strategy • Define the role of the Board and the risk committee in risk management • Assess the risk-taking abilities of the Management and performance *vis-à-vis* short-term and long-term objectives of the Company

Risk management committee of the Board

Comprises four independent directors : • D.N. Prahlad, Chairperson • Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw • Michael Gibbs • D. Sundaram	• Oversee corporate governance with regard to the risk management process • Monitor and review the risk management framework and associated practices of the Company • Understand the most significant risks and response strategies • Review risk-related disclosures

Internal board of directors

Comprises two directors: • Salil Parekh • U.B. Pravin Rao	Responsible for providing internal governance and oversight, and ensuring smooth functioning of various risk councils

Risk councils

Comprises the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer and General Counsel	• Cadence or oversight on risk management process • Review adequacy, progress and effectiveness of mitigation actions

Office of risk management

• Headed by the Chief Risk Officer • Comprises the core ERM team and a network of risk managers from business units along with specialist groups	• Formulate and deploy risk management policies and procedures • Facilitate the execution of risk management practices • Provide periodic updates to the risk council and quarterly updates to the RMC on risks to key business objectives and their mitigation • Work closely with mitigation action owners in deploying mitigation measures and monitoring their effectiveness

Sub-risk councils

• Headed by the respective function risk anchor • Comprises representatives from services and segments or enabler function risk anchors	Responsible for identifying and mitigating the risks for their respective function / group.

Unit risk councils

• Headed by unit risk anchors • Comprises business unit heads, unit planning and assurance head and unit HR	• Ensure proactive identification and management of risks / opportunities in their respective units • Ensure effectiveness of risk mitigation actions in their units and report to appropriate sub-risk council

Project or account risk team

Comprises project compliance anchors, project risk managers, project and delivery manager or master customer owner	• Adhere to risk management policies and procedures • Proactively identify risks in the project execution or in accounts, and report to concerned risk managers in a timely manner • Implement prescribed risk mitigation actions

C. Risk Library

The Office of Risk Management has defined a multi-layered risk register. At the highest level, risks to achieving the Company's strategic goals of Scaling Agile Digital and Energizing the Core and to ensuring organizational hygiene (pertaining to effectiveness, efficiency, security, integrity, compliance and governance) are captured. These risks are further broken down into various sub-risks specific to strategic initiatives, processes or functions. Further down the risk register hierarchy are risks pertaining to sub-processes, and control risks.

Quantitative exposure from risks at various levels are aggregated to assess the overall risk exposure of the Company. This hierarchy ensures that there is one common risk library across the Company.

The common risk register is enabled on the Company's iGRC technology platform as explained in the next section.

D. RISC360 integrated risk and auditing platform

RISC360 is the Company's Governance, Risk management and Compliance (GRC) program that combines three lines of defense under one umbrella to enable risk-based decision-making and auditing. The Company has implemented a technology platform, iGRC, to support the program. The iGRC platform gives a consolidated view of strategic goals and associated risks to the leadership to enable quick and effective decision-making across enterprise risk, internal audit, compliance to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX) and corporate audit. Integration of these functions using one common platform ensures that audits are based on risks tied to the overall ERM framework and the organization gets the benefits of synergies amongst different lines of defense.

E. Risk management highlights for the year

During the year, our focus was on extending adoption of the integrated ERM framework across the organization and strengthening the risk management program.

As part of monitoring key risks, the risk management office :

- Assessed our business momentum relative to competition and competitive position in key market segments comprising geographies, industries and service lines
- Regularly assessed the progress of the execution of strategic programs, specifically the progress on US localization, the growth of digital services, impact of automation, talent fulfilment / forecasting, subsidiary businesses performance, enhancement of traditional offerings, and leadership succession planning
- Regularly assessed the business environment, including trend line of key external indicators and internal business indicators such as client concentration, client technology spend, growth of top clients and revenue bookings from large outsourcing engagements. Reviewed risks in new countries before business penetration
- Reviewed and assessed risks associated with customer contract management process
- Reviewed information security risks (cyber attacks and threat intelligence) and privacy related risks in GDPR. It continued to monitor the progress of mitigation actions
- Reviewed key operational risks and actions based on inputs from the internal risk register, external assessments, internal audit findings and incidents
- Reviewed operational risk areas including client service delivery, retention and engagement of employees, reskilling of employees, brand attractiveness, women's safety, physical security, capital expenditures on infrastructure, and business continuity management
- Monitored key developments (such as Brexit, changes to immigration laws, minimum wages, and impact to the businesses of our clients) in the regulatory environment, especially in key geographies such as the United Kingdom, continental Europe, Australia and the United States of America
- Monitored the availability of natural resources, such as water and power, and its impact on our operations.

CEO and CFO certification

The Board of Directors
Infosys Limited, Bengaluru

Dear members of the Board,

We, Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, and Nilanjan Roy, Chief Financial Officer of Infosys Limited, to the best of our knowledge and belief, certify that:

1. We have reviewed the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information of the Company, and the *Board's report* for the year ended March 31, 2019.
2. These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report.
3. The financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, present in all material respects a true and fair view of the Company's affairs, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as at, and for, the periods presented in this report, and are in compliance with the existing accounting standards and / or applicable laws and regulations.
4. There are no transactions entered into by the Company during the year that are fraudulent, illegal or violate the Company's Code of Conduct and Ethics, except as disclosed to the Company's auditors and the Company's audit committee of the Board of Directors.
5. We are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting for the Company, and we have:
   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared.
   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).
   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure, controls and procedures.
   d. Disclosed in this report, changes, if any, in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal year that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.
6. We have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, wherever applicable, to the Company's auditors and the audit committee of the Company's Board (and persons performing the equivalent functions):
   a. Any deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls, that could adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data, and have confirmed that there have been no material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting including any corrective actions with regard to deficiencies.
   b. Any significant changes in internal controls during the year covered by this report.
   c. All significant changes in accounting policies during the year, if any, and the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
   d. Any instances of significant fraud of which we are aware, that involve the Management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control system.
7. We affirm that we have not denied any personnel access to the audit committee of the Company (in respect of matters involving alleged misconduct) and we have provided protection to whistleblowers from unfair termination and other unfair or prejudicial employment practices.
8. We further declare that all Board members and senior management personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code of Conduct and Ethics for the year covered by this report.

	Sd/-	Sd/-
Bengaluru April 12, 2019	Salil Parekh *Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director*	Nilanjan Roy *Chief Financial Officer*

Standalone Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for the year ended March 31, 2019

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Independent auditor's report

To The Members Of Infosys Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Infosys Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter
1	*Accuracy of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of revenues and other related balances in view of adoption of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (new revenue accounting standard)* The application of the new revenue accounting standard involves certain key judgements relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of the identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognized over a period. Additionally, new revenue accounting standard contains disclosures which involves collation of information in respect of disaggregated revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date. *Refer to Notes* 1.4a and 2.16 to the Standalone Financial Statements
	Auditor's Response
	Principal Audit Procedures We assessed the Company's process to identify the impact of adoption of the new revenue accounting standard. Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing as follows : • Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to implementation of the new revenue accounting standard. • Selected a sample of continuing and new contracts, and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal control, relating to identification of the distinct performance obligations and determination of transaction price. We carried out a combination of procedures involving enquiry and observation, reperformance and inspection of evidence in respect of operation of these controls. • Tested the relevant information technology systems' access and change management controls relating to contracts and related information used in recording and disclosing revenue in accordance with the new revenue accounting standard. • Selected a sample of continuing and new contracts and performed the following procedures : – Read, analysed and identified the distinct performance obligations in these contracts. – Compared these performance obligations with that identified and recorded by the Company. – Considered the terms of the contracts to determine the transaction price including any variable consideration to verify the transaction price used to compute revenue and to test the basis of estimation of the variable consideration. – Samples in respect of revenue recorded for time and material contracts were tested using a combination of approved time sheets including customer acceptances, subsequent invoicing and historical trend of collections and disputes. – Sample of revenues disaggregated by type and service offerings was tested with the performance obligations specified in the underlying contracts. – In respect of samples relating to fixed-price contracts, progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation used to compute recorded revenue was verified with actual and estimated efforts from the time recording and budgeting systems. We also tested the access and change management controls relating to these systems. – Sample of revenues disaggregated by type and service offerings was tested with the performance obligations specified in the underlying contracts. – Performed analytical procedures for reasonableness of revenues disclosed by type and service offerings. – We reviewed the collation of information and the logic of the report generated from the budgeting system used to prepare the disclosure relating to the periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date.
2	Key Audit Matter
	Accuracy of revenues and onerous obligations in respect of fixed-price contracts involves critical estimates Estimated effort is a critical estimate to determine revenues and liability for onerous obligations. This estimate has a high inherent uncertainty as it requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred till date and efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance obligations. Refer Notes 1.4a and 2.16 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

	Auditor's Response
	Principal Audit Procedures Our audit approach was a combination of test of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following: • Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the performance obligations. • Tested the access and application controls pertaining to time recording, allocation and budgeting systems which prevents unauthorised changes to recording of efforts incurred. • Selected a sample of contracts and through inspection of evidence of performance of these controls, tested the operating effectiveness of the internal controls relating to efforts incurred and estimated. • Selected a sample of contracts and performed a retrospective review of efforts incurred with estimated efforts to identify significant variations and verify whether those variations have been considered in estimating the remaining efforts to complete the contract. • Reviewed a sample of contracts with unbilled revenues to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require change in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations. • Performed analytical procedures and test of details for reasonableness of incurred and estimated efforts.
3	Key Audit Matter
	Evaluation of uncertain tax positions The Company has material uncertain tax positions including matters under dispute which involves significant judgment to determine the possible outcome of these disputes. Refer Notes 1.4b, 2.15 and 2.22 to the Standalone Financial Statements
	Auditor's Response
	Principal Audit Procedures Obtained details of completed tax assessments and demands for the year ended March 31, 2019 from management. We involved our internal experts to challenge the management's underlying assumptions in estimating the tax provision and the possible outcome of the disputes. Our internal experts also considered legal precedence and other rulings in evaluating management's position on these uncertain tax positions. Additionally, we considered the effect of new information in respect of uncertain tax positions as at April 1, 2018 to evaluate whether any change was required to management's position on these uncertainties.
4	Key Audit Matter
	Recoverability of Indirect tax receivables As at March 31, 2019, non-current assets in respect of withholding tax and others includes Cenvat recoverable amounting to ₹503 crores which are pending adjudication. Refer Note 2.8 to the Standalone Financial Statements.
	Auditor's Response
	Principal Audit Procedures We have involved our internal experts to review the nature of the amounts recoverable, the sustainability and the likelihood of recoverability upon final resolution.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that :
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended :

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.
      ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

Sd/-

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number : 70928

Bengaluru,
April 12, 2019

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of INFOSYS LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the 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.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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

Sd/-

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number : 70928

Bengaluru,
April 12, 2019

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

i. In respect of the Company's fixed assets :

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

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds / registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed assets in the standalone financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

ii. The Company is in the business of providing software services and does not have any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

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

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2019 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2019 on account of dispute are given below:

Nature of the statute	Nature of dues	Forum where Dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount in ₹ crore
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Appellate Tribunal[1]	A.Y. 2010-11 to A.Y. 2012-13	1,031
		Appellate Authority upto Commissioner's Level	A.Y. 2008-09 to A.Y. 2016-17 and A.Y. 2018-19 to A.Y. 2019-20	4
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Appellate Tribunal[2]	F.Y. 2004-05 to F.Y.2014-15	60
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	Supreme Court[2]	F.Y. 2005-06 to F.Y. 2015-16	68
		Appellate Tribunal	F.Y. 2015-16	–*
Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty and Interest	Specified Officer of SEZ	F.Y. 2008 -09 to F.Y. 2011-12	5
Sales Tax Act and VAT Laws	Sales Tax and interest	High Court	F.Y. 2007-08	–*
		Appellate Authority upto Commissioner's Level[2]	F.Y. 2006-07 to F.Y. 2010-11, F.Y. 2014-15 and F.Y. 2016-17	2

(1) In respect of A.Y. 2012-13, stay order has been granted against the amount of ₹ 1,029 crores disputed and not been deposited.

(2) Stay order has been granted.

* Less than ₹ 1 crore.

viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

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

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

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

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

Sd/-

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number : 70928

Bengaluru,
April 12, 2019

Balance Sheet

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note no.	As at March 31, 2019	2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	10,394	9,027
Capital work-in-progress		1,212	1,442
Goodwill	2.2	29	29
Other intangible assets	2.2	74	101
Financial assets			
Investments	2.3	12,062	11,993
Loans	2.4	16	19
Other financial assets	2.5	196	177
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.15	1,114	1,128
Income tax assets (net)	2.15	5,870	5,710
Other non-current assets	2.8	1,740	2,161
Total non-current assets		32,707	31,787
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.3	6,077	5,906
Trade receivables	2.6	13,370	12,151
Cash and cash equivalents	2.7	15,551	16,770
Loans	2.4	1,048	393
Other financial assets	2.5	4,834	5,906
Income tax assets (net)	2.15	423	–
Other current assets	2.8	4,920	1,439
		46,223	42,565
Assets held for sale	2.3.8	–	1,525
Total current assets		46,223	44,090
Total assets		78,930	75,877
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.10	2,178	1,092
Other equity		60,533	62,410
Total equity		62,711	63,502

Balance Sheet (contd.)

Particulars	Note no.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	2.11	79	55
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.15	541	505
Other non-current liabilities	2.13	169	153
Total non-current liabilities		789	713
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	2.12		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		–	–
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,604	738
Other financial liabilities	2.11	8,528	5,540
Other current liabilities	2.13	3,335	2,972
Provisions	2.14	505	436
Income tax liabilities (net)	2.15	1,458	1,976
Total current liabilities		15,430	11,662
Total equity and liabilities		78,930	75,877

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

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration 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 12, 2019

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Statement of Profit and Loss

in ₹ crore except equity share and per equity share data

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations	2.16	73,107	61,941
Other income, net	2.17	2,852	4,019
Total income		75,959	65,960
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.18	38,296	32,472
Cost of technical sub-contractors		7,646	5,494
Travel expenses		1,906	1,479
Cost of software packages and others	2.18	1,646	1,270
Communication expenses		339	330
Consultancy and professional charges		1,096	826
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.1 & 2.2.2	1,599	1,408
Other expenses	2.18	2,770	2,184
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	2.3.8	265	589
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale'	2.3.8	469	–
Total expenses		56,032	46,052
Profit before tax		19,927	19,908
Tax expense			
Current tax	2.15	5,189	4,003
Deferred tax	2.15	36	(250)
Profit for the period		14,702	16,155
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net	2.15 & 2.20	(21)	52
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.3 & 2.15	78	7
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net	2.9 & 2.15	21	(39)
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.3 & 2.15	1	1
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		79	21
Total comprehensive income for the period		14,781	16,176
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹5 each			
Basic (₹)		33.66	35.64
Diluted (₹)		33.64	35.62
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share	2.21		
Basic		436,82,12,119	453,26,87,604
Diluted		437,04,12,348	453,47,85,242

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Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2018

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve(1)	Capital reserve – Capital reserve	Capital reserve – Business transfer adjustment reserve(2)	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	1,148	2,208	49,957	11,087	120	–	54	3,448	–	(5)	39	(39)	68,017
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2018													
Profit for the year	–	–	16,155	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,155
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset(3)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	52
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income(3) *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge(3) *(Refer to Note 2.9)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(39)	–	(39)
Fair value changes on investments(3) *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	16,155	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	(39)	53	16,176
Transfer to general reserve	–	–	(1,382)	1,382	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	–	–	(2,141)	–	–	2,141	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization	–	–	582	–	–	(582)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exercise of stock options *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	67	–	2	(69)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Share-based payment to employees of the Group *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	–	–	–	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity								Other comprehensive income			Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus					Capital reserve						
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve[1]	Capital reserve	Business transfer adjustment reserve[2]	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	–	–	(7,500)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7,500)
Amount paid upon buyback	(56)	(2,206)	–	(10,738)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13,000)
Transaction costs related to buyback *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	(46)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(46)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	–	–	(56)	–	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–
Loss recorded upon business transfer *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(229)	–	–	–	–	(229)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,092	28	55,671	1,677	130	1,559	54	3,219	56	2	–	14	63,502

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity								Other comprehensive income			Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus					Capital reserve						
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve[1]	Capital reserve	Business transfer adjustment reserve[2]	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,092	28	55,671	1,677	130	1,559	54	3,219	56	2	–	14	63,502
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019													
Profit for the year	–	–	14,702	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,702
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(21)	(21)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income[3] *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	–	–	78
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge[3] *(Refer to Note 2.9)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	21

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve[1]	Capital reserve – Capital reserve	Capital reserve – Business transfer adjustment reserve[2]	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Fair value changes on investments[3] *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	14,702	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	21	(20)	14,781
Transfer to general reserve	–	–	(1,615)	1,615	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	–	–	(2,306)	–	–	2,306	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	–	–	1,386	–	–	(1,386)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amount transferred to Capital redemption reserve upon buyback *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	–	–	(5)	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Exercise of stock options *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	99	–	–	(99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer on account of options not exercised	–	–	–	1	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Increase in share capital on account of Bonus issue *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	1,092	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,092
Amount utilized for Bonus issue *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	–	–	(1,092)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,092)
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Share-based payments to employees *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Buyback of equity shares *(Refer to Notes 2.10 and 2.11)*	(6)	–	–	(1,994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,000)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve[1]	Capital reserve: Capital reserve	Capital reserve: Business transfer adjustment reserve[2]	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Transaction cost relating to buyback (*Refer to Note 2.10*)[3]	–	–	–	(12)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(12)
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	–	–	(13,768)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13,768)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2,178	138	54,070	190	227	2,479	54	3,219	61	80	21	(6)	62,711

(1) The Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve has been created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of 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.

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

(3) Net of tax

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
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for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

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

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting policy

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the year		14,702	16,155
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	2.1 & 2.2.2	1,599	1,408
Income tax expense	2.15	5,225	3,753
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		176	18
Interest and dividend income		(1,996)	(3,169)
Other adjustments		57	40
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	2.3.8	265	589
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale'	2.3.8	469	–
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities		80	3
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(2,268)	(1,579)
Other financial assets and other assets		(581)	(207)
Trade payables	2.12	866	466
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		1,666	1,052
Cash generated from operations		20,260	18,529
Income taxes paid		(6,271)	(6,054)
Net cash generated by operating activities		13,989	12,475
Cash flow from investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(2,306)	(1,842)
Deposits placed with corporations		(116)	(106)
Loans to employees		4	19
Loan given to subsidiaries		(678)	(106)
Loan repaid by subsidiary		20	–
Proceeds from redemption of debentures	2.3	335	349
Investment in subsidiaries	2.3	(228)	(212)
Proceeds from return of investment		33	–
Proceeds on liquidation of Noah		–	316
Payment towards acquisition of business	2.3	(261)	(295)
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition		(6)	(33)
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback	2.5	(257)	–
Payments to acquire investments			
Preference, equity securities and others		(18)	(13)
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		(72,889)	(57,250)
Tax-free bonds and government bonds		(11)	(1)
Certificates of deposit		(2,052)	(6,290)
Commercial paper		(491)	(291)
Non-convertible debentures		(100)	–
Government securities		(838)	–
Proceeds on sale of investments			
Preference and equity securities		115	10
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		71,337	59,364
Tax-free bonds and government bonds		1	–
Non-convertible debentures		602	100
Certificates of deposit		5,150	9,411

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Commercial paper		300	–
Government securities		123	–
Interest and dividend received		1,644	1,708
Dividend received from subsidiary		–	846
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		(587)	5,684
Cash flow from financing activities			
Buyback of equity shares including transaction cost		(813)	(13,046)
Payment of dividends including dividend distribution tax		(13,761)	(7,495)
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		3	5
Net cash used in financing activities		(14,571)	(20,536)
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(50)	(6)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,169)	(2,377)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.7	16,770	19,153
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2.7	15,551	16,770
Supplementary information			
Restricted cash balance	2.7	143	375

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the *Standalone financial statements*.
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Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

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A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Overview and notes to the financial statements

1. Overview

1.1 Company overview

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

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

Further, the Company's ADSs were also listed on Euronext London and Euronext Paris. On July 5, 2018, the Company voluntarily delisted its ADSs from the said exchanges due to low average daily trading volume of its ADSs on these exchanges.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 12, 2019.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These 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.

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.

As the quarter and year 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 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 1.4. 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 the changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

1.4 Critical accounting estimates

a. Revenue recognition

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company 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.

Further, the Company uses significant judgments while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

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.

In assessing the realizability 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 Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

c. Property, plant and equipment

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

d. Non-current assets held for sale

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. The determination of fair value less costs to sell includes use of the Management's estimates and assumptions. The fair value of the assets held for sale has been estimated using valuation techniques (including income-and-market approach) which include unobservable inputs. Non-current assets and disposal group that ceases to be classified under 'Held for Sale' shall be measured at the lower of carrying amount before the non-current asset and disposal group were classified under 'Held for Sale' and its recoverable amount at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell (refer to Note 2.3). Recoverable amounts of assets reclassified from 'Held for Sale' have been estimated using the Management's assumptions which consist of significant unobservable inputs.

1.5 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind AS 116, *Leases*: On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, *Leases*. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17, *Leases,* and related interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires the lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for the adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application, or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Company has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

The effect of adoption as on transition date would majorly result in an increase in right of use asset approximately by ₹1,300 crore, net investment in sub-lease approximately by ₹550 crore and an increase in lease liability approximately by ₹2,000 crore.

Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments: On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, without using hindsight, and
- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, *Income taxes*: On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, *Income Taxes*, in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19, plan amendment, curtailment or settlement : On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, *Employee Benefits*, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity :

- To use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- To recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

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

Building[1]	22-25 years
Plant and machinery[1][2]	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.

(2) Includes solar plant with useful life of 20 years

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 are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the 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 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 Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

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

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings[1][2]	Plant and machinery[2]	Office equipment[2]	Computer equipment[2]	Furniture and fixtures[2]	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,227	661	7,271	2,209	841	4,229	1,247	235	29	17,949
Additions	78	–	915	460	130	1,023	238	187	9	3,040
Deletions	–	(68)	(116)	(57)	(33)	(200)	(31)	(8)	(1)	(514)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	1,305	593	8,070	2,612	938	5,052	1,454	414	37	20,475

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings[(1)(2)]	Plant and machinery[(2)]	Office equipment[(2)]	Computer equipment[(2)]	Furniture and fixtures[(2)]	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	–	(30)	(2,621)	(1,526)	(582)	(3,143)	(896)	(107)	(17)	(8,922)
Depreciation	–	(5)	(278)	(285)	(116)	(660)	(169)	(54)	(5)	(1,572)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	3	102	49	26	198	26	8	1	413
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	–	(32)	(2,797)	(1,762)	(672)	(3,605)	(1,039)	(153)	(21)	(10,081)
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	1,305	561	5,273	850	266	1,447	415	261	16	10,394
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,227	631	4,650	683	259	1,086	351	128	12	9,027

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings[(1)(2)]	Plant and machinery[(2)]	Office equipment[(2)]	Computer equipment[(2)]	Furniture and fixtures[(2)]	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2017	1,093	659	6,483	1,966	769	3,886	1,132	198	24	16,210
Additions	134	2	789	250	78	396	121	48	5	1,823
Deletions	–	–	(1)	(7)	(6)	(53)	(6)	(11)	–	(84)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2018	1,227	661	7,271	2,209	841	4,229	1,247	235	29	17,949
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2017	–	(26)	(2,377)	(1,274)	(472)	(2,603)	(757)	(82)	(14)	(7,605)
Depreciation	–	(4)	(244)	(258)	(115)	(592)	(145)	(36)	(3)	(1,397)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	–	–	6	5	52	6	11	–	80
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2018	–	(30)	(2,621)	(1,526)	(582)	(3,143)	(896)	(107)	(17)	(8,922)
Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	1,227	631	4,650	683	259	1,086	351	128	12	9,027
Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	1,093	633	4,106	692	297	1,283	375	116	10	8,605

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

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

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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

Tangible assets provided on operating lease to subsidiaries as at March 31, 2019 and *March 31, 2018* are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Buildings	186	84	102
	190	*82*	*108*
Plant and machinery	30	28	2
	33	*25*	*8*
Furniture and fixtures	24	23	1
	25	*20*	*5*

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Computer equipment	3	3	–
	3	*2*	*1*
Office equipment	16	15	1
	18	*13*	*5*

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Aggregate depreciation charged on above assets	19	20
Rental income from subsidiaries	63	67

2.2 Goodwill and other intangible assets

2.2.1 Goodwill

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Carrying value at the beginning	29	–
Goodwill on business transfer of Noah *(Refer to Note 2.3.1)*	–	29
Carrying value at the end	29	29

2.2.2 Other intangible assets

Accounting policy

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

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

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Customer-related	Sub-contracting rights-related	Trade name-related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	113	–	26	26	165
Additions	–	–	–	–	–
Deletions during the year	–	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	113	–	26	26	165
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2018	(40)	–	(12)	(12)	(64)
Amortization expense	(16)	–	(6)	(5)	(27)
Accumulated amortization on deletions	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2019	(56)	–	(18)	(17)	(91)
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	57	–	8	9	74
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	73	–	14	14	101
Estimated useful life (in years)	7	–	5	5	–
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	4	–	2	2	–

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Customer-related	Sub-contracting rights-related	Trade name-related	Others	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2017	–	21	–	9	30
Transfer of assets *(Refer to Note 2.3.1)*	113	–	26	26	165
Deletions during the period	–	(21)	–	(9)	(30)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2018	113	–	26	26	165
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2017	–	(21)	–	(9)	(30)
Transfer of assets *(Refer to Note 2.3.1)*	(33)	–	(10)	(10)	(53)
Amortization expense	(7)	–	(2)	(2)	(11)
Accumulated amortization on deletions	–	21	–	9	30
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2018	(40)	–	(12)	(12)	(64)

Particulars	Customer-related	Sub-contracting rights-related	Trade name-related	Others	Total
Carrying value as at March 31, 2018	73	–	14	14	101
Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	–	–	–	–	–
Estimated useful life (in years)	7	–	5	5	–
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	5	–	3	3	–

Research and development expense recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is ₹416 crore and ₹374 crore, respectively.

2.3 Investments and assets held for sale

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Non-current investments		
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	6,349	5,013
Debentures of subsidiary	1,445	1,780
Preference securities and equity instruments	90	117
Others	16	7
Tax-free bonds	1,828	1,831
Fixed maturity plans securities	401	376
Non-convertible debentures	1,209	2,869
Government securities	724	–
Total non-current investments	12,062	11,993
Current investments		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,701	–
Certificates of deposit	2,123	4,901
Government bonds	12	1
Non-convertible debentures	1,746	711
Commercial paper	495	293
Total current investments	6,077	5,906
Total carrying value	18,139	17,899

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Non-current investments		
Unquoted		
Investment carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries		
Infosys BPM Limited	659	659
3,38,22,319 (3,38,22,319) equity shares of ₹10 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	333	333
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Limited (1)	5	38
1,01,08,869 (1,01,08,869) equity shares of AUD 0.11 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	65	65
17,49,99,990 (17,49,99,990) equity shares of MXN 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB	76	76
1,000 (1,000) equity shares of SEK 100 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Tecnologia do Brasil Ltda.	276	149
12,84,20,748 (5,91,24,348) shares of BRL 1.00 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited	900	900
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	99	99
3,50,00,000 (3,50,00,000) shares of USD 0.50 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	1,323	1,323
23,050 (23,350) – Class A shares of CHF 1,000 each and 26,460 (29,400) – Class B Shares of CHF 100 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Americas Inc.	1	1
10,000 (10,000) shares of USD 10 per share, fully paid up		

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	1,312	1,312
131,18,40,000 (131,18,40,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC*(1)	–	–
Noah Consulting LLC (*Refer to Note* 2.3.1)	–	–
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd	10	10
1,09,90,000 (1,09,90,000) shares of SGD 1.00 par value, fully paid up		
Brilliant Basics Holding Limited *(Refer to Note 2.3.2)*	59	46
1,346 (1,170) shares of GBP 0.005 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Arabia Limited	2	2
70 (70) shares		
Kallidus Inc. *(Refer to Note 2.3.8)*	150	–
10,21,35,416 (10,21,35,416) shares		
Skava Systems Private Limited (*Refer to Note* 2.3.8)	59	–
25,000 (25,000) shares of ₹ 10 per share, fully paid up		
Panaya Inc. *(Refer to Note 2.3.8)*	582	–
2(2) shares of USD 0.01 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Chile SpA	7	–
100 (Nil) shares		
WongDoody Holding Company Inc (*Refer to Note* 2.3.3)	350	–
2,000 (Nil) shares		
Infosys Luxembourg S.à r.l.	4	–
3,700 (Nil) shares		
Infosys Austria GmbH *(formerly known as Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH)*	–	–
80,000 (80,000) shares of EUR 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting Brazil	43	–
8,26,56,605 (Nil) shares of BRL 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Romania	34	–
99,183 (Nil) shares of RON 100 per share, fully paid up		
	6,349	5,013
Investment carried at amortized cost		
Investment in debentures of subsidiary		
EdgeVerve Systems Limited		
14,45,00,000 (17,80,00,000) Unsecured redeemable, non-convertible debentures of ₹ 100 each fully paid up	1,445	1,780
	1,445	1,780
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Others	16	7
	16	7
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)		
Preference securities	89	116
Equity instruments	1	1
	90	117
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds	1,828	1,831
	1,828	1,831
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Fixed maturity plans securities	401	376
	401	376
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	1,209	2,869
Government securities	724	–
	1,933	2,869
Total non-current investments	12,062	11,993
Current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Liquid mutual fund units	1,701	–
	1,701	–
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial paper	495	293
Certificates of deposit	2,123	4,901
	2,618	5,194
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	12	1
	12	1
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	1,746	711
	1,746	711
Total current investments	6,077	5,906
Total investments	18,139	17,899
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	5,920	5,788
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued)	6,131	6,045
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	12,219	12,111
(1) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	122	122
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.3.8)*	854	589
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale' *(Refer to Note 2.3.8)*	469	–
Investments carried at cost	6,349	5,013
Investments carried at amortized cost	3,285	3,612
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,387	8,891
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	2,118	383

Note : Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was ₹17 crore and ₹36 crore, respectively.

* During the three months ended June 30, 2017, Infosys Nova Holding LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary, has written down the entire carrying value of its investment in its associate DWA Nova LLC. Consequently, the Company has written down the entire carrying value of the investment in its subsidiary Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, amounting to ₹94 crore.

Refer to Note 2.9 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

The details of amounts recorded in other comprehensive income are as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Net gain / (loss) on						
Non-convertible debentures	1	–	1	(11)	2	(9)
Government securities	4	(1)	3	–	–	–
Certificate of deposits	(5)	2	(3)	15	(5)	10
Equity and preference securities	73	5	78	4	3	7

Method of fair valuation :

in ₹ crore

Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at March 31,	
		2019	2018
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	1,701	–
Fixed maturity plan securities	Market observable inputs	401	376
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,048	2,079
Non-convertible debentures	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,955	3,580
Government securities	Quoted price and market observable inputs	724	–
Certificate of deposits	Market observable inputs	2,123	4,901
Commercial paper	Market observable inputs	495	293
Unquoted equity and preference securities	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	90	117
Others	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	16	7

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

2.3.1 Business transfer – Noah Consulting LLC

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 US$ 41 million (₹ 266 crore) and the transfer was effective October 25, 2017.

The transaction was between a holding company and a wholly-owned subsidiary, the resultant impact on account of business transfer was recorded in 'Business Transfer Adjustment Reserve' during the year ended March 31, 2018. The details of the assets and liabilities taken over upon business transfer are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Amount
Goodwill	29
Trade name	16
Customer contracts	80
Other intangibles	16
Deferred tax assets	13
Net assets / (liabilities), others	(117)
Total	37
Less: Consideration paid	266
Business transfer reserve	(229)

Subsequently, in November 2017, Noah Consulting LLC has been liquidated and the Company received ₹ 316 crore as proceeds on liquidation.

2.3.2 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 fair value of contingent consideration on the date of acquisition is ₹ 17 crore.

2.3.3 WongDoody Holding Company Inc

On May 22, 2018, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in WongDoody Holding Company Inc., (WongDoody), a US-based, full-service creative and consumer insights agency. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a total consideration of up to US$ 75 million (approximately ₹ 514 crore on acquisition date), which includes a cash consideration of US$ 38 million (approximately ₹ 261 crore), a contingent consideration of up to US$ 28 million (approximately ₹ 192 crore on acquisition date) and an additional consideration of up to US$ 9 million (approximately ₹ 61 crore on acquisition date), referred to as retention bonus, payable to the employees of WongDoody over the next three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group. The fair value of contingent consideration on the date of acquisition is ₹ 89 crore.

2.3.4 Details of investments

The details of non-current other investments in preference securities, equity instruments and other investments as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Preference securities		
Airviz Inc.	3	6
2,82,279 (2,82,279) Series A Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each		
Whoop Inc	14	20
16,48,352 (16,48,352) Series B Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.0001 each		
CloudEndure Ltd.	–	26
Nil (25,59,290) Preferred Series B 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	25	23
39,33,910 (39,33,910) Preferred Series B Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each		
13,35,707 (Nil) Preferred Series C Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each		
Trifacta Inc.	27	21
11,80,358 (11,80,358) Preferred Stock		
Ideaforge	10	10
5,402 (5,402) Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative Preference shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up.		
Equity instrument		
Merasport Technologies Private Limited	–	–
2,420 (2,420) equity shares at ₹ 8,052 each, fully paid up, par value ₹ 10 each		

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
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		
Ideaforge	–	–
100 (100) equity shares at ₹ 10, fully paid up		
Others		
Stellaris Venture Partners India	16	7
	106	124

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

The balances held in tax-free bonds as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
		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	105	1,000	106
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 Limited Bonds 18SEP2030	10,00,000	3,300	342	3,300	343
7.34% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 19FEB2028	1,000	21,00,000	210	21,00,000	211
7.35% National Highways Authority of India Limited Bonds 11JAN2031	1,000	5,71,396	57	571,396	57
7.93% Rural Electrification Corporation Limited Bonds 27MAR2022	1,000	2,00,000	21	2,00,000	21
8.10% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 23FEB2027	1,000	5,00,000	52	5,00,000	52
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 Limited Bonds 25JAN2027	1,000	5,00,000	53	5,00,000	53
8.35% National Highways Authority of India Limited 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
8.54% Power Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 16NOV2028	1,000	5,00,000	50	5,00,000	50
Total investments in tax-free bonds		68,05,416	1,828	68,05,416	1,831

The balances held in government bonds as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	PHP	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Treasury Notes Philippines Govt. 09MAY2018	100	–	–	100,000	1
Treasury Notes Philippines Govt. 17APRIL2019	100	90,000	12	–	–
Total investments in government bonds		90,000	12	100,000	1

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

The balances held in liquid mutual fund as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund – Growth – Direct Plan	1,96,00,407	141	–	–
Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager Fund – Growth – Direct Plan	79,75,385	201	–	–
HDFC Money Market Fund – Direct Plan – Growth Option	7,72,637	303	–	–
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund – Direct Plan – Growth	83,40,260	301	–	–
IDFC Corporate Bond – Fund Direct Plan	11,95,81,942	154	–	–
Kotak Money Market Fund – Direct Plan – Growth Option	9,73,751	301	–	–
SBI Premier Liquid Fund – Direct Plan – Growth	10,25,678	300	–	–
Total investments in liquid mutual fund units	15,82,70,060	1,701	–	–

The balances held in fixed maturity plan security as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan – Series OD 1145 Days – GR Direct	5,00,00,000	58	5,00,00,000	54
Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan – Series OE 1153 days – GR Direct	2,50,00,000	29	2,50,00,000	27
HDFC FMP 1155D Feb 2017 – Direct Growth – Series 37	2,80,00,000	32	2,80,00,000	30
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	4,00,00,000	46	4,00,00,000	43
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 80 – 1187 Days Plan G Direct Plan	4,20,00,000	49	4,20,00,000	45
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 80 – 1253 Days Plan J Direct Plan	3,00,00,000	35	3,00,00,000	32
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 129 Direct Plan – Growth 1147 Days	1,00,00,000	12	1,00,00,000	11
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 131 Direct Plan – Growth 1139 Days	1,50,00,000	17	1,50,00,000	16
Kotak FMP Series 199 Direct – Growth	3,50,00,000	40	3,50,00,000	37
Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund – XXXII Series 8 – Dividend Plan	3,50,00,000	38	3,50,00,000	36
Total investments in fixed maturity plan securities	35,50,00,000	401	35,50,00,000	376

2.3.7 Details of investments in non-convertible debentures, government securities, certificates of deposit and commercial paper

The balances held in non-convertible debenture units as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.48% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 18NOV2019	1,00,00,000	50	51	50	51
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 28FEB2020	10,00,000	1,000	101	1,000	101
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11JUN2020	10,00,000	500	51	500	52
7.59% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14OCT2021	10,00,000	3,000	306	3,000	306
7.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27AUG2021	10,00,000	1,250	127	1,250	129
7.79% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 19JUN2020	10,00,000	500	53	500	53
7.80% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 11NOV2019	1,00,00,000	150	154	150	153
7.81% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27APR2020	10,00,000	2,000	214	2,000	214
7.95% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 23SEP2019	1,00,00,000	50	52	50	53
8.02% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 18FEB2020	10,00,000	500	51	500	50
8.26% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 12AUG2019	1,00,00,000	100	105	100	105
8.34% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 06MAR2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	200	215

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 03OCT2019	10,00,000	2,000	216	2,000	216
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 10MAY2021	10,00,000	500	54	500	54
8.46% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 11MAR2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	50	54
8.47% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21JAN2020	10,00,000	500	51	500	51
8.49% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 27APR2020	5,00,000	900	49	–	–
8.50% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 31AUG2020	1,00,00,000	100	105	50	54
8.54% IDFC Bank Ltd 30MAY2018	10,00,000	–	–	1,500	194
8.59% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 14JUN2019	1,00,00,000	50	51	50	51
8.60% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29JUL2020	10,00,000	1,400	149	1,400	151
8.61% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11DEC2019	10,00,000	1,000	103	1,000	104
8.66% IDFC Bank Ltd 25JUN2018	10,00,000	–	–	1,520	196
8.72% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 15APR2019	1,00,00,000	75	75	75	76
8.75% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 13JAN2020	500,000	5,000	256	5,000	256
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14JAN2020	10,00,000	1,070	110	1,070	112
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21DEC2020	10,00,000	1,000	101	1,000	102
8.97% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29OCT2019	10,00,000	500	52	500	52
9.45% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 21AUG2019	10,00,000	3,000	318	3,000	323
9.65% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 19JAN2019	10,00,000	–	–	500	52
Total investments in non-convertible debentures		26,195	2,955	29,015	3,580

The balances held in government securities as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows :

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.17% Government of India 8JAN2028	10,000	6,75,000	672	–	–
7.95% Government of India 28AUG2032	10,000	50,000	52	–	–
Total investments in government securities		7,25,000	724	–	–

The balances held in certificates of deposits as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows :

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Axis Bank	1,00,000	80,000	774	1,85,000	1,767
HDFC Bank	1,00,000	–	–	15,000	147
ICICI Bank	1,00,000	75,000	738	1,10,000	1,035
IndusInd Bank	1,00,000	–	–	1,35,000	1,272
Kotak Bank	1,00,000	50,000	486	70,000	680
Vijaya Bank	1,00,000	12,500	125	–	–
Total investments in certificates of deposit		217,500	2,123	5,15,000	4,901

The balances held in commercial paper as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows :

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
LIC	5,00,000	10,000	495	6,000	293
Total investments in commercial paper		10,000	495	6,000	293

2.3.8 Assets held for sale

Accounting policy

Non-current assets and disposal group 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 group held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Non-current assets and disposal group that ceases to be classified under 'Held for Sale' shall be measured at the lower of carrying amount before the non-current asset and disposal group was classified under 'Held for Sale' adjusted for any depreciation / amortization and its recoverable amount at the date when the disposal group no longer meets the 'Held for Sale' criteria.

In the three months ended March 2018, the Company had initiated identification and evaluation of potential buyers for the sale of its investment in subsidiaries, Kallidus and Skava (together referred to as "Skava") and Panaya. The investment in these subsidiaries was classified and presented separately under 'Held for Sale' and was carried at the lower of carrying value and fair value. Consequently, the Company has recognized a reduction in the fair value of investment amounting to ₹589 crore during the year ended March 31, 2018 in respect of Panaya in the standalone financial statements of Infosys. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, on remeasurement, including consideration of progress in negotiations on offers from prospective buyers for Panaya, the Company has recorded a reduction in the fair value of investment amounting to ₹265 crore in respect of Panaya.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, based on the evaluation of proposals received and progress of negotiations with potential buyers, the Company concluded that the investments in Panaya and Skava do not meet the criteria for 'Held for Sale' classification because it is no longer highly probable that the sale would be consummated by March 31, 2019 (12 months from the date of initial classification as 'Held for Sale') Accordingly, in accordance with Ind AS 105, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, the investment in subsidiaries Panaya and Skava have been included in non-current investments line item in the *Standalone financial statements* as at March 31, 2019.

On reclassification from 'Held for Sale', the investment in subsidiaries, Panaya and Skava have been remeasured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount resulting in recognition of an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale' of ₹469 crore in respect of Skava in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

2.4 Loans

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	16	19
	16	19
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	18	12
	34	31
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	18	12
Total non-current loans	16	19
Current		
Loan receivables considered good – Unsecured		
Loans to subsidiaries *(Refer to Note 2.23)*	841	185
Other loans		
Loans to employees	207	208
Total current loans	1,048	393
Total loans	1,064	412

2.5 Other financial assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Non-current		
Security deposits(1)	47	48
Rental deposits(1)	149	129
Total non-current other financial assets	196	177
Current		
Security deposits(1)	1	2
Rental deposits(1)	3	6
Restricted deposits(1)*	1,531	1,415
Unbilled revenues(1)(5)#	1,541	3,573
Interest accrued but not due(1)	865	739
Foreign currency forward and options contracts(2)(3)	321	16
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback *(Refer to Note 2.10)*(1)	257	–
Others(1)(4)	315	155
Total current other financial assets	4,834	5,906
Total other financial assets	5,030	6,083

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
(1) Financial assets carried at amortized cost	4,709	6,067
(2) Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	37	12
(3) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	284	4
(4) Includes dues from subsidiaries *(Refer to Note 2.23)*	34	40
(5) Includes dues from subsidiaries *(Refer to Note 2.23)*	51	32

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

Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time

2.6 Trade receivables

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Current		
Unsecured		
Considered good(2)	13,370	12,151
Considered doubtful	431	315
	13,801	12,466
Less: Allowances for credit losses	431	315
Total trade receivables(1)	13,370	12,151
(1) Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	–	–
(2) Includes dues from subsidiaries *(Refer to Note 2.23)*	325	335

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	10,957	10,789
Cash on hand	–	–
Others		
Deposits with financial institutions	4,594	5,981
Total cash and cash equivalents	15,551	16,770
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	29	22
Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	6,048	6,187
Balances with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees	114	353

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹ 143 crore and ₹ 375 crore, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees.

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

The details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
In current accounts		
ANZ Bank, Taiwan	1	9
Bank of America, USA	780	814
Bank of Baroda, Mauritius	1	1
BNP Paribas Bank, Norway	24	88
Citibank N.A., Australia	55	184
Citibank N.A., Dubai	5	5
Citibank N.A., EEFC (US Dollar account)	2	4
Citibank N.A., Hungary	1	6
Citibank N.A., India	2	3
Citibank N.A., Japan	22	18
Citibank N.A., New Zealand	3	8
Citibank N.A., South Africa	18	33
Citibank N.A., South Korea	17	2
Deutsche Bank, Belgium	6	27
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Australian Dollar account)	3	2
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Euro account)	19	14
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Swiss Franc account)	5	2
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (US Dollar account)	212	27
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (United Kingdom Pound Sterling account)	6	8
Deutsche Bank, France	11	19
Deutsche Bank, Germany	57	70
Deutsche Bank, India	40	40
Deutsche Bank, Malaysia	1	5
Deutsche Bank, Netherlands	8	8
Deutsche Bank, Philippines	1	14
Deutsche Bank, Russia	3	3
Deutsche Bank, Russia (US Dollar account)	–	5
Deutsche Bank, Singapore	15	17
Deutsche Bank, Spain	1	1
Deutsche Bank, Switzerland	4	18
Deutsche Bank, Switzerland (US Dollar Account)	1	–
Deutsche Bank, United Kingdom	17	74
HSBC Bank, Hong Kong	1	2
HSBC, India	3	–
ICICI Bank, EEFC (US Dollar account)	18	5
ICICI Bank, India	24	33
Nordbanken, Sweden	21	26
Punjab National Bank, India	2	12
Royal Bank of Canada, Canada	28	9
Splitska Banka D.D., Société Générale Group, Croatia	14	8

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
State Bank of India, India	2	–
	1,454	1,624
In deposit accounts		
Axis Bank	700	–
Barclays Bank	500	200
HDFC Bank	–	2,423
HSBC Bank	200	–
ICICI Bank	3,060	3,467
IDFC Bank	2,100	1,500
IndusInd Bank	300	1,000
Kotak Mahindra Bank	500	–
South Indian Bank	–	200
Standard Chartered Bank	2,000	–
	9,360	8,790
In unpaid dividend accounts		
Axis Bank – Unpaid dividend account	4	1
HDFC Bank – Unpaid dividend account	–	1
ICICI Bank – Unpaid dividend account	25	20
	29	22
In margin money deposits against guarantees		
Canara Bank	45	151
ICICI Bank	69	202
	114	353
Deposits with financial institution		
HDFC Limited	3,594	4,781
LIC Housing Finance Limited	1,000	1,200
	4,594	5,981
Total cash and cash equivalents	15,551	16,770

2.8 Other assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Non-current		
Capital advances	486	420
Advances other than capital advance		
Prepaid gratuity *(Refer to Note 2.20)*	25	23
Others		
Prepaid expenses	95	49
Deferred contract cost	226	262
Withholding taxes and others	908	1,407
Total non-current other assets	1,740	2,161
Current		
Advances other than capital advance		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	94	103
Others		
Unbilled revenues[2]	2,904	–
Prepaid expenses[1]	580	449
Deferred contract cost	52	44
Withholding taxes and others	1,290	843
Total current other assets	4,920	1,439
Total other assets	6,660	3,600
[1] Includes dues from subsidiaries *(Refer to Note 2.23)*	109	115

[2] Classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones

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 and Cenvat recoverable from the Government of India. Cenvat recoverable includes ₹503 crore which is pending adjudication. The Company expects these amounts to be sustainable on adjudication and recoverable on final resolution.

2.9 Financial instruments

Accounting policy

2.9.1 Initial recognition

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

2.9.2 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

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 are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

(v) Investment in subsidiaries

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

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

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

(ii) Cash flow hedge

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

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

c. Share capital

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.

2.9.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

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

2.9.4 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, 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 the Financial instruments by category table below for the disclosure on carrying value and fair value of financial assets and liabilities. For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

2.9.5 Impairment

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

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2019 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 2.7)*	15,551	–	–	–	–	15,551	15,551
Investments *(Refer to Note 2.3)*							
Preference securities, equity instruments and others	–	–	16	90	–	106	106
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,840	–	–	–	–	1,840	2,048[2]
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	1,701	–	–	1,701	1,701
Redeemable, non-convertible debentures[1]	1,445	–	–	–	–	1,445	1,445
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	–	401	–	–	401	401
Commercial paper	–	–	–	–	495	495	495
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	2,123	2,123	2,123
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	2,955	2,955	2,955
Government securities	–	–	–	–	724	724	724
Trade receivables *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	13,370	–	–	–	–	13,370	13,370
Loans *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	1,064	–	–	–	–	1,064	1,064
Other financial assets *(Refer to Note 2.5)*[4]	4,709	–	284	–	37	5,030	4,948[3]
Total	37,979	–	2,402	90	6,334	46,805	46,931
Liabilities							
Trade payables *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	1,604	–	–	–	–	1,604	1,604
Other financial liabilities *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	7,067	–	128	–	1	7,196	7,196
Total	8,671	–	128	–	1	8,800	8,800

(1) The carrying value of debentures approximates fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rates

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

(3) Excludes interest accrued on tax-free bonds

(4) Excludes unbilled revenue for fixed-price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2018 was 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 2.7)*	16,770	–	–	–	–	16,770	16,770
Investments *(Refer to Note 2.3)*							
Preference securities, equity instruments and others	–	–	7	117	–	124	124
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,832	–	–	–	–	1,832	2,079[2]
Redeemable, non-convertible debentures[1]	1,780	–	–	–	–	1,780	1,780

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		
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	–	376	–	–	376	376
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	4,901	4,901	4,901
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	3,580	3,580	3,580
Commercial paper	–	–	–	–	293	293	293
Trade receivables *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	12,151	–	–	–	–	12,151	12,151
Loans *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	412	–	–	–	–	412	412
Other financial assets *(Refer to Note 2.5)*	6,067	–	4	–	12	6,083	6,001[3]
Total	39,012	–	387	117	8,786	48,302	48,467
Liabilities							
Trade payables *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	738	–	–	–	–	738	738
Other financial liabilities *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	4,241	–	91	–	3	4,335	4,335
Total	4,979	–	91	–	3	5,073	5,073

(1) The carrying value of debentures approximates fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rates

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

(3) Excludes interest accrued on tax-free 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, 2019 is as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in tax-free bonds *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	2,036	1,765	271	–
Investments in government bonds *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	12	12	–	–
Investments in liquid mutual fund units *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	1,701	1,701	–	–
Investments in equity instruments *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	1	–	–	1
Investments in preference securities *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	89	–	–	89
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	401	–	401	–
Investments in certificates of deposit *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	2,123	–	2,123	–
Investments in commercial paper *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	495	–	495	–
Investments in non-convertible debentures *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	2,955	1,612	1,343	–
Investments in government securities *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	724	724	–	–
Other investments *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	16	–	–	16
Derivative financial instruments – Gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.5)*	321	–	321	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments – Loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	13	–	13	–
Liability towards contingent consideration *(Refer to Note 2.11)*[(1)(2)]	116	–	–	116

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

(2) Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 10% to 16%.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, tax-free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹ 336 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price, and ₹ 746 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, 2018 was as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in tax-free bonds *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	2,078	1,806	272	–
Investments in government bonds *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	1	1	–	–
Investments in equity instruments *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	1	–	–	1
Investments in preference securities *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	116	–	–	116
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	376	–	376	–
Investments in certificates of deposit *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	4,901	–	4,901	–
Investments in non-convertible debentures *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	3,580	2,493	1,087	–
Investments in commercial paper *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	293	–	293	–
Other investments *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	7	–	–	7
Derivative financial instruments – Gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.5)*	16	–	16	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	40	–	40	–
Liability towards contingent consideration *(Refer to Note 2.11)*[(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) Discounted ₹ 21 crore at 10%, pertaining to Brilliant Basics

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 ₹ 743 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 on its value.

Financial risk management

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

Market risk: The Company operates internationally and a major portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales and services in the US and elsewhere, and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The Company 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 Company's operations are adversely affected as the rupee appreciates / depreciates against these currencies.

The foreign currency risk from monetary assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	US Dollar	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,013	102	23	58	185	1,381
Trade receivables	9,009	1,688	1,005	484	693	12,879
Other financial assets, loans and other current assets	3,617	815	280	259	997	5,968
Trade payables	(645)	(99)	(201)	(77)	(52)	(1,074)
Other financial liabilities	(3,546)	(364)	(196)	(290)	(257)	(4,653)
Net assets / (liabilities)	9,448	2,142	911	434	1,566	14,501

The foreign currency risk from monetary assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2018 was as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	US Dollar	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian Dollar	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	858	139	82	186	271	1,536
Trade receivables	7,776	1,522	871	743	550	11,462
Other financials assets (including loans)	2,196	597	335	159	305	3,592
Trade payables	(312)	(60)	(168)	(36)	(22)	(598)
Other financial liabilities	(1,962)	(252)	(148)	(220)	(162)	(2,744)
Net assets / (liabilities)	8,556	1,946	972	832	942	13,248

Sensitivity analysis between Indian rupee and US dollar:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Impact on the Company's incremental operating margins	0.48%	0.52%

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward and 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, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges				
Options contracts				
In Australian Dollar	120	588	60	300
In Euro	135	1,049	100	808
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	25	226	20	184
Other derivatives				
Forward contracts				
In Canadian Dollar	13	68	20	99
In Euro	166	1,289	86	695
In Japanese Yen	550	34	550	34
In New Zealand Dollar	16	75	16	76
In Norwegian Krone	40	32	40	34
In South African Rand	–	–	25	14
In Singapore Dollar	140	716	5	25
In Swedish Krona	50	37	50	40
In Swiss Franc	25	172	21	146
In US Dollar	855	5,910	556	3,624
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	70	634	45	415
Options contracts				
In Australian Dollar	10	49	20	100
In Canadian Dollar	13	69	–	–
In Euro	60	466	45	363
In Swiss Franc	5	35	5	33
In US Dollar	433	2,995	320	2,086
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	10	91	25	231
Total forwards and options contracts		14,535		9,307

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,	
	2019	2018
Not later than one month	4,082	2,693
Later than one month and not later than three months	6,368	4,274
Later than three months and not later than one year	4,085	2,340
Total	14,535	9,307

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company 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 hedge reserve as at March 31, 2019 are expected to occur and reclassified to the 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

The reconciliation of cash flow hedge reserve for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Gain / (loss)		
Balance at the beginning of the year	–	39
Gain / (loss) recognized in other comprehensive income during the year	118	(93)
Amount reclassified to profit and loss during the year	(90)	41
Tax impact on above	(7)	13
Balance at the end of the year	21	–

The Company offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and 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, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability
Gross amount of recognized financial asset / liability	323	(15)	20	(44)
Amount set off	(2)	2	(4)	4
Net amount presented in the Balance Sheet	321	(13)	16	(40)

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 ₹13,370 crore and ₹12,151 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively and unbilled revenue amounting to ₹4,445 crore and ₹3,573 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the US. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. As per Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss 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 Company'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,	
	2019	2018
Revenue from top customer	4.0	3.9
Revenue from top-10 customers	20.3	21.0

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is ₹176 crore and ₹18 crore, respectively.

The movement in credit loss allowance is as follows:

in ₹crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance at the beginning	401	379
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed)	176	18
Amounts written off	(67)	(3)
Translation differences	11	7
Balance at the end	521	401

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, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi government organizations, non-convertible debentures issued by government aided institutions, certificates of deposit and commercial paper.

Liquidity risk

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

As at March 31, 2019, the Company had a working capital of ₹30,793 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹15,551 crore and current investments of ₹6,077 crore. As at March 31, 2018, the Company had a working capital of ₹30,903 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹16,770 crore and current investments of ₹5,906 crore.

As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the outstanding compensated absences were ₹1,411 crore and ₹1,260 crore, respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

Under the Company's ongoing buyback program, the maximum buyback size is ₹8,260 crore. The Company has bought back shares amounting to ₹797 crore (including transaction costs) till March 31, 2019 (refer to Note 2.10).

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	1,604	–	–	–	1,604
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards acquisition) *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	7,067	–	–	–	7,067
Liability towards acquisitions on an undiscounted basis (including contingent consideration)	82	53	–	–	135

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	738	–	–	–	738
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards acquisition) *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	4,241	–	–	–	4,241
Liability towards acquisitions on an undiscounted basis (including contingent consideration)	41	7	7	–	55

2.10 Equity

Equity share capital

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Authorized		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value 480,00,00,000 (240,00,00,000) equity shares	2,400	1,200
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value 435,62,79,444 (218,41,14,257) equity shares fully paid-up(1)	2,178	1,092
	2,178	1,092

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

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

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

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

In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2019 :

The Company has allotted 2,18,41,91,490 fully-paid-up equity shares of face value ₹5 each during the three months ended September 30, 2018 pursuant to a bonus issue approved by the shareholders through a postal ballot. The record date fixed by the Board of Directors was September 5, 2018. The bonus shares were issued by capitalization of profits transferred from general reserve. A bonus share of one equity share for every equity share held, and a bonus issue, viz., 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 stock option plan have been adjusted for bonus shares.

The Company has allotted 1,14,84,72,332 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, a 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 have been adjusted for bonus shares.

The bonus shares once allotted shall rank pari passu in all respects and carry the same rights as the existing equity shareholders and shall be entitled to participate in full, in any dividend and other corporate action, recommended and declared after the new equity shares are allotted.

Update on Capital Allocation Policy and buyback

In line with the Capital Allocation Policy announced in April 2018, the Board, at its meeting held on January 11, 2019, approved the following :

(a) A special dividend of ₹4 per equity share;
(b) A buyback of equity shares from the open market route through Indian stock exchanges of up to ₹8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹800 per share (maximum buyback price) subject to shareholders' approval by way of a postal ballot.

    After the execution of the above, along with the special dividend (including dividend distribution tax) of ₹2,633 crore already paid in June 2018, the Company would complete the distribution of ₹13,000 crore, which was announced as part of its Capital Allocation Policy in April 2018.

The shareholders approved the proposal of buyback of equity shares recommended by its Board of Directors, at its meeting held on January 11, 2019 through the postal ballot that concluded on March 12, 2019. At the maximum buyback price of ₹800 per equity share and the maximum buyback size of ₹8,260 crore, the indicative maximum number of equity shares bought back would be 10,32,50,000 equity shares (maximum buyback shares) comprising approximately 2.36% of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as of March 12, 2019 (the date of conclusion of postal ballot for approval for buyback).

The buyback was offered to all eligible equity shareholders of the Company (other than the Promoters, the Promoter Group and Persons in Control of the Company) under the open market route through the stock exchange. The Company will fund the buyback from its free reserves. The buyback of equity shares through the stock exchange commenced on March 20, 2019 and is expected to be completed by September 2019. During fiscal 2019, 1,26,52,000 equity shares were purchased from the stock exchange which includes 18,18,000 shares which have been purchased but not extinguished as of March 31, 2019 and 36,36,000 shares which have been purchased but have not been settled and therefore not extinguished as of March 31, 2019. In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has created 'Capital Redemption Reserve' of ₹5 crore equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve.

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 the 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 its securities premium and general reserve for the buyback of its equity 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 general reserve during the year ended March 31, 2018.

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, 2019, 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.

Dividends

Final dividends on shares are 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 a credit against dividend distribution tax payable by Infosys Limited.

Effective 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 International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS). Dividend payout includes dividend distribution tax.

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

in ₹

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Final dividend for fiscal 2018	10.25	–
Special dividend for fiscal 2018	5.00	–
Interim dividend for fiscal 2019	7.00	–
Special dividend for fiscal 2019	4.00	–
Final dividend for fiscal 2017	–	7.38
Interim dividend for fiscal 2018	–	6.50

Note: Dividend per equity share disclosed in the above table represents dividends declared previously, retrospectively adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

During the year ended March 31, 2019 on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2018, special dividend declared in fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2019 and interim dividend for fiscal 2019, the Company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹13,761 crore inclusive of dividend distribution tax.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting on April 12, 2019, recommended a final dividend of ₹10.50 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on June 22, 2019 and if approved, would result in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹5,504 crore, including dividend distribution tax. The final dividend of ₹10.50 per equity share and the resultant expected cash outflow is based on the outstanding number of shares after considering shares bought back by the Company subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2019.

The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (Depository of ADRs – legal ownership)	74,62,54,648	17.11	37,99,05,859	17.39
Life Insurance Corporation of India	25,43,32,376	5.83	14,95,14,017	6.85

The reconciliation of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	218,41,14,257	1,092	229,69,44,664	1,148
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options – Before bonus issue	77,233	–	213,071	–
Add: Bonus shares issued	218,41,91,490	1,092	–	–
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options – After bonus issue	548,464	–	–	–
Less: Shares bought back[(1)(2)]	12,652,000	6	11,30,43,478	56
At the end of the period	435,62,79,444	2,178	218,41,14,257	1,092

(1) Includes 18,18,000 shares which have been purchased on account of buyback during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and have not been extinguished as of March 31, 2019

(2) Includes 36,36,000 shares which have been purchased on account of buyback during the three months ended March 31, 2019 but have not been settled and therefore not extinguished as of March 31, 2019

Retained earnings

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

Securities premium

The amount received in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium. Additionally, share-based compensation recognized in net profit in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss is credited to securities premium.

Other components of equity

Other components of equity consist of currency translation, remeasurement of net defined benefit liability / asset, cumulative impact on reversal of unrealized gain on quoted debt securities on adoption of Ind AS 109, equity instruments fair valued through other comprehensive income, changes on fair valuation of investments and changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of taxes.

Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP)

Accounting policy

The Company 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.

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. The plan numbers mentioned above would further be adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

Consequent to the September 2018 bonus issue, all outstanding options granted under the stock option plan have been adjusted for bonus shares. Unless otherwise stated, all the prior period share numbers, share prices and weighted average exercise prices in this note have been adjusted to give effect to the September 2018 bonus issue.

A controlled trust holds 2,03,24,982 and 1,08,01,956 shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, under the 2015 Plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 and 1,00,000 equity shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

The summary of grants for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 under the 2015 Plan is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
RSUs		
Salil Parekh, CEO & MD *(Refer to Note 1 below)*	2,60,130	226,048
U.B. Pravin Rao, COO & WTD	68,250	54,500
Dr. Vishal Sikka[(1)]	–	5,40,448
Other KMP	3,47,150	5,46,200
Employees other than KMP	36,65,170	31,94,020
	43,40,700	45,61,216
ESOPs		
U.B. Pravin Rao, COO & WTD	–	86,000
Dr. Vishal Sikka[(1)]	–	6,61,050
Other KMP	–	88,900
Employees other than KMP	–	1,47,200
	–	9,83,150
Incentive units – cash-settled		
Other employees	74,090	1,00,080
	74,090	1,00,080
Total grants	44,14,790	56,44,446

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

(1) Upon Dr. Vishal Sikka's resignation from his roles in the Company, the unvested RSUs and ESOPs have been forfeited.

1. Stock incentives granted to Salil Parekh, CEO & MD

Pursuant to the approval of the shareholders (vide 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 the 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 56,512 RSUs (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) and the one-time time-based grant of 1,69,536 RSUs (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue). The grants were made effective February 27, 2018.

Further, the Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, granted 2,17,200 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) performance-based RSUs to Salil Parekh with an effective date of May 2, 2018. The grants would vest upon successful completion of three full fiscal years with the Company concluding on March 31, 2021 and will be determined based on the achievement of certain performance targets for the said three-year period.

The Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved on January 11, 2019, the annual time-based grant for fiscal 2019 of 42,930 RSUs. The grant was made effective February 1, 2019.

Though the annual time-based grants for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2023 have not been granted as of March 31, 2019, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the Company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-based Payment*.

The RSUs and stock options would vest generally 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 at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, incentive units outstanding (net of forfeitures) were 1,77,454 and 2,23,514 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue), respectively.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Granted to		
KMP[2]	33	(13)
Employees other than KMP	149	85
Total[1]	182	72
[1] Cash-settled stock compensation expense included in the above	2	1

[2] Included a reversal of stock compensation cost of ₹35 crore recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2017 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 ₹9 crore and ₹6 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

The activity in the 2015 Plan (formerly 2011 RSU Plan) for equity-settled share-based payment transactions is as follows :

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan : RSUs				
Outstanding at the beginning	75,00,818	2.50	59,22,746	2.50
Granted	43,40,700	3.84	45,61,216	2.50
Exercised	18,64,510	2.50	12,96,434	2.50
Forfeited and expired	7,95,810	2.61	16,86,710	2.50
Outstanding at the end	91,81,198	3.13	75,00,818	2.50
Exercisable at the end	235,256	2.50	48,410	2.50
2015 Plan : ESOPs				
Outstanding at the beginning	19,33,826	493	23,95,300	496
Granted	–	–	9,83,150	472
Exercised	1,17,350	515	1,04,824	492
Forfeited and expired	1,93,300	521	13,39,800	481
Outstanding at the end	16,23,176	516	19,33,826	493
Exercisable at the end	6,98,500	517	3,93,824	496

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

During the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the weighted average share price of options exercised under the 2015 Plan on the date of exercise was ₹701 and ₹496 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue), respectively.

The information about equity-settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2019 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)	91,81,198	1.70	3.13
450-600 (ESOP)	16,23,176	5.04	516
	1,08,04,374	2.20	80

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

The 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			
0-2.50 (RSU)	75,00,818	1.89	2.50
450-600 (ESOP)	19,33,826	6.60	493
	94,34,644	2.57	104

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

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 in fiscal 2019	
	Equity shares-RSU	ADS-RSU
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($-ADS)[1]	696	10.77
Exercise price (₹) / ($-ADS)[1]	3.31	0.06
Expected volatility (%)	21-25	22-26
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2.65	2.65
Risk-free interest rate (%)	7-8	2-3
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / ($-ADS)[1]	648	10.03

Particulars	For options granted in fiscal 2018			
	Equity Shares-RSU	Equity shares-ESOP	ADS-RSU	ADS-ESOP
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($-ADS)[1]	572	461	8.31	7.32
Exercise price (₹)/ ($-ADS)[1]	2.50	459	0.04	7.33
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]	533	127	7.74	1.47

(1) Adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue

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.

2.11 Other financial liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	38	42
Payable for acquisition of business – Contingent consideration	41	13
Total non-current other financial liabilities	79	55
Current		
Unpaid dividends	29	22
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees	2,006	2,048
Accrued expenses[1]	2,310	1,776
Retention monies	60	63
Payable for acquisition of business – Contingent consideration	75	41
Capital creditors	653	148
Financial liability relating to buyback *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	1,202	–
Compensated absences	1,373	1,218
Other payables[2]	807	184
Foreign currency forward and options contracts	13	40
Total current other financial liabilities	8,528	5,540
Total other financial liabilities	8,607	5,595
Financial liability carried at amortized cost	7,067	4,241
Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	128	91
Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	3
Contingent consideration on undiscounted basis	135	55
(1) Includes dues to subsidiaries *(Refer to Note 2.23)*	6	9
(2) Includes dues to subsidiaries *(Refer to Note 2.23)*	13	19

In accordance with Ind AS 32, *Financial Instruments : Presentation*, the Company has recorded a financial liability of ₹ 1,202 crore for the obligation to acquire its own equity shares to the extent of standing instructions provided to its registered broker for the buyback as of March 31, 2019 (refer to Note 2.10). The financial liability is recognized at the present value of the maximum amount that the Company would be required to pay to the registered broker for buyback, with a corresponding debit in general reserve / retained earnings.

2.12 Trade payables

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Trade payables[(1)]	1,604	738
Total trade payables	1,604	738
[(1)] Includes dues to subsidiaries *(Refer to Note 2.23)*	220	178

As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, there are no outstanding dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. There is no interest due or outstanding on the same. During the year ended March 31, 2019, an amount of ₹ 30 crore was paid beyond the appointed day as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, which has been paid as of March 31, 2019.

2.13 Other liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Non-current		
Others		
Deferred income	29	36
Deferred rent	140	117
Total non-current other liabilities	169	153
Current		
Unearned revenue	2,094	1,887
Client deposits	19	32
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,168	1,029
Deferred rent	54	24
Total current other liabilities	3,335	2,972
Total other liabilities	3,504	3,125

2.14 Provisions

Accounting policy

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

a. Post-sales client support : The Company provides its clients with a fixed-period post-sales support 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 in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company estimates such costs based on historical experience and estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

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

Provision for post-sales client support and others

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and others	505	436
Total provisions	505	436

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning	436
Provision recognized / (reversed)	141
Provision utilized	(97)
Exchange difference	25
Balance at the end	505

Provision for post-sales client support and others 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 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. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Current taxes	5,189	4,003
Deferred taxes	36	(250)
Income tax expense	5,225	3,753

During the quarter ended March 31, 2019, the Company entered into Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) in overseas jurisdictions resulting in a reversal of income tax expense of ₹94 crore which pertained to prior periods.

In December 2017, the Company had concluded an Advance Pricing Agreement (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. In accordance with the APA, the Company had reversed income tax expense provision of US$ 225 million (₹1,432 crore) which pertained to previous periods which are no longer required. The Company had to pay an adjusted amount of US$ 223 million (approximately ₹1,424 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 US$ 215 million (₹1,455 crore).

Further, 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.

Additionally, income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹97 crore and ₹240 crore, respectively. These reversals pertain to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the Company across various jurisdictions.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Profit before income taxes	19,927	19,908
Enacted tax rates in India	34.94%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expense	6,963	6,890
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(2,628)	(2,008)
Overseas taxes	643	678
Tax reversals, overseas and domestic	(144)	(1,566)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(62)	(385)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	376	299
Branch profit tax	25	(209)
Others	52	54
Income tax expense	5,225	3,753

The applicable Indian corporate statutory tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is 34.94% and 34.61%, respectively. The increase in the corporate statutory tax rate to 34.94% is consequent to changes made in the Finance Act, 2018.

The foreign tax expense is due to income taxes payable overseas, principally in the US. 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 a further five years. Up to 50% of such profits or gains is also available for a further five years subject to creation of a Special Economic Zone re-investment Reserve out of the profit for the eligible SEZ units and utilization of such reserve by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business as per the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Entire deferred income tax for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences except for a credit of ₹155 crore (on account of US tax reforms explained above), for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Infosys is subject to a 15% Branch Profit Tax (BPT) in the US to the extent its US branch's net profit during the year is greater than the increase in the net assets of the US branch during the year, computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. As at March 31, 2019, Infosys' US branch net assets amounted to approximately ₹5,196 crore. As at March 31, 2019, the Company has a deferred tax liability for BPT of ₹201 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 years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 includes interest on income tax refund of ₹50 crore and ₹257 crore respectively.

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized on temporary differences amounting to ₹6,007 crore and ₹5,045 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, associated with investments in subsidiaries and branches as it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized on accumulated losses of ₹146 crore as at March 31, 2019 as it is probable that future taxable profit will be not available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized in the foreseeable future.

The details of expiration of unused tax losses are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Year	As at March 31, 2019
2020	144
2021	2
Total	146

The details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Income tax assets	6,293	5,710
Current income tax liabilities	1,458	1,976
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	4,835	3,734

The movement in the gross current income tax asset / (liability) for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	3,734	1,692
Income tax paid	6,271	6,054
Current income tax expense	(5,189)	(4,003)
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	8	–
Income tax on other comprehensive income	6	(16)
Tax impact on buyback expenses	4	–
Translation differences	1	7
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	4,835	3,734

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set-off) for the year ended March 31, 2019 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Addition on account of business combination	Translation difference	Carrying value as at March 31, 2019
Deferred income tax assets						
Property, plant and equipment	181	43	–	–	(1)	223
Trade receivables	129	35	–	–	–	164
Compensated absences	325	24	–	–	–	349
Post-sales client support	92	3	–	–	–	95
Derivative financial instruments	13	(8)	–	–	(1)	4
Credits related to branch profits	341	(22)	–	–	21	340
Others	55	29	7	–	2	93
Total deferred income tax assets	1,136	104	7	–	21	1,268
Deferred income tax liabilities						
Intangibles	–	–	–	–	–	–
Branch profit tax	(505)	(3)	–	–	(33)	(541)
Derivative financial instruments	(1)	(98)	(7)	–	–	(106)
Others	(7)	(39)	(3)	–	1	(48)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(513)	(140)	(10)	–	(32)	(695)

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set-off) for the year ended March 31, 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Addition on account of business combination	Translation difference	Carrying value as at March 31, 2018
Deferred income tax assets						
Property, plant and equipment	107	75	–	–	(1)	181
Computer software	40	(40)	–	–	–	–
Accrued compensation to employees	35	(35)	–	–	–	–
Trade receivables	123	6	–	–	–	129
Compensated absences	336	(11)	–	–	–	325
Post-sales client support	93	(1)	–	–	–	92
Derivative financial instruments	–	13	–	–	–	13

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	Changes through profit and loss	Changes through OCI	Addition on account of business combination	Translation difference	Carrying value as at March 31, 2018
Intangibles	–	(13)	–	13	–	–
Credits related to branch profits	–	334	–	–	7	341
Others	32	23	–	–	–	55
Total deferred income tax assets	766	351	–	13	6	1,136
Deferred income tax liabilities						
Branch profit tax	(327)	(172)	–	–	(6)	(505)
Derivative financial instruments	(88)	73	13	–	1	(1)
Others	(5)	(2)	–	–	–	(7)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(420)	(101)	13	–	(5)	(513)

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,	
	2019	2018
Deferred income tax assets after set-off	1,114	1,128
Deferred income tax liabilities after set-off	541	505

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company 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 Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

2.16 Revenue from operations

Accounting policy

The Company derives revenues primarily from business IT services comprising of software development and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products and platforms across our core and digital offerings (together called as "software related services").

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers,* using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The following is a summary of new and / or revised significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition. Refer Note 1 "Significant Accounting Policies," in the Company's 2018 Annual Report for the policies in effect for revenue prior to April 1, 2018. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

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 invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and 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. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer to as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned revenues).

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, the Company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation. The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period. Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements : license, implementation and Annual Technical Services (ATS). The Company has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations. When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. In the absence of standalone selling price for implementation, the performance obligation is estimated using the expected cost plus margin approach. Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the implementation service, the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied. ATS revenue is recognized ratably over the period in which the services are rendered.

The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts / incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount / incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases 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 the 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.

Deferred contract costs are incremental costs of obtaining a contract which are recognized as assets and amortized over the term of the contract.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

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

Revenue from operations for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenue from software services	72,845	61,733
Revenue from products and platforms	262	208
Total revenue from operations	73,107	61,941

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2019 by offerings and contract-type. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019
Revenue by offerings	
Core	49,463
Digital	23,644
Total	73,107
Revenues by contract type	
Fixed-price	39,383
Time-and-material	33,724
Total	73,107

Digital services

Digital services comprise service and solution offerings of the Company that enable our clients to transform their businesses. These include offerings that enhance customer experience, leverage Artificial Intelligence-based analytics and big data, engineer digital products and IoT, modernize legacy technology systems, migrate to cloud applications and implement advanced cybersecurity systems.

Core services

Core services comprise traditional offerings of the Company that have scaled and industrialized over a number of years. These primarily include application management services, proprietary application development services, independent validation solutions, product engineering and management, infrastructure management services, traditional enterprise application implementation, support and integration services.

Products and platforms

The Company also derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms including Infosys NIA® – the Artificial Intelligence (AI) platform, which applies next-generation AI and machine learning.

Trade receivables and contract balances

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for time-and-material contracts are recognized as related service are performed. Revenue for fixed-price maintenance contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset for these cases as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

Revenue recognition for fixed-price development contracts is based on percentage-of-completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Unbilled revenue for fixed-price development contracts is classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company recognized revenue of ₹1,776 crore arising from opening unearned revenue as of April 1, 2018.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, ₹2,355 crore of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed-price development contracts as of April 1, 2018 has been reclassified to trade receivables upon billing to customers on completion of milestones.

Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

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

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as at March 31, 2019, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, is ₹44,904 crore. Out of this, the Company expects to recognize revenue of around 50% within the next one year and the remaining thereafter. This includes contracts that can be terminated for convenience without a substantive penalty since, based on current assessment, the occurrence of the same is expected to be remote.

The impact on account of applying the erstwhile Ind AS 18, *Revenue* instead of Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on the financials results of the Company for the year ended and as at March 31, 2019 is insignificant. On account of adoption of Ind AS 115, unbilled revenues of ₹2,904 crore as at March 31, 2019 has been considered as a non-financial asset.

2.17 Other income, net

2.17.1 Other income – Accounting policy

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain / loss on investments and exchange gain / loss on forward and options contracts and on translation of 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.

2.17.2 Foreign currency – Accounting policy

Functional currency

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

Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the 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 the 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.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration* which clarifies the date of 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. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

Other income for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	137	138
Deposits with bank and others	1,276	1,540
Interest income on financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and government securities	581	642
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Dividend income on liquid mutual funds	2	3
Gain / (loss) on liquid mutual funds	175	227
Dividend income from subsidiaries	–	846
Write-down of investment in subsidiary *(Refer to Note 2.3)*	–	(122)
Exchange gains / (losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	184	(12)
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of assets and liabilities	144	265
Miscellaneous income, net	353	492
Total other income	2,852	4,019

2.18 Expenses

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries including bonus	37,185	31,618
Contribution to provident and other funds	797	695
Share-based payments to employees *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	182	72
Staff welfare	132	87
	38,296	32,472
Cost of software packages and others		
For own use	793	774
Third-party items bought for service delivery to clients	853	496
	1,646	1,270
Other expenses		
Power and fuel	171	162
Brand and marketing	406	247
Operating lease payments	339	328
Rates and taxes	110	116
Repairs and maintenance	1,051	902
Consumables	33	22
Insurance	55	47
Provision for post-sales client support and others	(6)	127
Commission to non-whole-time directors	7	9
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	184	24
Auditor's remuneration		
Statutory audit fees	4	3
Tax matters	1	1
Other services	–	–
Contributions towards corporate social responsibility	245	142
Others	170	54
	2,770	2,184

2.19 Leases

Accounting policy

Leases under which the Company 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 Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease term.

The lease rentals charged during the period are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Lease rentals recognized during the period	339	328

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,	
	2019	2018
Not later than 1 year	391	267
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,191	877
Later than 5 years	800	755

The operating lease arrangements, are renewable on a periodic basis and for most of the leases extend up to a maximum of 10 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

2.20.1 Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ("the Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

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). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by Indian law.

The Company 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 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 are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.20.2 Provident fund

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

2.20.3 Superannuation

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

2.20.4 Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an 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.

a. Gratuity

The funded status of the gratuity plans and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Change in benefit obligations		
Benefit obligations at the beginning	1,028	979
Service cost	135	131
Interest expense	73	64
Transfer of obligation	1	4
Remeasurements – Actuarial (gains) / losses	31	(57)
Benefits paid	(110)	(93)
Benefit obligations at the end	1,158	1,028
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	1,051	1035
Interest income	78	69
Transfer of assets	2	4
Remeasurements – Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	4	11
Contributions	158	25
Benefits paid	(110)	(93)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	1,183	1,051
Funded status	25	23

The amounts for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expense are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Service cost	135	131
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(5)	(5)
Net gratuity cost	130	126

The amounts for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	31	(57)
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(4)	(11)
	27	(68)

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	–	–
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	26	(36)
(Gain) / loss from change in experience assumptions	5	(21)
	31	(57)

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Discount rate	7.1%	7.5%
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, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Discount rate	7.5%	6.9%
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	8.0%	8.0%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	5.9 years	6.1 years

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 obligations:

in ₹ crore

Impact from percentage point increase / decrease in	As at March 31, 2019
Discount rate	67
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation level	59

Sensitivity for 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. The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other 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. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the plan assets have been primarily invested in insurer managed funds.

Actual return on assets for each of the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was ₹82 crore and ₹80 crore, respectively.

The Company expects to contribute ₹140 crore to the gratuity trusts during the fiscal 2020.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

in ₹ crore

Within 1 year	158
1-2 year	170
2-3 year	181
3-4 year	190
4-5 year	204
5-10 years	1,047

b. Superannuation

The Company contributed ₹199 crore and ₹158 crore to the Superannuation trust during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively and the same has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss account under the head employee benefit expense.

c. Provident fund

Infosys has an obligation to fund any shortfall on the yield of the trust's investments over the administered interest rates on an annual basis. These administered rates are determined annually predominantly considering the social rather than economic factors 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 below provided assumptions there is no shortfall as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Benefit obligation at the period end	5,989	5,160
Net liability 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	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Government of India (GOI) bond yield	7.10%	7.50%
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio	5.47 years	5.9 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate	8.65%	8.55%

The Company contributed ₹451 crore and ₹397 crore during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively and the same has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

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

Employee benefits cost include:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Salaries and bonus[(1)(2)]	37,516	31,791
Defined contribution plans	199	158
Defined benefit plans	581	523
	38,296	32,472

(1) Includes employee stock compensation expense of ₹182 crore and ₹72 crore for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively (refer to Note 2.10)

(2) Included in the above for the year ended March 31, 2018 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 2.10)

2.21 Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earning 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 at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

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

The 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,	
	2019	2018
Basic earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	436,82,12,119	453,26,87,604
Effect of dilutive common equivalent shares – share options outstanding	22,00,229	20,97,638
Diluted earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	437,04,12,348	453,47,85,242

Information in the above table is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue (refer to Note 2.10).

For the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the number of options to purchase equity shares that had an anti-dilutive effect are nil and 55,752 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue), respectively.

2.22 Contingent liabilities and commitments

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts[(1)] [Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹5,861 crore (₹6,486 crore)]	2,947	4,627
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)	1,653	1,405
Other commitments*	17	36

* Uncalled capital pertaining to investments

(1) As at March 31, 2019, claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹2,811 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 Company's financial position and results of operations.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the above tax claims amounted to ₹5,860 crore.

Subsequent to March 31, 2018, the Supreme Court of India ruled favorably in respect of certain income tax claims which have been given effect in the above disclosure of claims as of March 31, 2019.

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

List of related parties

in %

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at March 31, 2019	Holdings as at March 31, 2018
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) Co Ltd (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
Infosys Austria GmbH(1) *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH)*	Austria	100	100
Skava Systems Private Limited (Skava Systems)	India	100	100
Kallidus Inc. (Kallidus)	US	100	100
Infosys Chile SpA(2)	Chile	100	–
Infosys Arabia Limited(3)	Saudi Arabia	70	70
Infosys Consulting Ltda.(3)	Brazil	99.99	99.99
Infosys CIS LLC(1)(22)	Russia	–	–
Infosys Luxembourg S.à.r.l(1)(17)	Luxembourg	100	–
Infosys Americas Inc., (Infosys Americas)	US	100	100
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia)(4)	Australia	100	100
Infosys Public Services, Inc. (Infosys Public Services)	US	100	100
Infosys Canada Public Services Inc(23)	Canada	–	–
Infosys Canada Public Services Ltd(24)	Canada	–	–
Infosys BPM Limited *(formerly Infosys BPO Limited)*	India	99.98	99.98
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o(5)	Czech Republic	99.98	99.98
Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o(5)	Poland	99.98	99.98
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC(5)	US	99.98	99.98
Portland Group Pty. Limited(5)	Australia	99.98	99.98
Infosys BPO Americas LLC(5)	US	99.98	99.98
Infosys Consulting Holding AG (Infosys Lodestone)	Switzerland	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Inc.(6)(15)	US	–	100
Infosys Management Consulting Pty. Limited(6)	Australia	100	100
Infosys Consulting AG(6)	Switzerland	100	100
Infosys Consulting GmbH(6)	Germany	100	100
Infosys Consulting SAS(6)	France	100	100
Infosys Consulting s.r.o.(6)	Czech Republic	100	100
Infosys Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd.)*(6)	China	100	100
Infy Consulting Company Limited(6)	UK	100	100
Infy Consulting B.V.(6)	The Netherlands	100	100
Infosys Consulting Sp. Z o.o(6)	Poland	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda(6)	Portugal	100	100
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L.(1)	Romania	100	100
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.(6)	Argentina	100	100
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants (Belgium) S.A.)*(7)	Belgium	99.90	99.90
Panaya Inc. (Panaya)	US	100	100
Panaya Ltd.(8)	Israel	100	100
Panaya GmbH(8)	Germany	100	100
Panaya Japan Co. Ltd.(4)(8)	Japan	100	100
Noah Consulting LLC (Noah)(9)	US	–	–
Noah Information Management Consulting Inc. (Noah Canada)(10)	Canada	–	–
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited (Brilliant Basics)(11)	UK	100	100
Brilliant Basics Limited(12)	UK	100	100
Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC(12)	Dubai	100	100

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at March 31,	
		2019	2018
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. (Infosys Singapore)[1]	Singapore	100	100
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC[13]	Dubai	100	100
Fluido Oy[13][18]	Finland	100	–
Fluido Sweden AB (Extero)[19]	Sweden	100	–
Fluido Norway A/S[19]	Norway	100	–
Fluido Denmark A/S[19]	Denmark	100	–
Fluido Slovakia s.r.o[19]	Slovakia	100	–
Fluido Newco AB[19]	Sweden	100	–
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd *(formerly Trusted Source Pte. Ltd)*[20]	Singapore	60	–
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd[13][21]	South Africa	–	–
WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody)[14]	US	100	–
WDW Communications, Inc[16]	US	100	–
WongDoody, Inc[16]	US	100	–

(1) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited
(2) Incorporated effective November 20, 2017
(3) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Limited
(4) Under liquidation
(5) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM
(6) Wholly-owned subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG *(formerly Lodestone Holding AG)*
(7) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG *(formerly Lodestone Holding AG)*
(8) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Panaya Inc.
(9) Liquidated effective November 9, 2017
(10) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Noah. Liquidated effective December 20, 2017
(11) On September 8, 2017, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interests in Brilliant Basics Holding Limited.
(12) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Brilliant Basics Holding Limited.
(13) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd
(14) On May 22, 2018, Infosys acquired 100% of the voting interest in WongDoody.
(15) Liquidated effective May 4, 2018
(16) Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody
(17) Incorporated effective August 6, 2018
(18) On October 11, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. acquired 100% of the voting interests in Fluido Oy and its subsidiaries.
(19) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Fluido Oy
(20) On November 16, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. acquired 60% of the voting interest in Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd
(21) Incorporated effective December 19, 2018
(22) Incorporated effective November 29, 2018
(23) Incorporated effective November 27, 2018, wholly-owned subsidiary Infosys Public Services Inc.
(24) Liquidated effective May 9, 2017, wholly-owned subsidiary Infosys Public Services Inc.

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

Associate

During the year ended March 31, 2018, Infosys Nova 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 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 Managerial Personnel (KMP)

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 (vide 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 & MD 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 Non-executive and Non-independent Chairman effective August 24, 2017)
- Michael Gibbs (appointed as Independent Director effective July 13, 2018)
- Ravi Venkatesan (resigned from his position as Co-Chairman effective August 24, 2017 and resigned as Member of the Board effective May 11, 2018)
- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
- Roopa Kudva
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha
- D.N. Prahlad
- D. Sundaram (appointed effective July 14, 2017)
- Prof. Jeffrey Lehman, (resigned effective August 24, 2017)
- R. Seshasayee (resigned effective August 24, 2017)
- Prof. John Etchemendy (resigned effective August 24, 2017)

Executive Officers

Nilanjan Roy *(appointed as Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019)*	M.D. Ranganath *(resigned as Chief Financial Officer effective November 16, 2018)*
Ravi Kumar S. *President and Deputy Chief Operating Officer*	Rajesh K. Murthy *President (appointed effective October 13, 2016 and resigned effective January 31, 2018)*
Sandeep Dadlani *President (resigned effective July 14, 2017)*	Mohit Joshi *President*
Krishnamurthy Shankar *Group Head – Human Resources and Infosys Leadership Institute*	Gopi Krishnan Radhakrishnan *Acting General Counsel (resigned effective June 24, 2017)*
Inderpreet Sawhney *Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer (appointed as executive officer effective July 14, 2017)*	Jayesh Sanghrajka *(appointed as Interim-Chief Financial Officer effective November 17, 2018. He resumed his responsibilities as Deputy Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019)*

Company Secretary

A.G.S. Manikantha

The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	2018
Investment in debentures		
EdgeVerve(1)	1,445	1,780
	1,445	1,780
Trade receivables		
EdgeVerve	3	–
Infosys China	23	29
Infosys Mexico	3	4
Infosys Brasil	1	1
Infosys BPM	10	5
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	13	77
Infosys Public Services	57	53
Infosys Shanghai	6	7
Infosys Sweden	–	1
Kallidus	–	13
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	89	70
Panaya Ltd	115	75
Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd	5	–
	325	335
Loans		
Infosys China(2)	82	73
Infosys Consulting Holding AG(3)	89	104
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited(4)	7	8
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd(5)	663	–
	841	185
Prepaid expense and other assets		
Panaya Ltd.	109	114
Brilliant Basics Limited	–	1
	109	115
Other financial assets		
Infosys BPM	10	10
Panaya Ltd.	3	2
Infosys Consulting GmbH	2	1
Infosys China	2	2
Infosys Shanghai	1	–
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	3	9
Infosys Consulting AG	1	1
Infosys Public Services	3	6
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	–	1
Kallidus	2	1
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	1	1
Skava Systems Pvt. Ltd.	1	1
Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd	–	1
Infosys Brasil	1	–
EdgeVerve	–	3
Brilliant Basics Limited	1	–
Infosys Mexico	1	1
McCamish Systems LLC	1	–
Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd	1	–
	34	40

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Unbilled revenues		
EdgeVerve	40	32
Kallidus	11	–
	51	32
Trade payables		
Infosys China	8	7
Infosys BPM	50	54
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o	6	3
Infosys Mexico	6	6
Infosys Sweden	3	5
Infosys Shanghai	6	6
Infosys Management Consulting Pty. Limited	9	8
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	4	2
Infy Consulting Company Limited	87	67
Infosys Brasil	2	2
Brilliant Basics Limited	7	7
Panaya Ltd.	4	6
Infosys Public Services	4	2
Kallidus	2	–
Portland Group Pty. Limited	1	–
Infosys Chile SpA	1	–
Infosys Middle East FZ-LLC	12	–
Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o	1	3
McCamish Systems LLC	1	–
WDW Communications, Inc.	6	–
	220	178
Other financial liabilities		
Infosys BPM	4	2
Infosys Mexico	2	1
Infosys Public Services	–	5
Infosys China	1	1
Infosys Consulting GmbH	5	1
Infosys Middle East FZ-LLC	–	8
Infosys Consulting AG	1	1
	13	19
Accrued expenses		
Infosys BPM	6	9
	6	9

(1) At an interest rate of 8.39% per annum

(2) Interest at the rate of 6% per annum repayable on demand

(3) Interest at the rate of 2.5% per annum repayable on demand

(4) Interest at the rate of 3.5% per annum repayable on demand

(5) Interest at the rate of 3% per annum repayable on demand

Particulars	Maximum amount outstanding during the year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Loans and advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries		
Infosys China	86	92
Brilliant Basics	8	8
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	678	–
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	114	105

The details of the related parties transactions entered into by the Company for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Capital transactions		
Financing transactions		
Equity		
Infosys Consulting Brazil	43	–
WongDoody Holding Company Inc[1]	261	–
Infosys Chile SpA	7	–
Panaya Inc.	–	38
Brilliant Basics Holding Limited	13	29
Infosys Arabia Limited	–	2
Infosys China	–	97
Infosys Luxembourg S.à r.l.	4	–
Infosys Australia[3]	(33)	–
Infosys Shanghai	–	74
Infosys Brasil	127	–
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L	34	–
	456	240
Debentures (net of repayment)		
EdgeVerve	(335)	(349)
	(335)	(349)
Loans (net of repayment)		
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	(20)	99
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited	–	7
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	678	–
	658	106
Revenue transactions		
Purchase of services		
Infosys China	85	88
Infosys Management Consulting Pty. Limited	94	99
Infy Consulting Company Limited	857	729
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	40	41
Portland Group Pty. Limited	16	9
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o	56	40
Infosys BPM	655	502
Infosys Sweden	52	56
Infosys Shanghai	74	65
Infosys Mexico	71	27
Infosys Public Services	39	22
Panaya Ltd.	94	84
Infosys Brasil	13	13
Infosys Poland Sp. Z o.o	29	14
Kallidus	51	7
Brilliant Basics Limited	74	24
Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC	3	–
Infosys Chile SpA	5	–
Infosys Middle East FZ-LLC	95	22
Noah Consulting, LLC[2]	–	91

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
McCamish Systems LLC	7	3
Noah Canada	–	2
WDW Communications, Inc.	11	–
WongDoody, Inc.	2	–
	2,423	1,938
Purchase of shared services including facilities and personnel		
Brilliant Basics Limited	7	1
Infosys BPM	3	21
Kallidus Inc	–	4
Infosys Consulting AG	–	1
Infosys Mexico	–	2
WDW Communications, Inc.	1	–
	11	29
Interest income		
Infosys China	5	4
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	2	2
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	6	–
EdgeVerve	141	156
	154	162
Dividend Income		
Infosys BPM	–	846
	–	846
Sale of services		
Infosys China	31	27
Infosys Mexico	20	22
Infy Consulting Company Limited	54	40
Infosys Brasil	6	5
Infosys BPM	101	70
McCamish Systems LLC	238	113
Infosys Sweden	3	11
Infosys Shanghai	8	7
EdgeVerve	469	407
Kallidus Inc	–	2
Infosys Public Services	766	628
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd	13	–
	1,709	1,332
Sale of shared services including facilities and personnel		
EdgeVerve	36	40
Panaya Ltd.	45	48
Infosys Consulting SAS	–	1
Infy Consulting Company Limited	–	3
Infy Consulting B.V	–	1
Infosys BPM	27	67
Infosys Public Services	–	2
	108	162

(1) Excludes contingent consideration

(2) Refer to Note 2.3

(3) Represents redemption of investment

Transactions with KMP

The table below describes the related party transactions with the earlier-mentioned KMP which comprise directors and executive officers:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)	96	48
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	7	10
Total	103	58

(1) Total employee stock compensation expense for the year ended March 31, 2019 includes a charge of ₹33 crore, towards KMP and for the year ended March 31, 2018, includes a reversal of ₹13 crore recorded towards KMP. (Refer to Note 2.10)

(2) Includes reversal of stock compensation cost of ₹35 crore for the quarter ended September 30, 2017 towards forfeiture of stock incentive granted to Dr. Vishal Sikka upon his resignation (Refer to Note 2.10)

(3) On December 20, 2018, the Board appointed Nilanjan Roy as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from March 1, 2019.

(4) 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.

(5) On June 16, 2017, the Board appointed Inderpreet Sawhney as the Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company with effect from July 3, 2017; The Board, at its meeting held on July 14, 2017, designated her as an Executive Officer with effect from the date of the meeting.

2.24 Corporate social responsibility

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

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹340 crore.

b) Amount spent during the year on:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
1. Construction / acquisition of any asset	97	–	97
2. On purposes other than (1) above	245	–	245

2.25 Segment reporting

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

2.26 Function-wise classification of Statement of Profit and Loss

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Revenue from operations	2.16	73,107	61,941
Cost of sales		47,412	39,138
Gross profit		25,695	22,803
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses		3,661	2,763
General and administration expenses		4,225	3,562
Total operating expenses		7,886	6,325
Operating profit		17,809	16,478
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	2.3.8	265	589
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale'	2.3.8	469	–
Other income, net	2.17	2,852	4,019
Profit before tax		19,927	19,908
Tax expense			
Current tax	2.15	5,189	4,003
Deferred tax	2.15	36	(250)
Profit for the period		14,702	16,155
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net	2.15 & 2.20	(21)	52
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.3 & 2.15	78	7
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net	2.9 & 2.15	21	(39)
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.3 & 2.15	1	1
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		79	21
Total comprehensive income for the year		14,781	16,176

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 12, 2019

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Consolidated Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for the year ended March 31, 2019

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Independent Auditors' Report

To The Members Of Infosys Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Infosys Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2019, the consolidated profit, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter
1	*Accuracy of recognition, measurement,presentation and disclosures of revenues and other related balances in view of adoption of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (new revenue accounting standard)* The application of the new revenue accounting standard involves certain key judgements relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of the identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognized over a period. Additionally, new revenue accounting standard contains disclosures which involves collation of information in respect of disaggregated revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date. Refer to Notes 1.5a and 2.16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements
	Auditor's Response
	Principal Audit Procedures We assessed the Group's process to identify the impact of adoption of the new revenue accounting standard. Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing as follows : • Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to implementation of the new revenue accounting standard. • Selected a sample of continuing and new contracts, and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal control, relating to identification of the distinct performance obligations and determination of transaction price. We carried out a combination of procedures involving enquiry and observation, reperformance and inspection of evidence in respect of operation of these controls. • Tested the relevant information technology systems' access and change management controls relating to contracts and related information used in recording and disclosing revenue in accordance with the new revenue accounting standard. • Selected a sample of continuing and new contracts and performed the following procedures : – Read, analysed and identified the distinct performance obligations in these contracts. – Compared these performance obligations with that identified and recorded by the Group. – Samples in respect of revenue recorded for time and material contracts were tested using a combination of approved time sheets including customer acceptances, subsequent invoicing and historical trend of collections and disputes. – In respect of samples relating to fixed-price contracts, progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation used to compute recorded revenue was verified with actual and estimated efforts from the time recording and budgeting systems. We also tested the access and change management controls relating to these systems. – Sample of revenues disaggregated by type and service offerings was tested with the performance obligations specified in the underlying contracts. – Performed analytical procedures for reasonableness of revenues disclosed by type and service offerings. – We reviewed the collation of information and the logic of the report generated from the budgeting system used to prepare the disclosure relating to the periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date.
2	Key Audit Matter
	Accuracy of revenues and onerous obligations in respect of fixed-price contracts involves critical estimates Estimated effort is a critical estimate to determine revenues and liability for onerous obligations. This estimate has a high inherent uncertainty as it requires consideration of progress of the contract, efforts incurred till date and efforts required to complete the remaining contract performance obligations. Refer to Notes 1.5a and 2.16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
	Auditor's Response
	Principal Audit Procedures Our audit approach was a combination of test of internal controls and substantive procedures which included the following : • Evaluated the design of internal controls relating to recording of efforts incurred and estimation of efforts required to complete the performance obligations. • Tested the access and application controls pertaining to time recording, allocation and budgeting systems which prevents unauthorised changes to recording of efforts incurred. • Selected a sample of contracts and through inspection of evidence of performance of these controls, tested the operating effectiveness of the internal controls relating to efforts incurred and estimated.

	Auditor's Response
	• Selected a sample of contracts and performed a retrospective review of efforts incurred with estimated efforts to identify significant variations and verify whether those variations have been considered in estimating the remaining efforts to complete the contract. • Reviewed a sample of contracts with unbilled revenues to identify possible delays in achieving milestones, which require change in estimated efforts to complete the remaining performance obligations. • Performed analytical procedures and test of details for reasonableness of incurred and estimated efforts.
3	Key Audit Matter
	Evaluation of uncertain tax positions The Group has material uncertain tax positions including matters under dispute which involves significant judgment to determine the possible outcome of these disputes. Refer to Notes 1.5b, 2.15 and 2.22 to the Consolidated Financial Statements
	Auditor's Response
	Principal Audit Procedures Obtained details of completed tax assessments and demands for the year ended March 31, 2019 from management. We involved our internal experts to challenge the management's underlying assumptions in estimating the tax provision and the possible outcome of the disputes. Our internal experts also considered legal precedence and other rulings in evaluating management's position on these uncertain tax positions. Additionally, we considered the effect of new information in respect of uncertain tax positions as at April 1, 2018 to evaluate whether any change was required to management's position on these uncertainties.
4	Key Audit Matter
	Recoverability of Indirect tax receivables As at March 31, 2019, non-current assets in respect of withholding tax and others includes Cenvat recoverable amounting to ₹ 523 crores which are pending adjudication. Refer to Note 2.9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
	Auditor's Response
	Principal Audit Procedures We have involved our internal experts to review the nature of the amounts recoverable, the sustainability and the likelihood of recoverability upon final resolution.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that :
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2019 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, 2019 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 control over financial reporting of those companies, for reasons stated therein.
   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended :

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
      i. The consolidated financial statements disclose impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group.
      ii. Provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.
      iii There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration number : 117366W/W-100018)

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

Bengaluru,
April 12, 2019

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of 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, 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of INFOSYS LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as "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 unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion 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, 2019, 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 Registration number : 117366W/W-100018)

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

Bengaluru,
April 12, 2019

Consolidated Balance Sheet

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note no.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.2	11,479	10,116
Capital work-in-progress		1,388	1,606
Goodwill	2.3.1	3,540	2,211
Other intangible assets	2.3.2	691	247
Investment in associate	2.23	–	–
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	4,634	5,756
Loans	2.5	19	36
Other financial assets	2.6	312	284
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.15	1,372	1,282
Income tax assets (net)	2.15	6,320	6,070
Other non-current assets	2.9	2,105	2,265
Total non-current assets		31,860	29,873
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	6,627	6,407
Trade receivables	2.7	14,827	13,142
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	19,568	19,818
Loans	2.5	241	239
Other financial assets	2.6	5,505	6,684
Income tax assets (net)	2.15	423	–
Other current assets	2.9	5,687	1,667
		52,878	47,957
Assets held for sale	2.1.2	–	2,060
Total current assets		52,878	50,017
Total assets		84,738	79,890
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.11	2,170	1,088
Other equity		62,778	63,835
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		64,948	64,923
Non-controlling interests		58	1
Total equity		65,006	64,924

Consolidated Balance Sheet (contd.)

Particulars	Note no.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	2.12	147	61
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.15	672	541
Other non-current liabilities	2.13	275	259
Total non-current liabilities		1,094	861
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables		1,655	694
Other financial liabilities	2.12	10,452	6,946
Other current liabilities	2.13	4,388	3,606
Provisions	2.14	576	492
Income tax liabilities (net)	2.15	1,567	2,043
		18,638	13,781
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	2.1.2	–	324
Total current liabilities		18,638	14,105
Total equity and liabilities		84,738	79,890

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number : 70928

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
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, 2019	2018
Revenue from operations	2.16	82,675	70,522
Other income, net	2.17	2,882	3,311
Total income		85,557	73,833
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.18	45,315	38,893
Cost of technical sub-contractors		6,033	4,297
Travel expenses		2,433	1,995
Cost of software packages and others	2.18	2,553	1,870
Communication expenses		471	489
Consultancy and professional charges		1,324	1,043
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2.2 & 2.3.2	2,011	1,863
Other expenses	2.18	3,655	2,924
Reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale	2.1.2	270	118
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale'	2.1.2	451	–
Total expenses		64,516	53,492
Profit before non-controlling interests / share in net profit / (loss) of associate		21,041	20,341
Share in net profit / (loss) of associate, including impairment	2.23	–	(71)
Profit before tax		21,041	20,270
Tax expense			
Current tax	2.15	5,727	4,581
Deferred tax	2.15	(96)	(340)
Profit for the year		15,410	16,029
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	(22)	55
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.4 & 2.15	70	7
		48	62
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	21	(39)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		63	321
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.4 & 2.15	2	(1)
		86	281
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		134	343
Total comprehensive income for the year		15,544	16,372

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (contd.)

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31, 2019	2018
Profit attributable to			
Owners of the Company		15,404	16,029
Non-controlling interests		6	–
		15,410	16,029
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Owners of the Company		15,538	16,372
Non-controlling interests		6	–
		15,544	16,372
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹ 5 each			
Basic (₹)		35.44	35.53
Diluted (₹)		35.38	35.50
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share	2.21		
Basic		434,71,30,157	451,06,64,644
Diluted		435,34,20,772	451,51,47,740

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number : 70928

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2018

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Equity share capital [2]	Other equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income						
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve[3]	Other reserves[4]	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	–	68,982
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2018																
Profit for the year	–	–	16,029	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,029	–	16,029
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset[1] *(Refer to Notes 2.20.1 and 2.15)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	55	–	55
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income[1] *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	7	–	7
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge[1] *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(39)	–	(39)	–	(39)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	321	–	–	321	–	321
Fair value changes on investments[1] *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	–	(1)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	16,029	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	321	(39)	54	16,372	–	16,372
Exercise of stock options *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	67	–	–	2	(69)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	–	–	(7,469)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(7,469)	–	(7,469)
Non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1

Particulars	Equity share capital (2)	Other equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income						
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve(3)	Other reserves(4)	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)			
Transfer to general reserve	–	–	(1,382)	–	1,382	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amount paid upon buyback *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	(56)	(2,206)	–	–	(10,738)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13,000)	–	(13,000)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	(56)	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transaction costs related to buyback(1) *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	(46)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(46)	–	(46)
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	–	–	(2,200)	–	–	–	2,200	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization	–	–	617	–	–	–	(617)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Share issued on exercise of stock options *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Share-based payments to employees *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	–	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	–	79
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	64,924

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Equity share capital[(2)]	Other equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income						
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve[(3)]	Other reserves[(4)]	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, 2018	1,088	36	58,477	54	2,725	130	1,583	5	56	2	779	–	(12)	64,923	1	64,924
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2019																
Profit for the year	–	–	15,404	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15,404	6	15,410
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset[(1)] *(Refer to Notes 2.20.1 and 2.15)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(22)	(22)	–	(22)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income[(1)] *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	–	70	–	70
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge[(1)] *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	21	–	21
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	–	63	–	63
Fair value changes on investments[(1)] *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2
Total Comprehensive income for the year	–	–	15,404	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	63	21	(20)	15,538	6	15,544
Share-based payments to employees *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	197
Increase in Equity share capital on account of bonus issue *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	1,088	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,088	–	1,088

Particulars	Equity share capital [2]	Other equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income						
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve[3]	Other reserves[4]	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)			
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options – after bonus issue *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
Buyback of equity shares *(Refer to Notes 2.11 and 2.12)*	(6)	–	–	–	(1,994)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,000)		(2,000)
Transaction costs relating to buyback[1] *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	(12)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(12)	–	(12)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	(5)	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amounts utilized for bonus issue *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	(1,088)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1,088)	–	(1,088)
Exercise of stock options *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	99	–	–	–	(99)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer on account of options not exercised	–	–	–	–	1	(1)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8
Amount transferred to other reserves	–	–	(1)	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	–	–	(13,712)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(13,712)	–	(13,712)
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	51
Transfer to general reserve	–	–	(1,615)	–	1,615	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Particulars	Equity share capital [2]	Other equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Reserves and surplus								Other comprehensive income						
		Securities premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserve	General reserve	Share options outstanding account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve [3]	Other reserves [4]	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)			
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	–	–	(2,417)	–	–	–	2,417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	–	–	1,430	–	–	–	(1,430)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at March 31, 2019	2,170	149	57,566	54	1,242	227	2,570	6	61	72	842	21	(32)	64,948	58	65,006

(1) Net of tax

(2) Net of treasury shares

(3) 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 Group 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.

(4) 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.

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner

Membership number : 70928

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
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 Group are segregated. The Group considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year		15,410	16,029
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Income tax expense	2.15	5,631	4,241
Depreciation and amortization	2.2 & 2.3.2	2,011	1,863
Interest and dividend income		(2,052)	(2,360)
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		239	34
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities		66	16
Reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale	2.1.2	270	118
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale'	2.1.2	451	–
Share in net profit / (loss) of associate, including impairment		–	71
Stock compensation expense	2.11	202	84
Other adjustments		(102)	(133)
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(2,881)	(1,523)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		(700)	(186)
Trade payables		916	328
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		2,212	1,465
Cash generated from operations		21,673	20,047
Income taxes paid		(6,832)	(6,829)
Net cash generated by operating activities		14,841	13,218
Cash flows from investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(2,445)	(1,998)
Loans to employees		14	28
Deposits placed with corporation		(24)	(130)
Interest and dividend received		1,557	1,768
Payment towards acquisition of business, net of cash acquired		(550)	(33)
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition of business		(18)	(27)
Advance payment towards acquisition of business		(206)	–
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback	2.6	(257)	–
Payments to acquire investments			
Preference and equity securities		(21)	(23)
Tax-free bonds and government bonds		(17)	(2)
Liquid mutual funds and fixed maturity plan securities		(78,355)	(62,063)
Non-convertible debentures		(160)	(104)
Certificates of deposit		(2,393)	(6,653)
Government securities		(838)	–
Commercial paper		(491)	(291)
Others		(19)	(23)
Proceeds on sale of financial assets			
Tax-free bonds and government bonds		1	15
Non-convertible debentures		738	100
Government securities		123	–
Others		300	–
Certificates of deposit		5,540	9,690
Liquid mutual funds and fixed maturity plan securities		76,821	64,163

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31,	
		2019	2018
Preference and equity securities		115	35
Others		10	–
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities		(575)	4,452
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of dividends (including dividend distribution tax)		(13,705)	(7,464)
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		6	5
Buyback of equity shares including transaction cost		(813)	(13,046)
Net cash used in financing activities		(14,512)	(20,505)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(246)	(2,835)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.8	19,871	22,625
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(57)	81
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2.8	19,568	19,871
Supplementary information			
Restricted cash balance	2.8	358	533

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

P.R. Ramesh
Partner
Membership number: 70928

Bengaluru
April 12, 2019

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

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
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 digital services, enabling clients to execute strategies for their digital transformation. The strategic objective of Infosys is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of clients, while creating growth opportunities for employees and generating profitable returns for investors. The strategy of the Company is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate, plan and execute their journey to a digital future.

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 Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560100, Karnataka, India. The Company has its primary listings on the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Company's American Depositary Shares (ADSs) representing equity shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

Further, the Company's ADSs were also listed on Euronext London and Euronext Paris. On July 5, 2018, the Company voluntarily delisted its ADSs from the said exchanges due to low average daily trading volume of its ADSs on these exchanges.

The Group's consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 12, 2019.

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.

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.

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 and its subsidiaries, 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.

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, judgements 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 of 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. 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.

Further, the Group uses significant judgments while determining the transaction price allocated to performance obligations using the expected cost plus margin approach.

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 the amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. Also, refer to Notes 2.15 and 2.22.

In assessing the realizability 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.

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 (refer to Notes 2.1 and 2.3).

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 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 (refer to Note 2.2).

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. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent the Management's best estimate about future developments (refer to Note 2.3).

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 costs to sell. The determination of fair value less costs to sell includes use of the Management estimates and assumptions. The fair value of the disposal groups have been estimated using valuation techniques including income and market approach, which includes unobservable inputs.

Non-current assets and the disposal group that ceases to be classified under 'Held for Sale' shall be measured at the lower of the carrying amount before the non-current asset and disposal group were classified under 'Held for Sale' adjusted for any depreciation / amortization and its recoverable amount at the date when the disposal group no longer meets the 'Held for Sale' criteria. Recoverable amounts of assets reclassified from 'Held for Sale' have been estimated using the Management's assumptions which consist of significant unobservable inputs (refer to Note 2.1.2).

1.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind AS 116, *Leases* : On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, *Leases*. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related interpretations. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for the adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition :

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application

Under the modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as :

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application, or

- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Group is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted. The Group has elected certain available practical expedients on transition.

The effect of adoption as on transition date would majorly result in an increase in right of use asset approximately by ₹2,300 crore, net investment in sub-lease approximately by ₹440 crore and an increase in lease liability approximately by ₹3,050 crore.

Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments: On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments, which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, without using hindsight, and
- Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for the adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Group will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12, *Income taxes*: On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, *Income Taxes*, in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Group is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement: On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, *Employee Benefits*, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognized because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The Group does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

2.1 Business combinations and disposal group held for sale

2.1.1 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.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

Business combinations between entities under common control are 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.

Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited

On September 8, 2017, Infosys acquired 100% 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 on March 2020.

The fair value of contingent consideration is determined by discounting the estimated amount payable to the sellers of Brilliant Basics on the 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 undiscounted value of contingent consideration as at March 31, 2019 is ₹14 crore.

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 amount has been substantially 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 Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018.

WongDoody Holding Company Inc

On May 22, 2018, Infosys acquired 100% voting interests in WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody), a US-based, full-service creative and consumer insights agency.

The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a total consideration of up to US$ 75 million (approximately ₹514 crore on acquisition date), which includes a cash consideration of US$ 38 million (approximately ₹261 crore), a contingent consideration of up to US$ 28 million (approximately ₹192 crore on acquisition date) and an additional consideration of up to US$ 9 million (approximately ₹61 crore on acquisition date), referred to as retention bonus, payable to the employees of WongDoody over the next three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group.

WongDoody, brings to Infosys its creative talent, and marketing and brand engagement expertise. Further, the acquisition is expected to strengthen Infosys' creative, branding and customer experience capabilities to bring innovative thinking, talent and creativity to clients.

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]	37	–	37
Intangible assets – customer relationships	–	132	132
Intangible assets – trade name	–	8	8
	37	140	177
Goodwill			173
Total purchase price			350

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹51 crore

The goodwill is tax-deductible.

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

in ₹ crore

Component	Consideration settled
Cash consideration	261
Fair value of contingent consideration	89
Total purchase price	350

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹12 crore and the amount has been fully collected.

The payment of contingent consideration to sellers of WongDoody is dependent upon the achievement of certain financial targets by WongDoody. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the discount rate of 16% and the probabilities of achievement of the financial targets. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as at March 31, 2019 is US$ 17 million (₹121 crore).

The transaction costs of ₹3 crore related to the acquisition have been included in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd. (formerly Trusted Source Pte. Ltd)

On November 16, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 60% stake in Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd, a Singapore-based IT services company. The business acquisition was conducted by entering into a share purchase agreement for a total consideration of up to SGD 17 million (approximately ₹91 crore on acquisition date), which includes a cash consideration of SGD 10 million (approximately ₹54 crore) and a contingent consideration of up to SGD 7 million (approximately ₹37 crore on acquisition date).

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)]	92	–	92
Intangible assets – Customer contracts and relationships	–	44	44
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	–	(7)	(7)
	92	37	129
Non-controlling interests			(51)
Total purchase price			78

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹65 crore.

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

in ₹ crore

Component	Consideration settled
Cash consideration	54
Fair value of contingent consideration	24
Total purchase price	78

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹50 crore and the amount has been substantially collected.

The payment of contingent consideration to sellers of Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd is dependent upon the achievement of certain revenue targets by Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the discount rate of 9% and the probabilities of achievement of the financial targets. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as at March 31, 2019 is SGD 7 million (₹36 crore).

The transaction costs of ₹3 crore related to the acquisition have been included in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Fluido Oy

On October 11, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 100% of voting interests in Fluido Oy (Fluido), a Nordic-based Salesforce advisor and consulting partner in cloud consulting, implementation and training services for a total consideration of up to €65 million (approximately ₹560 crore), comprising cash a consideration of €45 million (approximately ₹388 crore), a contingent consideration of up to €12 million (approximately ₹103 crore) and retention payouts of up to €8 million (approximately ₹69 crore), payable to the employees of Fluido over the next three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group.

Fluido brings to Infosys the salesforce expertise, alongside an agile delivery process that simplifies and scales digital efforts across channels and touchpoints. Further, Fluido strengthens Infosys' presence across the Nordic region with developed assets and client relationships. 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)]	12	–	12
Intangible assets – Customer contracts and relationships	–	158	158
Intangible assets – Salesforce Relationships	–	62	62
Intangible assets – Brand	–	28	28
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	–	(52)	(52)
	12	196	208
Goodwill			240
Total purchase price			448

(1) Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹28 crore.

The goodwill is not tax-deductible.

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

in ₹ crore

Component	Consideration settled
Cash consideration	388
Fair value of contingent consideration	60
Total purchase price	448

The gross amount of trade receivables acquired and its fair value is ₹27 crore and the amount has been fully collected.

The payment of contingent consideration to the sellers of Fluido is dependent upon the achievement of certain financial targets by Fluido. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the discount rate of 16% and the probabilities of achievement of the financial targets. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as at March 31, 2019 was €8 million (₹62 crore).

The transaction costs of ₹5 crore related to the acquisition have been included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Hitachi Procurement Service Co. Ltd

On April 1, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) acquired 81% voting interests in Hitachi Procurement Service Co., Ltd., (HIPUS), Japan, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hitachi Ltd, Japan for a total cash consideration of JPY 3.29 billion (approximately ₹206 crore) on fulfilment of closing conditions. The Company has paid an advance of JPY 3.29 billion (approximately ₹206 crore) to Hitachi towards cash consideration on March 29, 2019. HIPUS handles indirect materials - purchasing functions for the Hitachi Group.

As of April 12, 2019 (i.e., the date of adoption of financial statements by the Board of Directors), the Company is in the process of finalizing the accounting for acquisition of HIPUS, including allocation of purchase consideration to identifiable assets and liabilities.

Proposed acquisition

Stater N.V. : On March 28, 2019, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 75% of the shareholding in Stater N.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., the Netherlands, for a consideration including base purchase price of up to €127.5 million (approximately ₹990 crore) and customary closing adjustments, subject to regulatory approvals and fulfilment of closing conditions.

2.1.2. 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. Non-current assets and disposal groups that cease to be classified under 'Held for Sale' shall be measured at the lower of the carrying amount before the non-current asset and the disposal group were classified under 'Held for Sale' adjusted for any depreciation / amortization and its recoverable amount at the date when the disposal group no longer meets the 'Held for Sale' criteria.

In the three months ended March 2018, the Company had 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 disposal group was classified and presented separately as 'Held for Sale' and was carried at the lower of carrying value and fair value. Consequently, a reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale amounting to ₹118 crore in respect of Panaya had been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, on remeasurement, including consideration of progress in negotiations on offers from prospective buyers for Panaya, the Company has recorded a reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale amounting to ₹270 crore in respect of Panaya.

During the three months ended December 31, 2018, based on the evaluation of proposals received and progress of negotiations with potential buyers, the Company concluded that the disposal group does not meet the criteria for 'Held for Sale' classification because it is no longer highly probable that the sale would be consummated by March 31, 2019 (12 months from date of initial classification under 'Held for Sale'). Accordingly, in accordance with Ind AS 105, *Non current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, the assets and liabilities of Panaya and Skava have been included on a line-by-line basis in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended and as at March 31, 2019.

On reclassification from 'Held for Sale', the assets of Panaya and Skava have been remeasured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount resulting in recognition of an adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale' of ₹451 crore (comprising of ₹358 crore towards goodwill and ₹93 crore towards value of customer relationships) in respect of Skava in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019.

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)(2)]	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.

(2) Includes solar plant with a useful life of 20 years

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 are 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, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings [1]	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,229	673	8,130	2,306	1,002	4,884	1,393	531	31	20,179
Additions	78	–	916	462	136	1,129	254	209	9	3,193
Additions – Business combination	–	–	–	1	2	34	7	3	–	47
Deletions	–	(68)	(116)	(60)	(40)	(239)	(40)	(21)	(2)	(586)
Reclassified from assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	–	–	–	1	2	40	8	17	–	68
Translation difference	–	–	(4)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	–	–	(10)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	1,307	605	8,926	2,709	1,101	5,846	1,620	739	38	22,891
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2018	–	(31)	(2,719)	(1,597)	(719)	(3,632)	(1,017)	(330)	(18)	(10,063)
Depreciation	–	(5)	(313)	(293)	(125)	(766)	(185)	(89)	(6)	(1,782)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	3	103	50	32	229	36	20	2	475
Reclassified from assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	–	–	–	(1)	(1)	(25)	(5)	(15)	–	(47)
Translation difference	–	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	5
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	–	(33)	(2,927)	(1,841)	(813)	(4,192)	(1,170)	(414)	(22)	(11,412)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	1,229	642	5,411	709	283	1,252	376	201	13	10,116
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	1,307	572	5,999	868	288	1,654	450	325	16	11,479

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Land – Freehold	Land – Leasehold	Buildings [1]	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture & 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 as assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	–	–	–	(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 as assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	–	–	–	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

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

Gross carrying value of leasehold land represents amounts paid under certain lease-cum-sale agreements to acquire land including agreements where the Group 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 reassessing 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 (CGUs) 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,	
	2019	2018
Carrying value at the beginning	2,211	3,652
Goodwill on Brilliant Basics acquisition *(Refer to Note 2.1.1)*	–	35
Goodwill on WongDoody acquisition *(Refer to Note 2.1.1)*	173	–
Goodwill on Fluido Oy acquisition *(Refer to Note 2.1.1)*	240	–
Goodwill reclassified under assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	–	(1,609)
Goodwill reclassified from assets held for sale, net of reduction in recoverable amount *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	863	–
Translation differences	53	133
Carrying value at the end	3,540	2,211

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs, which benefit 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.

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Group internally reorganized some of its business segments to deepen customer relationships, improve focus of sales investments and increase the Management oversight. Consequent to the internal reorganization, there were changes in the business segments based on 'Management approach' as defined under Ind AS 108, *Operating Segments* (refer to Note 2.24). Accordingly, the goodwill has been allocated to the new operating segments as at March 31, 2019.

The allocation of goodwill to operating segments as at March 31, 2019 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Segment	As at March 31, 2019
Financial services	743
Retail	437
Communication	389
Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	374
Manufacturing	239
	2,182
Operating segments without significant goodwill	417
Total	2,599

Consequent to reclassification from 'Held for Sale' (refer to Note 2.1.2), goodwill pertaining to Panaya, Kallidus and Skava acquisitions are tested for impairment at the respective entity level which amounts to ₹941 crore as at March 31, 2019.

The allocation of goodwill to operating segments (prior to internal reorganization) as at March 31, 2018 was as follows:

in ₹ crore

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

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 cash flow projections over a period of five years. An average of the range of each assumption used is mentioned below. As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, 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,	
	2019	2018
Long-term growth rate	8-10	8-10
Operating margins	17-20	17-20
Discount rate	12.5	13.5

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Company. 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 CGU.

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 Group 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, 2019 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, 2018	445	19	–	–	73	26	27	590
Reclassified from assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	157	388	–	1	–	37	–	583
Additions / adjustments	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9
Acquisition through business combination *(Refer to Note 2.1.1)*	334	–	–	–	–	36	62	432
Deletions / adjustments during the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Translation difference	1	25	–	–	–	–	(6)	20
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2019	937	441	–	1	73	99	83	1,634
Accumulated amortization as at April 1, 2018	(289)	(19)	–	–	(10)	(12)	(13)	(343)
Reclassified from assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	(56)	(182)	–	(1)	–	(21)	–	(260)
Amortization expense	(112)	(90)	–	–	(2)	(10)	(15)	(229)
Reduction in value *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	(93)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(93)
Deletion / adjustments during the period	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Translation differences	(7)	(11)	–	–	1	(1)	–	(18)
Accumulated amortization as at March 31, 2019	(557)	(302)	–	(1)	(11)	(44)	(28)	(943)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	156	–	–	–	63	14	14	247
Carrying value as at March 31, 2019	380	139	–	–	62	55	55	691
Estimated useful life (in years)	1-10	3-8	–	–	50	5-10	3-5	
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	0-7	1	–	–	43	2-8	2-3	

The changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2018 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, 2017	750	405	21	1	66	90	62	1,395
Acquisition through business combination *(Refer to Note 2.1.1)*	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Deletions / retirals during the period	(172)	–	(21)	–	–	(29)	(35)	(257)
Reclassified under assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	(157)	(388)	–	(1)	–	(37)	–	(583)
Translation difference	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)
Deletion / retirals during the period	172	–	21	–	–	29	35	257
Reclassified under assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	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 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 net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was ₹769 crore and ₹748 crore, respectively.

2.4 Investments

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income *(Refer to Note 2.4.1)*		
Preference securities	89	116
Equity instruments	11	22
	100	138
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss *(Refer to Note 2.4.1)*		
Convertible promissory note	–	12
Preference securities	23	–
Others	16	66
	39	78
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost *(Refer to Note 2.4.2)*		
Tax-free bonds	1,893	1,896
	1,893	1,896

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss *(Refer to Note 2.4.3)*		
Fixed maturity plan securities	458	429
	458	429
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income *(Refer to Note 2.4.4)*		
Non-convertible debentures	1,420	3,215
Government securities	724	–
	2,144	3,215
Total non-current investments	4,634	5,756
Current		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss *(Refer to Note 2.4.3)*		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,786	81
	1,786	81
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial paper *(Refer to Note 2.4.4)*	495	293
Certificates of deposit *(Refer to Note 2.4.4)*	2,482	5,269
	2,977	5,562
Quoted		
Investment carried at amortized cost *(Refer to Note 2.4.2)*		
Government bonds	18	1
	18	1
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income *(Refer to Note 2.4.4)*		
Non-convertible debentures	1,846	763
	1,846	763
Total current investments	6,627	6,407
Total investments	11,261	12,163
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	6,359	6,304
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued)	6,573	6,568
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	4,902	5,859
Aggregate amount of impairment made for non-current unquoted investments (including investment in associate)	–	71
Investments carried at amortized cost	1,911	1,897
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,067	9,678
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	2,283	588

Note : Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was ₹86 crore and ₹81 crore, respectively.

Refer to Note 2.10 for accounting policy on financial Instruments.

The details of amounts recorded in other comprehensive income during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows :

in ₹ crore

	Year ended March 31, 2019			Year ended March 31, 2018		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Net gain / (loss) on						
Non-convertible debentures	1	–	1	(13)	2	(11)
Certificates of deposit	(5)	2	(3)	16	(6)	10
Government securities	5	(1)	4	–	–	–
Equity and preference securities	63	7	70	4	3	7

Method of fair valuation :

in ₹ crore

Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at March 31, 2019	Fair value as at March 31, 2018
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	1,786	81
Fixed maturity plan securities	Market observable inputs	458	429
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	Quoted price and market observable inputs	2,125	2,151
Non-convertible debentures	Quoted price and market observable inputs	3,266	3,978
Government securities	Quoted price and market observable inputs	724	–
Commercial papers	Market observable inputs	495	293

Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at March 31,	
		2019	2018
Certificate of deposits	Market observable inputs	2,482	5,269
Unquoted equity and preference securities – carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	100	138
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit and loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	23	–
Unquoted convertible promissory note	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	–	12
Others	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model, etc.	16	66
Total		11,475	12,417

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, equity and other instruments at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows :

in ₹ crore, except otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Preference securities		
Airviz Inc.	3	6
2,82,279 (2,82,279) Series A Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.001 each		
Whoop Inc	14	20
16,48,352 (16,48,352) Series B Preferred Stock, fully paid up, par value USD 0.0001 each		
CloudEndure Ltd.	–	26
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	25	23
39,33,910 (39,33,910) Series B Preferred Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each		
13,35,707 (Nil) Series C Preferred Shares, fully paid up, par value USD 0.00001 each		
Trifacta Inc.	27	21
11,80,358 (11,80,358) Series C-1 Preferred Stock		
Tidalscale	23	–
36,74,269 (Nil) Series B Preferred Stock		
Ideaforge	10	10
5,402 (5,402) Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative Preference shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up		
Total investment in preference securities	112	116
Equity instruments		
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	10	21
69,894 (69,894) equity shares, fully paid up, par value DKK 1 each		
Ideaforge	–	–
100 (100) equity shares at ₹ 10, fully paid up		
Total investment in equity instruments	11	22
Others		
Stellaris Venture Partners India	16	7
Vertex Ventures US Fund L.L.P	–	59
Total investment in others	16	66
Convertible promissory note		
Tidalscale[(1)]	–	12
Total investment in convertible promissory note	–	12
Total	139	216

(1) During the quarter ended September 30, 2018; Investment in convertible promissory note of Tidalscale was converted into Series B Preferred Stock.

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

The balances held in tax-free bonds as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		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	105	1,000	106
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 Limited Bonds 18SEP2030	10,00,000	3,300	342	3,300	343
7.34% Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited Bonds 19FEB2028	1,000	21,00,000	210	21,00,000	211
7.35% National Highways Authority of India Limited 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	52
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 Limited Bonds 25JAN2027	1,000	5,00,000	53	5,00,000	53
8.35% National Highways Authority of India Limited 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
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	1,893	74,55,416	1,896

The balances held in government bonds as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face Value	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	PHP	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Treasury Notes Philippines Govt. 29MAY2019	100	45,000	6	–	–
Treasury Notes PIBL1217E082 MAT DATE 09 May 2018	100	–	–	1,00,000	1
Treasury Notes Philippines Govt. 17APRIL2019	100	90,000	12	–	–
Total investments in government bonds		1,35,000	18	1,00,000	1

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

The balances held in liquid mutual fund units as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Liquid Fund – Growth-Direct Plan	13,32,847	40	16,31,554	45
Aditya Birla Sun Life Corporate Bond Fund – Growth – Direct Plan	1,96,00,407	141	–	–
Aditya Birla Sun Life Money Manager Fund – Growth – Direct Plan	79,75,385	201	–	–
BSL Cash Manager – Growth	1,11,344	5	–	–
HDFC Money Market Fund – Direct Plan – Growth Option	7,72,637	303	–	–
HDFC Liquid fund-Direct Plan growth option	68,035	25	–	–
ICICI Prudential Liquid – Direct plan – Growth	–	–	13,65,687	36
ICICI Prudential Savings Fund – Direct Plan-Growth	83,40,260	301	–	–
IDFC Corporate Bond – Fund Direct Plan	13,14,84,437	169	–	–
Kotak Money Market Fund – Direct Plan – Growth Option	9,73,751	301	–	–
SBI Premier Liquid Fund – Direct Plan – Growth	10,25,678	300	–	–
Total investments in liquid mutual fund units	17,16,84,781	1,786	29,97,241	81

The balances held in fixed maturity plans as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan – Series OD 1145 Days – GR Direct	6,00,00,000	70	6,00,00,000	65
Aditya Birla Sun Life Fixed Term Plan – Series OE 1153 Days – GR Direct	2,50,00,000	29	2,50,00,000	27
HDFC FMP 1155D Feb 2017 – Direct Growth – Series 37	3,80,00,000	44	3,80,00,000	41
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	63	5,50,00,000	59
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 80 – 1187 Days Plan G Direct Plan	4,20,00,000	49	4,20,00,000	45
ICICI Prudential Fixed Maturity Plan Series 80 – 1253 Days Plan J Direct Plan	3,00,00,000	35	3,00,00,000	32
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 129 Direct Plan – Growth 1147 Days	1,00,00,000	12	1,00,00,000	11
IDFC Fixed Term Plan Series 131 Direct Plan – Growth 1139 Days	1,50,00,000	17	1,50,00,000	16
Kotak FMP Series 199 Direct – Growth	3,50,00,000	40	3,50,00,000	37
Reliance Fixed Horizon Fund – XXXII Series 8 – Dividend Plan	5,00,00,000	54	5,00,00,000	51
Total investments in fixed maturity plan securities	40,50,00,000	458	40,50,00,000	429

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

The balances held in non-convertible debenture units as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.48% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 18NOV2019	1,00,00,000	50	51	50	51
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 28FEB2020	10,00,000	1,000	101	1,000	101
7.58% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11JUN2020	10,00,000	500	51	500	52
7.59% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14OCT2021	10,00,000	3,000	306	3,000	306
7.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27AUG2021	10,00,000	1,250	127	1,250	129
7.78% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 24MAR2020	1,00,00,000	100	100	100	99

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.79% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 19JUN2020	10,00,000	500	53	500	53
7.80% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 11NOV2019	1,00,00,000	150	154	150	153
7.81% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 27APR2020	10,00,000	2,000	214	2,000	214
7.95% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 23SEP2019	1,00,00,000	50	52	50	53
8.02% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 18FEB2020	10,00,000	500	51	500	50
8.26% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 12AUG2019	1,00,00,000	100	105	100	105
8.34% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 06MAR2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	200	215
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 03OCT2019	10,00,000	2,000	216	2,000	216
8.37% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 10MAY2021	10,00,000	500	54	500	54
8.46% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 11MAR2019	1,00,00,000	–	–	50	54
8.47% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21JAN2020	10,00,000	500	51	500	51
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	105	100	108
8.54% IDFC Bank Ltd 30MAY2018	10,00,000	–	–	1,500	194
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	107
8.60% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29JUL2020	10,00,000	1,750	186	1,750	188
8.61% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 11DEC2019	10,00,000	1,000	103	1,000	104
8.66% IDFC Bank Ltd 25JUN2018	10,00,000	–	–	1,520	196
8.66% IDFC Bank Ltd 27DEC2018	10,00,000	–	–	400	52
8.72% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 15APR2019	1,00,00,000	75	75	75	76
8.75% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 13JAN2020	5,00,000	5,000	256	5,000	256
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 14JAN2020	10,00,000	1,070	110	1,070	112
8.75% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 21DEC2020	10,00,000	1,000	101	1,000	102
8.80% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 24Dec2020	10,00,000	650	67	–	–
8.97% LIC Housing Finance Ltd 29OCT2019	10,00,000	500	52	500	52
9.45% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 21AUG2019	10,00,000	3,000	318	3,000	323
9.65% Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd 19JAN2019	10,00,000	–	–	500	52
Total investments in non-convertible debentures		28,295	3,266	31,815	3,978

The balances held in government securities as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
7.17% Government of India 8JAN2028	10,000	6,75,000	672	–	–
7.95% Government of India 28AUG2032	10,000	50,000	52	–	–
Total investments in government securities		7,25,000	724	–	–

The balances held in certificates of deposit as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Axis Bank	1,00,000	90,000	872	2,08,000	1,985
HDFC Bank	1,00,000	–	–	15,000	147
ICICI Bank	1,00,000	75,000	738	1,26,000	1,186
IndusInd Bank	1,00,000	–	–	1,35,000	1,271

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Kotak Bank	1,00,000	77,000	747	70,000	680
Vijaya Bank	1,00,000	12,500	125	–	–
Total investments in certificates of deposit		2,54,500	2,482	5,54,000	5,269

The balances held in commercial paper as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	Face value ₹	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
		Units	Amount	Units	Amount
LIC	5,00,000	10,000	495	6,000	293
Total investments in commercial paper		10,000	495	6,000	293

2.5 Loans

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	19	36
	19	36
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	24	17
	43	53
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	24	17
Total non-current loans	19	36
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	241	239
Total current loans	241	239
Total loans	260	275

2.6 Other financial assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Non-current		
Security deposits[1]	52	53
Rental deposits[1]	193	171
Restricted deposits[1]	67	60
Total non-current other financial assets	312	284
Current		
Security deposits[1]	4	9
Rental deposits[1]	15	13
Restricted deposits[1]*	1,671	1,535
Unbilled revenues[1]#	2,093	4,261
Interest accrued but not due[1]	905	766
Foreign currency forward and options contracts[2][3]	336	16
Escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback *(Refer to Note 2.11)*[1]	257	–
Others[1]	224	84
Total current other financial assets	5,505	6,684
Total other financial assets	5,817	6,968
(1) Financial assets carried at amortized cost	5,481	6,952
(2) Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	37	12
(3) Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	299	4

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

\# Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time

2.7 Trade receivables

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Current		
Unsecured		
Considered good[1]	14,827	13,142
Considered doubtful	483	354
	15,310	13,496
Less: Allowance for credit loss	483	354
Total trade receivables	14,827	13,142
(1) Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	–	–

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	14,197	13,168
Cash on hand	–	–
Others		
Deposits with financial institutions	5,371	6,650
Total cash and cash equivalents	19,568	19,818

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents included under assets classified under 'Held for Sale' *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	–	53
	19,568	19,871
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	29	22
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	6,582	6,332
Balances with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees	114	356

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹ 358 crore and ₹ 533 crore, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by the Company, bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees.

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,	
	2019	2018
Current accounts		
ANZ Bank, Taiwan	1	9
Axis Bank, India	1	–
Banamex Bank, Mexico	8	2
Banamex Bank, Mexico (US Dollar account)	27	13
Bank of America, Mexico	102	25
Bank of America, USA	1,162	1,172
Bank of Baroda, Mauritius	1	1
Bank of Leumni , Israel	6	–
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd., Japan	1	1
Bank Zachodni WBK S.A, Poland	–	17
Barclays Bank, UK	39	40
BNP Paribas Bank, Norway	24	88
China Merchants Bank, China	2	6
Citibank N.A., Australia	91	223
Citibank N.A., Brazil	31	14
Citibank N.A., China	65	116
Citibank N.A., China (US Dollar account)	14	9
Citibank N.A., Costa Rica	1	1
Citibank N.A., Dubai	10	6
Citibank N.A., EEFC (US Dollar account)	2	4
Citibank N.A., Europe	1	–
Citibank N.A., Hungary	1	6
Citibank N.A., India	2	2
Citibank N.A., Japan	22	18
Citibank N.A., New Zealand	3	11
Citibank N.A., Portugal	10	8
Citibank N.A., Romania	1	2
Citibank N.A., Singapore	77	4
Citibank N.A., South Africa	18	33
Citibank N.A., South Africa (Euro account)	1	1
Citibank N.A., South Korea	17	2
Citibank N.A., USA	8	4
Citibank N.A., Luxembourg	4	–
Commercial Bank, Germany	1	–
Danske Bank, Sweden	1	1
Deutsche Bank, Belgium	16	27
Deutsche Bank, Czech Republic	20	16
Deutsche Bank, Czech Republic (Euro account)	6	3
Deutsche Bank, Czech Republic (US Dollar account)	24	2
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Australian Dollar account)	3	2
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Euro account)	23	34
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (Swiss Franc account)	5	2
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (US Dollar account)	217	32
Deutsche Bank, EEFC (United Kingdom Pound Sterling account)	8	9
Deutsche Bank, France	20	19
Deutsche Bank, Germany	111	100
Deutsche Bank, Hong Kong	1	1
Deutsche Bank, India	45	44
Deutsche Bank, Malaysia	1	5
Deutsche Bank, Netherlands	34	15
Deutsche Bank, Philippines	4	25
Deutsche Bank, Philippines (US Dollar account)	1	3
Deutsche Bank, Poland	28	18
Deutsche Bank, Poland (Euro account)	8	8
Deutsche Bank, Russia	3	3
Deutsche Bank, Russia (US Dollar account)	–	5
Deutsche Bank, Singapore	15	17
Deutsche Bank, Spain	1	1
Deutsche Bank, Switzerland	33	29
Deutsche Bank, United Kingdom	42	79
Deutsche Bank, USA	61	2
Deutsche Bank, Switzerland (US Dollar account)	1	–
HSBC Bank, (US Dollar account)	1	–
Hua Xia Bank, RMB	1	–
HSBC Bank, Dubai	–	2
HSBC Bank, Hong Kong	1	2
HSBC Bank, United Kingdom	19	6
HSBC Bank, India	3	–

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
ICICI Bank, EEFC (Euro account)	7	1
ICICI Bank, EEFC (US Dollar account)	34	40
ICICI Bank, EEFC (United Kingdom Pound Sterling account)	6	11
ICICI Bank, India	42	52
Nordbanken, Sweden	45	50
Nordea	17	–
Punjab National Bank, India	2	12
Kotak Bank	5	–
Raiffeisen Bank, Czech Republic	–	5
Raiffeisen Bank, Romania	–	3
Royal Bank of Canada, Canada	136	166
Santander Bank, Argentina	–	1
Silicon Valley Bank, USA	13	–
Splitska Banka D.D., Société Générale Group, Croatia	14	8
State Bank of India, India	3	1
The Saudi British Bank, Saudi Arabia	3	3
Washington Trust Bank	48	–
	2,886	2,703
Deposit accounts		
Axis Bank	925	–
Bank BGZ BNP Paribas S.A.	235	144
Barclays Bank	500	200
Canara Bank	85	84
Citibank	176	224
Deutsche Bank, AG	–	24
Deutsche Bank, Poland	126	211
HDFC Bank	50	2,498
HSBC Bank	200	–
ICICI Bank	3,177	3,497
IDBI Bank	–	250
IDFC Bank	2,450	1,500
IndusInd Bank	550	1,000
Kotak Mahindra Bank	500	–
South Indian Bank	173	450
Standard Chartered Bank	2,000	–
Washington trust bank	21	–
Yes Bank	–	5
	11,168	10,087
Unpaid dividend accounts		
Axis Bank – Unpaid dividend account	4	1
HDFC Bank – Unpaid dividend account	–	1
ICICI Bank – Unpaid dividend account	25	20
	29	22
Margin money deposits against guarantees		
Canara Bank	45	151
Citibank	–	3
ICICI Bank	69	202
	114	356

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Deposits with financial institutions		
HDFC Limited	4,146	5,450
LIC Housing Finance Limited	1,225	1,200
	5,371	6,650
Total cash and cash equivalents	19,568	19,818

2.9 Other assets

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Non-current		
Capital advances	489	421
Advances other than capital advances		
Prepaid gratuity *(Refer to Note 2.20.1)*	42	43
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	929	1,428
Prepaid expenses	162	111
Deferred contract cost	277	262
Advance for business acquisition *(Refer to Note 2.1.1)*	206	–
Total non-current other assets	2,105	2,265
Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	109	119
Others		
Unbilled revenues[1]	3,281	–
Withholding taxes and others	1,488	1,032
Prepaid expenses	751	472
Deferred contract cost	58	44
Total current other assets	5,687	1,667
Total other assets	7,792	3,932

(1) Classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

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 and Cenvat recoverable from the Government of India. Cenvat recoverable includes ₹523 crore which is pending adjudication. The Group expects these amounts to be sustainable on adjudication and recoverable on final resolution.

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 Group 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 has 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 the 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 and unbilled revenue which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, ECLs 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 ECLs (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, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents *(Refer to Note 2.8)*	19,568	–	–	–	–	19,568	19,568
Investments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*							
Equity and preference securities	–	–	23	100	–	123	123
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	1,911	–	–	–	–	1,911	(1)2,125
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	1,786	–	–	1,786	1,786
Non-convertible debentures	–	–	–	–	3,266	3,266	3,266
Government securities	–	–	–	–	724	724	724
Commercial paper	–	–	–	–	495	495	495
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	2,482	2,482	2,482
Other investments	–	–	16	–	–	16	16
Fixed maturity plan securities	–	–	458	–	–	458	458
Trade receivables *(Refer to Note 2.7)*	14,827	–	–	–	–	14,827	14,827
Loans *(Refer to Note 2.5)*	260	–	–	–	–	260	260
Other financials assets *(Refer to Note 2.6)*(3)	5,481	–	299	–	37	5,817	(2)5,733
Total	42,047	–	2,582	100	7,004	51,733	51,863
Liabilities							
Trade payables	1,655	–	–	–	–	1,655	1,655
Other financial liabilities *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	8,731	–	205	–	–	8,936	8,936
Total	10,386	–	205	–	–	10,591	10,591

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

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

(3) Excludes unbilled revenue for fixed-price development contracts where right to consideration is conditional on factors other than passage of time

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2018 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)*	19,818	–	–	–	–	19,818	19,818
Investments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*							
Equity and preference securities	–	–	–	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
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

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 measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2019 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual funds *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	1,786	1,786	–	–
Investments in tax-free bonds *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	2,107	1,836	271	–
Investments in government bonds *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	18	18	–	–
Investments in equity instruments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	11	–	–	11
Investments in preference securities *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	112	–	–	112
Investments in non-convertible debentures *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	3,266	1,780	1,486	–
Investments in certificates of deposit *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	2,482	–	2,482	–
Investment in government securities	724	724	–	–
Investments in fixed maturity plan securities *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	458	–	458	–
Investment in commercial paper	495	–	495	–
Other investments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*	16	–	–	16

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	336	–	336	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss on outstanding foreign currency forward and options contracts *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	15	–	15	–
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.12)[1]	190	–	–	190

[1] Discount rate pertaining to contingent consideration ranges from 9% to 16%.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, tax-free bonds and non-convertible debentures of ₹336 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price and ₹746 crore was 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, 2018 was as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual funds *(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]	54	–	–	54

[1] Discounted contingent consideration 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 was 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.

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 US 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 monetary assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2019 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	USD	Euro	GBP	AUD	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,640	266	110	213	1,113	3,342
Trade receivables	9,950	1,844	1,025	527	971	14,317
Other financial assets , loans and other current assets	4,189	873	285	310	748	6,405
Trade payables	(708)	(128)	(139)	(80)	(107)	(1,162)
Other financial liabilities	(4,201)	(560)	(217)	(382)	(759)	(6,119)
Net assets / (liabilities)	10,870	2,295	1,064	588	1,966	16,783

The foreign currency risk from monetary assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2018 was 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

Sensitivity analysis between Indian rupee and US dollar

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Impact on the Group's incremental operating margins	0.47%	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, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges				
Options contracts				
In Australian dollars	120	588	60	300
In Euro	135	1,049	100	808
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	25	226	20	184
Other derivatives				
Forward contracts				
In Australian dollars	8	37	5	25
In Canadian dollars	13	68	20	99
In Euro	176	1,367	91	735
In Japanese Yen	550	34	550	34
In New Zealand Dollar	16	75	16	76
In Norwegian Krone	40	32	40	34
In Singapore Dollar	140	716	5	25
In South African Rand	–	–	25	14
In Swedish Krona	50	37	50	40
In Swiss Franc	25	172	21	146
In US Dollar	955	6,608	623	4,061
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	80	724	51	466

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Options contracts				
In Australian Dollar	10	49	20	100
In Canadian Dollar	13	69	–	–
In Euro	60	466	45	363
In Swiss Franc	5	35	5	33
In US Dollar	433	2,995	320	2,086
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	10	91	25	231
Total forward and options contracts		15,438		9,860

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,	
	2019	2018
Not later than one month	4,432	2,828
Later than one month and not later than three months	6,921	4,568
Later than three months and not later than one year	4,085	2,464
	15,438	9,860

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group has designated certain foreign exchange forward and option contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions. The related hedge transactions for balance in cash flow hedges as at March 31, 2019 are expected to occur and reclassified to the statement of profit or 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 the statement of profit or loss at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

The reconciliation of cash flow hedge reserve for the year ended March 31, 2019 is as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Gain / (Loss)		
Balance at the beginning of the period	–	39
Gain / (Loss) recognized in other comprehensive income during the period	118	(93)
Amount reclassified to profit or loss during the period	(90)	41
Tax impact on above	(7)	13
Balance at the end of the period	21	–

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, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability
Gross amount of recognized financial asset / liability	338	(17)	20	(46)
Amount set off	(2)	2	(4)	4
Net amount presented in Balance Sheet	336	(15)	16	(42)

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 ₹ 14,827 crore and ₹ 13,142 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively and unbilled revenues amounting to ₹ 5,374 crore and ₹ 4,261 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenues are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the US. 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. The Group uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Group uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss 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,	
	2019	2018
Revenue from top customer	3.6	3.4
Revenue from top 10 customers	19.0	19.3

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime ECL on customer balances for years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was ₹239 crore and ₹34 crore, respectively.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Balance at the beginning	449	411
Impairment loss recognized	239	34
Write-offs	(73)	(5)
Reclassified from 'Held for Sale' *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	–	(1)
Translation differences	12	10
Balance at the end	627	449

Credit exposure

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Trade receivables	14,827	13,142
Unbilled revenues	5,374	4,261

Days sales outstanding was 66 days and 67 days as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, 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, commercial paper, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations 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, 2019, the Group had a working capital of ₹34,240 crore, including cash and cash equivalents of ₹19,568 crore and current investments of ₹6,627 crore. 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, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the outstanding compensated absences were ₹1,663 crore and ₹1,469 crore, respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

Under the Company's ongoing buyback program, the maximum buyback size is ₹8,260 crore. The Company has bought back shares amounting to ₹797 crore (including transaction costs) till March 31, 2019 (refer to Note 2.11).

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2019 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	1,655	–	–	–	1,655
Other financial liabilities (excluding liability towards acquisition) *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	8,716	11	4	–	8,731
Liability towards acquisitions on an undiscounted basis (including contingent consideration) *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	114	83	–	36	233

The details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2018 were 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 (including contingent consideration) (Refer to Note 2.12)	41	7	7	–	55

2.11 Equity

Share capital

in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Authorized		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value 480,00,00,000 (240,00,00,000) equity shares	2,400	1,200
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value 433,59,54,462 (217,33,12,301) equity shares fully paid up[(1)(2)]	2,170	1,088
	2,170	1,088

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 2,03,24,982 (1,08,01,956)

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

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

In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2019 :

Bonus issue

The Company has allotted 218,41,91,490 fully-paid-up equity shares (including treasury shares) of face value ₹5 each during the three months ended September 30, 2018 pursuant to a bonus issue approved by the shareholders through a postal ballot. Record date fixed by the Board of Directors was September 5, 2018. The bonus shares were issued by capitalization of profits transferred from general reserve. A bonus share of one equity share for every equity share held, and a bonus issue, viz., 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 stock option plan have been adjusted for bonus shares.

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 the bonus issue approved by the shareholders through a postal ballot. For both the bonus issues, a 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.

The bonus shares once allotted shall rank pari passu in all respects and carry the same rights as the existing equity shareholders and shall be entitled to participate in full, in any dividend and other corporate action, recommended and declared after the new equity shares are allotted.

Update on Capital Allocation Policy and buyback

In line with the Capital Allocation Policy announced in April 2018, the Board, at its meeting held on January 11, 2019, approved the following :

(a) A special dividend of ₹4 per equity share;

(b) A buyback of equity shares from the open market route through Indian stock exchanges of up to ₹8,260 crore (maximum buyback size) at a price not exceeding ₹800 per share (maximum buyback price) subject to shareholders' approval by way of a postal ballot. After the execution of the above, along with the special dividend (including dividend distribution tax) of ₹2,633 crore already paid in June 2018, the Company would complete the distribution of ₹13,000 crore, which was announced as part of its Capital Allocation Policy in April 2018.

The shareholders approved the proposal of buyback of equity shares recommended by its Board of Directors at its meeting held on January 11, 2019 through the postal ballot that concluded on March 12, 2019. At the maximum buyback price of ₹800 per equity share and the maximum buyback size of ₹8,260 crore, the indicative maximum number of equity shares bought back would be 10,32,50,000 equity shares (maximum buyback shares) comprising approximately 2.36% of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as of March 12, 2019 (the date of conclusion of the postal ballot for approval for buyback).

The buyback was offered to all eligible equity shareholders of the Company (other than the Promoters, the Promoter Group and Persons in Control of the Company) under the open market route through the stock exchange. The Company will fund the buyback from its free reserves. The buyback of equity shares through the stock exchange commenced on March 20, 2019 and is expected to be completed by September 2019. During the year ended March 31, 2019, 1,26,52,000 equity shares were purchased from the stock exchange which includes 18,18,000 shares which have been purchased but not extinguished as of March 31, 2019 and 36,36,000 shares which have been purchased but have not been settled and therefore not extinguished as of March 31, 2019. In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has created 'Capital Redemption Reserve' of ₹5 crore equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve.

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 the 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 its 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 during the year ended March 31, 2018.

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 at March 31, 2019, 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.

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.

Effective 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 amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders:

in ₹

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Special dividend for fiscal 2019	4.00	–
Interim dividend for fiscal 2019	7.00	–
Final dividend for fiscal 2018	10.25	–
Special dividend for fiscal 2018	5.00	–
Interim dividend for fiscal 2018	–	6.50
Final Dividend for fiscal 2017	–	7.38

Note: Dividend per equity share disclosed in the above table represents dividends declared previously, retrospectively adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

During the year ended March 31, 2019 on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2018, special dividend for fiscal 2018 and fiscal 2019 and interim dividend for fiscal 2019 the Company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹13,705 crore (excluding dividend paid on treasury shares) inclusive of dividend distribution tax.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting on April 12, 2019, recommended a final dividend of ₹10.50 per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held on June 22, 2019 and if approved, would result in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹5,483 crore, (excluding dividend paid on treasury shares) including dividend distribution tax. The final dividend of ₹10.50 per equity share and the resultant expected cash outflow is based on the outstanding number of shares after considering shares bought back by the Company subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2019.

The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (Depository of ADRs – legal ownership)	74,62,54,648	17.11	75,98,11,718	17.39
Life Insurance Corporation of India	25,43,32,376	5.83	29,90,28,034	6.85

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the period	217,33,12,301	1,088	228,56,55,150	1,144
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options – before bonus issue	3,92,528	–	7,00,629	–
Add: Bonus shares issued	217,37,04,829	1,088	–	–
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options – after bonus issue	11,96,804	–	–	–
Less: Shares bought back [(1)(2)]	1,26,52,000	6	11,30,43,478	56
At the end of the period	433,59,54,462	2,170	217,33,12,301	1,088

(1) Includes 18,18,000 shares which have been purchased on account of buyback during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and have not been extinguished as of March 31, 2019

(2) Includes 36,36,000 shares which have been purchased on account of buyback during the three months ended March 31, 2019 but have not been settled and therefore not extinguished as of March 31, 2019

Retained earnings

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

Securities premium

The amount received in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium. Additionally, share-based compensation recognized in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss is credited to securities premium.

Other components of equity

Other components of equity consist of currency translation, remeasurement of net defined benefit liability / asset, cumulative impact on reversal of unrealized gain on quoted debt securities on adoption of Ind AS 109, equity instruments fair valued through other comprehensive income, changes on fair valuation of investments and changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of taxes.

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.

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 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. The plan numbers mentioned above would further be adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

Consequent to the September 2018 bonus issue, all outstanding options granted under the stock option plan have been adjusted for bonus shares. Unless otherwise stated, all the prior period share numbers, share prices and weighted average exercise prices in this note have been adjusted to give effect to the September 2018 bonus issue.

Controlled trust holds 2,03,24,982 and 1,08,01,956 shares (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively under the 2015 Plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 and 1,00,000 (not adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) equity shares have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

The summary of grants during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 under the 2015 Plan is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
RSUs		
Salil Parekh, CEO & MD (*Refer to Note 1 below*)	2,60,130	2,26,048
U.B. Pravin Rao, COO & WTD	68,250	54,500
Dr. Vishal Sikka[(1)]	–	5,40,448
Other KMP	3,47,150	5,46,200
Employees other than KMP	36,65,170	31,94,020
	43,40,700	45,61,216
ESOPs		
U.B. Pravin Rao, COO & WTD	–	86,000
Dr. Vishal Sikka[(1)]	–	661,050
Other KMP	–	88,900
Employees other than KMP	–	147,200
	–	983,150
Incentive units – cash-settled		
Other employees	74,090	100,080
	74,090	100,080
Total grants	44,14,790	56,44,446

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue

(1) Upon Dr. Vishal Sikka's resignation from his roles of the Company, the unvested RSUs and ESOPs have been forfeited

1. Stock incentives granted to Salil Parekh, CEO & MD

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 56,512 RSUs (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) and the one-time time-based grant of 1,69,536 RSUs (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) The grants were made effective February 27, 2018.

Further, the Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, granted 217,200 performance-based RSUs (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) to Salil Parekh effective May 2, 2018. The grants would vest upon successful completion of three full fiscal years with the Company concluding on March 31, 2021 and will be determined based on the achievement of certain performance targets for the said three-year period.

The Board, based on the recommendations of the nomination and remuneration committee, approved on January 11, 2019, the annual time-based grant for fiscal 2019 of 42,930 RSUs. The grants was made effective February 1, 2019.

Though the annual time-based grants for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2023 have not been granted as at March 31, 2019, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the Company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with Ind AS 102, *Share-based Payment*.

The RSUs and stock options would vest generally 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 at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, incentive units were outstanding (net of forfeitures) 1,77,454 and 2,23,514 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue), respectively.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Granted to:		
KMP[2]	33	(13)
Employees other than KMP	169	97
Total[1]	202	84
(1) Cash-settled stock compensation expense included above	5	5

(2) Included a reversal of stock compensation cost of ₹35 crore recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2017 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 ₹9 crore and ₹6 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

The activity in the 2015 Plan (formerly 2011 RSU Plan) for equity-settled share-based payment transactions during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2018	
	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹)
2015 Plan: RSUs				
Outstanding at the beginning	75,00,818	2.50	59,22,746	2.50
Granted	43,40,700	3.84	45,61,216	2.50
Exercised	18,64,510	2.50	12,96,434	2.50
Forfeited and expired	7,95,810	2.61	16,86,710	2.50
Outstanding at the end	91,81,198	3.13	75,00,818	2.50
Exercisable at the end	2,35,256	2.50	48,410	2.50
2015 Plan: ESOPs				
Outstanding at the beginning	19,33,826	493	23,95,300	496
Granted	–	–	9,83,150	472
Exercised	1,17,350	515	1,04,824	492
Forfeited and expired	1,93,300	521	13,39,800	481
Outstanding at the end	16,23,176	516	19,33,826	493
Exercisable at the end	6,98,500	517	3,93,824	496

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

During the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the weighted average share price of options exercised under the 2015 Plan on the date of exercise was ₹701 and ₹496 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue), respectively.

The summary of information about equity-settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2019 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)	91,81,198	1.70	3.13
450-600 (ESOP)	16,23,176	5.04	516
	1,08,04,374	2.20	80

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

The summary of information about equity settled RSUs and ESOPs outstanding as at March 31, 2018 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			
0-2.50 (RSU)	75,00,818	1.89	2.50
450-600 (ESOP)	19,33,826	6.60	493
	94,34,644	2.57	104

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue.

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 in fiscal 2019	
	Equity shares – RSU	ADS – RSU
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($-ADS)[1]	696	10.77
Exercise price (₹) / ($-ADS)[1]	3.31	0.06
Expected volatility (%)	21-25	22-26
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2.65	2.65
Risk-free interest rate (%)	7-8	2-3
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / ($-ADS)[1]	648	10.03

Particulars	For options granted in fiscal 2018			
	Equity shares – RSU	Equity shares – ESOP	ADS – RSU	ADS – ESOP
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($-ADS)[1]	572	461	8.31	7.32
Exercise price (₹) / ($-ADS)[1]	2.50	459	0.04	7.33
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]	533	127	7.74	1.47

[1] Adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue

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, 2019	2018
Non-current		
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees[1]	15	–
Compensated absences	44	48
Payable for acquisition of business *(Refer to Note 2.1.1)*[2]		
Contingent consideration	88	13
Total non-current other financial liabilities	147	61
Current		
Unpaid dividends[1]	29	22
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees[1]	2,572	2,509
Accrued expenses[1]	3,319	2,452
Retention monies[1]	112	132
Payable for acquisition of business		
Contingent consideration *(Refer to Note 2.1.1)*[2]	102	41
Payable by controlled trusts[1]	168	139
Financial liability relating to buyback *(Refer to Note 2.11)*[1]	1,202	–
Compensated absences	1,619	1,421
Foreign currency forward and options contracts[2][3]	15	42
Capital creditors[1]	676	155
Other payables[1]	638	33
Total current other financial liabilities	10,452	6,946
Total other financial liabilities	10,599	7,007
[1] Financial liability carried at amortized cost	8,731	5,442
[2] Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	205	93
[3] Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	3
Contingent consideration on undiscounted basis	233	55

In accordance with Ind AS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, the Company has recorded a financial liability of ₹1,202 crore for the obligation to acquire its own equity shares to the extent of standing instructions provided to its registered broker for the buyback as of March 31, 2019 (refer to Note 2.11). The financial liability is recognized at the present value of the maximum amount that the Company would be required to pay to the registered broker for buyback, with a corresponding debit in general reserve / retained earnings.

2.13 Other liabilities

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	2018
Non-current		
Others		
Deferred income – government grant on land use rights	42	44
Accrued gratuity *(Refer to Note 2.20.1)*	30	28
Deferred rent	174	151
Deferred income	29	36
Total non-current other liabilities	275	259
Current		
Unearned revenue	2,809	2,295
Client deposit	26	38
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	1,487	1,240
Accrued gratuity *(Refer to Note 2.20.1)*	2	–
Deferred rent	63	32
Deferred income – government grant on land use rights	1	1
Total current other liabilities	4,388	3,606
Total other liabilities	4,663	3,865

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 other provisions

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and other provisions	576	492
Total provisions	576	492

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning	492
Provision recognized / (reversed)	168
Provision utilized	(112)
Exchange difference	28
Balance at the end	576

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. The income tax provision for the interim period is made based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected to be applicable for the full financial year. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to the securities premium.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Current taxes	5,727	4,581
Deferred taxes	(96)	(340)
Income tax expense	5,631	4,241

During the quarter ended March 31, 2019, the Company entered into an Advance Pricing Agreement (APA) in overseas jurisdictions resulting in a reversal of income tax expense of ₹94 crore which pertained to prior periods.

In December 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. In accordance with the APA, the Company had reversed income tax expense provision of US$ 225 million (₹1,432 crore) which pertained to previous periods which are no longer required. The Company had to pay an adjusted amount of US$ 223 million (approximately ₹1,424 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 US$ 215 million (₹1,455 crore).

Further, 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.

Additionally, income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 includes reversals (net of provisions) of ₹129 crore and ₹291 crore, respectively. These reversals pertain to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the Company across various jurisdictions.

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 summarized below :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Profit before income taxes	21,041	20,270
Enacted tax rates in India	34.94%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expense	7,353	7,015
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(2,705)	(2,068)
Overseas taxes	719	701

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Tax provision (reversals)	(176)	(1,617)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(58)	(66)
Effect of unrecognized deferred tax assets	92	188
Effect of differential overseas tax rates	(1)	52
Effect of non-deductible expenses	353	57
Branch profit tax (net of credits)	25	(210)
Subsidiary dividend distribution tax	–	172
Others	29	17
Income tax expense	5,631	4,241

The applicable Indian corporate statutory tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is 34.94% and 34.61%, respectively. The increase in the corporate statutory tax rate to 34.94% is consequent to changes made in the Finance Act, 2018.

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

Entire deferred income tax for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences except for a credit of ₹155 crore (on account of US tax reforms explained above), for year ended March 31, 2018.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company received ₹846 crore as dividend from 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.

Infosys is subject to a 15% Branch Profit Tax (BPT) in the US to the extent its US branch's net profit during the year is greater than the increase in the net assets of the US branch during the year, computed in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. As at March 31, 2019, Infosys' US branch net assets amounted to approximately ₹5,196 crore. As at March 31, 2019, the Company has a deferred tax liability for BPT of ₹201 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 years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 includes interest on income tax refund of ₹51 crore and ₹262 crore, respectively.

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized on temporary differences amounting to ₹6,007 crore and ₹5,045 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, associated with investments in subsidiaries and branches as it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized on accumulated losses of ₹2,624 crore and ₹1,936 crore as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively, as it is probable that future taxable profit will be not available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized in the foreseeable future. The balance as at March 31, 2018 excludes the accumulated losses of the disposal groups classified under 'Held for Sale'. (Refer to Note 2.1.2)

The details of expiration of unused tax losses are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Year	As at March 31, 2019
2020	173
2021	80
2022	142
2023	198
2024	187
Thereafter	1,844
Total	2,624

The details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Income tax assets	6,743	6,070
Current income tax liabilities	1,567	2,043
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	5,176	4,027

The movement in gross current income tax asset / (liability) for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	4,027	1,831
Translation differences	(1)	–
Income tax paid	6,832	6,829
Current income tax expense	(5,727)	(4,581)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Reclassified under assets held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	23	(35)
Reclassified from held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	13	–
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	8	–
Additions through business combination	(9)	–
Tax impact on buyback expenses	4	–
Income tax on other comprehensive income	6	(17)
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	5,176	4,027

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set-off) for the year ended March 31, 2019 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2018	Changes through profit and loss	Addition through business combination	Changes through OCI	Reclassified from held for sale, net	Translation difference	Carrying value as at March 31, 2019
Deferred income tax assets							
Property, plant and equipment	215	46	–	–	1	–	262
Accrued compensation to employees	12	16	–	–	2	1	31
Trade receivables	141	35	–	–	–	–	176
Compensated absences	366	29	–	–	2	–	397
Post-sales client support	98	5	–	–	–	1	104
Derivative financial instruments	13	(14)	–	4	–	1	4
Intangibles	9	6	–	–	–	1	16
Credits related to branch profits	341	(22)	–	–	–	21	340
Others	117	75	–	9	33	(8)	226
Total deferred income tax assets	1,312	176	–	13	38	17	1,556
Deferred income tax liabilities							
Intangible asset	(38)	63	(56)	–	(86)	(11)	(128)
Branch profit tax	(505)	(3)	–	–	–	(33)	(541)
Derivative financial instruments	(2)	(97)	–	(11)	–	–	(110)
Others	(26)	(43)	(8)	(1)	(5)	6	(77)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(571)	(80)	(64)	(12)	(91)	(38)	(856)

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and liabilities (before set-off) for the year ended March 31, 2018 was as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	Changes through profit and loss	Addition through business combination	Changes through OCI	Reclassified under held for sale, net	Translation difference	Carrying value as at March 31, 2018
Deferred income tax assets							
Property, plant and equipment	138	78	–	–	(1)	–	215
Computer software	40	(41)	–	–	–	1	–
Accrued compensation to employees	57	(42)	–	–	(2)	(1)	12
Trade receivables	136	4	–	–	–	1	141
Compensated absences	374	(10)	–	–	(2)	4	366
Post-sales client support	97	2	–	–	–	(1)	98
Derivative financial instruments	–	13	–	–	–	–	13
Intangibles	22	(14)	–	–	–	1	9
Credits related to branch profits	–	334	–	–	–	7	341
Others	229	(70)	–	(14)	(33)	5	117

Particulars	Carrying value as at April 1, 2017	Changes through profit and loss	Addition through business combination	Changes through OCI	Reclassified under held for sale, net	Translation difference	Carrying value as at March 31, 2018
Total deferred income tax assets	1,093	254	–	(14)	(38)	17	1,312
Deferred income tax liabilities							
Intangible asset	(206)	85	(2)	–	86	(1)	(38)
Branch profit tax	(327)	(172)	–	–	–	(6)	(505)
Derivative financial instruments	(86)	72	–	13	–	(1)	(2)
Others	(141)	101	–	13	5	(4)	(26)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(760)	86	(2)	26	91	(12)	(571)

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, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Deferred income tax assets after set-off	1,372	1,282
Deferred income tax liabilities after set-off	(672)	(541)

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.

2.16 Revenue from operations

Accounting policy

The Group derives revenues primarily from business IT services comprising software development and related services, consulting and package implementation and from the licensing of software products and platforms across our core and digital offerings (together called as "software related services").

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group adopted Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as at April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The following is a summary of new and / or revised significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition. Refer to Note 1 *Significant Accounting Policies* in the Company's 2018 Annual Report for the policies in effect for revenue prior to April 1, 2018. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

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 is recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and 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 the 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. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer to as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned revenues).

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, the Group has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation. The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Group has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In cases where the Group is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Group uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period. Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements: license, implementation and Annual Technical Services (ATS). The Group has applied the principles under Ind AS 115 to account for revenues from these performance obligations. When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. In the absence of standalone selling price for implementation, the performance obligation is estimated using the expected cost plus margin approach. Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the implementation service, the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied. ATS revenue is recognized ratably over the period in which the services are rendered.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts / incentives to each of the underlying performance obligation that corresponds to the progress by the customer towards earning the discount / incentive. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases 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 the discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Group recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred contract costs are incremental costs of obtaining a contract which are recognized as assets and amortized over the term of the contract.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch-up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

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

Revenues for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from software services	78,359	66,857
Revenue from products and platforms	4,316	3,665
Total revenue from operations	82,675	70,522

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography, offerings and contract-type for each of our business segments. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

For the year ended March 31, 2019:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Financial Services (1)	Retail (2)	Communication (3)	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences (4)	Others (5)	Total
Revenues by geography									
North America	16,052	8,792	5,579	5,867	4,336	5,914	3,066	432	50,038
Europe	4,890	3,836	1,897	3,550	3,497	106	2,011	155	19,942
India	1,209	23	56	3	86	137	12	522	2,048
Rest of the world	4,326	905	2,894	970	233	20	114	1,185	10,647
Total	26,477	13,556	10,426	10,390	8,152	6,177	5,203	2,294	82,675
Revenue by offerings									
Services									
Digital	7,543	4,410	3,421	2,993	2,291	1,998	1,085	308	24,049

Particulars	Financial Services (1)	Retail(2)	Communication (3)	Energy , Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences(4)	Others (5)	Total
Core	16,064	8,795	6,822	7,190	5,644	4,087	3,780	1,928	54,310
Subtotal	23,607	13,205	10,243	10,183	7,935	6,085	4,865	2,236	78,359
Products and platforms									
Digital	734	305	177	68	136	86	204	38	1,748
Core	2,136	46	6	139	81	6	134	20	2,568
Subtotal	2,870	351	183	207	217	92	338	58	4,316
Total	26,477	13,556	10,426	10,390	8,152	6,177	5,203	2,294	82,675
Digital	8,277	4,715	3,598	3,061	2,427	2,084	1,289	346	25,797
Core	18,200	8,841	6,828	7,329	5,725	4,093	3,914	1,948	56,878
Revenues by contract type									
Fixed-price	11,600	8,571	6,330	6,033	4,178	3,148	2,430	1,136	43,426
Time-and-material	14,877	4,985	4,096	4,357	3,974	3,029	2,773	1,158	39,249
Total	26,477	13,556	10,426	10,390	8,152	6,177	5,203	2,294	82,675

(1) Financial Services include enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance.

(2) Retail includes enterprises in Retail, Consumer packaged goods and Logistics.

(3) Communication includes enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media.

(4) Life Sciences includes enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare.

(5) Others include operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services and other public service enterprises.

Digital services

Digital services comprise service and solution offerings of the Group that enable our clients to transform their businesses. These include offerings that enhance customer experience, leverage AI-based analytics and big data, engineer digital products and IoT, modernize legacy technology systems, migrate to cloud applications and implement advanced cybersecurity systems.

Core services

Core services comprise traditional offerings of the Group that have scaled and industrialized over a number of years. These primarily include application management services, proprietary application development services, independent validation solutions, product engineering and management, infrastructure management services, traditional enterprise application implementation, support and integration services.

Products and platforms

The Group also derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms including Finacle® – core banking solution, Edge suite of products, Infosys NIA® – Artificial Intelligence (AI) platform which applies next-generation AI and machine learning and Infosys McCamish- insurance platform.

Trade receivables and contract balances

The Group classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue.

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for time and material contracts are recognized as related service are performed. Revenue for fixed-price maintenance contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the contract. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset for these cases as right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

Revenue recognition for fixed-price development contracts is based on percentage-of-completion method. Invoicing to the clients is based on milestones as defined in the contract. This would result in the timing of revenue recognition being different from the timing of billing the customers. Unbilled revenue for fixed-price development contracts is classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on the completion of contractual milestones.

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

Trade receivable and unbilled revenues are presented as net of impairment in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company recognized revenue of ₹2,237 crore arising from opening unearned revenue as of April 1, 2018.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, ₹2,685 crore of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed-price development contracts as of April 1, 2018 has been reclassified to trade receivables upon billing to customers on completion of milestones.

Performance obligations and remaining performance obligations

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

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as at March 31, 2019, other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above, is ₹51,274 crore. Out of this, the Group expects to recognize revenue of around 50% within the next one year and the remaining thereafter. This includes contracts that can be terminated for convenience without a substantive penalty since, based on the current assessment, the occurrence of the same is expected to be remote.

The impact on account of applying the erstwhile Ind AS 18 Revenue standard instead of Ind AS 115, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on the financial results of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2019 and as at March 31, 2019 is insignificant. On account of adoption of Ind AS 115, unbilled revenues of ₹3,281 crore as at March 31, 2019 have been considered as a non-financial asset.

2.17 Other income, net

Accounting policy

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

Accounting policy

Functional currency

The functional currency of Infosys, Infosys BPM, controlled trusts, EdgeVerve and Skava is the Indian rupee. The functional currencies for other subsidiaries are their 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.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Group has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*, which clarifies the date of 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. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

Government grant

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, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax-free bonds and government bonds	143	143
Deposits with bank and others	1,261	1,531
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures and certificates of deposit and commercial paper	646	682
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Dividend income on liquid mutual funds	2	4

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Gain / (loss) on liquid mutual funds	196	253
Exchange gains / (losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	185	1
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of assets and liabilities	133	233
Miscellaneous income, net	316	464
Total other income	2,882	3,311

2.18 Expenses

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries including bonus	43,894	37,764
Contribution to provident and other funds	946	828
Share-based payments to employees *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	202	84
Staff welfare	273	217
	45,315	38,893
Cost of software packages and others		
For own use	930	887
Third-party items bought for service delivery to clients	1,623	983
	2,553	1,870
Other expenses		
Repairs and maintenance	1,269	1,089
Power and fuel	221	207
Brand and marketing	489	305
Operating lease payments *(Refer to Note 2.19)*	585	528
Rates and taxes	184	166
Consumables	47	30
Insurance	67	59
Provision for post-sales client support and others	1	142
Commission to non-whole-time directors	8	9
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	248	71
Contributions towards corporate social responsibility	266	156
Others	270	162
	3,655	2,924

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 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Lease rentals recognized during the period	585	528

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

in ₹ crore

	As at March 31,	
Future minimum lease payable	2019	2018
Not later than 1 year	620	456
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,794	1,388
Later than 5 years	885	874

The operating lease arrangements are renewable on a periodic basis and for most of the leases extend up to a maximum of 10 years from their respective dates of inception and relate 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 lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the 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 BPM 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 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.

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 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.

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.

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 plans and the amounts recognized in the Group's financial statements as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Change in benefit obligations		
Benefit obligations at the beginning	1,201	1,117
Service cost	157	150
Interest expense	85	73
Remeasurements – Actuarial (gains) / losses	32	(59)
Transfer in	–	28
Benefits paid	(128)	(107)
Translation difference	2	–
Reclassified under 'Held for Sale' *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	–	(1)
Reclassified from 'Held for Sale' *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*	2	–
Benefit obligations at the end	1,351	1,201
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	1,216	1,195
Interest income	90	80
Remeasurements – Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	4	13
Contributions	174	35
Benefits paid	(123)	(107)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	1,361	1,216
Funded status	10	15
Prepaid gratuity benefit	42	43
Accrued gratuity	(32)	(28)

The amounts for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expense are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Service cost	157	150
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / asset	(5)	(7)
Net gratuity cost	152	143

The amounts for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	32	(59)
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(4)	(13)
	28	(72)

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	(4)	–
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	30	(41)
(Gain) / loss from experience adjustment	6	(18)
	32	(59)

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Discount rate (%)	7.1	7.5
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, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Discount rate(%)	7.5	6.9
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels(%)	8.0	8.0
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (years)	5.9	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, 2019
Discount rate	67
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	59

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 BPM Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust and EdgeVerve Systems Limited Employees Gratuity Fund Trust, respectively. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, the plan assets have been primarily invested in insurer-managed funds.

The actual return on assets for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 were ₹95 crore and ₹93 crore, respectively.

The Group expects to contribute ₹162 crore to the gratuity trusts during the remainder of fiscal 2020.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

in ₹ crore

Within 1 year	198
1-2 year	207
2-3 year	216
3-4 year	223
4-5 year	235
5-10 years	1,163

2.20.2 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, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Benefit obligation at the period end	5,989	5,160
Net liability 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,	
	2019	2018
Government of India (GOI) bond yield (%)	7.1	7.50
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio (year)	5.47	5.9
Expected guaranteed interest rate (%)		
First year	8.65	8.55
Thereafter	8.60	8.55

The Group contributed ₹543 crore and ₹484 crore to the provident fund during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively. The same has been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss under the head employee benefit expense.

2.20.3 Superannuation

The Group contributed ₹215 crore and ₹173 crore to the superannuation plan during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, respectively. The same has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss account 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,	
	2019	2018
Salaries and bonus[(1)(2)]	44,405	38,093
Defined contribution plans	307	260
Defined benefit plans	603	540
	45,315	38,893

(1) Includes an employee stock compensation cost of ₹202 crore for the year ended March 31, 2019. Similarly, includes employee stock compensation expense of ₹84 crore for the year ended March 31, 2018.

(2) Included in the above is a reversal of stock compensation cost of ₹35 crore recorded during the three months ended December 31, 2017 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 at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

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

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Basic earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares outstanding[(1)]	434,71,30,157	451,06,64,644
Effect of dilutive common equivalent shares – share options outstanding	62,90,615	44,83,096
Diluted earnings per equity share – weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	435,34,20,772	451,51,47,740

Information in the table above is adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue (Refer to Note 2.11)

(1) Excludes treasury shares

For the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, nil and 3,10,372 (adjusted for the September 2018 bonus issue) options to purchase equity shares had an anti-dilutive effect respectively.

2.22 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2019	2018
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts[(2)]	3,081	4,802
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹5,925 crore (₹6,551 crore)]		
Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)	1,724	1,452
Other commitments[(1)]	86	81

(1) Uncalled capital pertaining to investments

(2) As at March 31, 2019, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹2,851 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.

The amount paid to statutory authorities against the above tax claims amounted to ₹5,924 crore.

Subsequent to March 31, 2018, the Supreme Court of India ruled favorably in respect of certain income tax claims which have been given effect in the above disclosure of claims as at March 31, 2019.

The Group is subject to legal proceedings and claims, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Group'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

List of related parties

in %

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at March 31,	
		2019	2018
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) Co Ltd (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
Infosys Austria GmbH(1) *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants GmbH)*	Austria	100	100
Skava Systems Private Limited (Skava Systems)	India	100	100
Kallidus Inc. (Kallidus)	US	100	100
Infosys Chile SpA(2)	Chile	100	–
Infosys Arabia Limited(3)	Saudi Arabia	70	70
Infosys Consulting Ltda.(3)	Brazil	99.99	99.99
Infosys CIS LLC(1)(22)	Russia	–	–
Infosys Luxembourg S.à.r.l(1)(17)	Luxembourg	100	–
Infosys Americas Inc. (Infosys Americas)	US	100	100
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia)(4)	Australia	100	100
Infosys Public Services, Inc. (Infosys Public Services)	US	100	100
Infosys Canada Public Services Inc(23)	Canada	–	–
Infosys Canada Public Services Ltd(24)	Canada	–	–
Infosys BPM Limited *(formerly Infosys BPO Limited)*	India	99.98	99.98
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o(5)	Czech Republic	99.98	99.98
Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o(5)	Poland	99.98	99.98
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC(5)	US	99.98	99.98
Portland Group Pty. Limited(5)	Australia	99.98	99.98
Infosys BPO Americas LLC(5)	US	99.98	99.98
Infosys Consulting Holding AG (Infosys Lodestone)	Switzerland	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Inc.(6)(15)	US	–	100
Infosys Management Consulting Pty. Limited(6)	Australia	100	100
Infosys Consulting AG(6)	Switzerland	100	100
Infosys Consulting GmbH(6)	Germany	100	100
Infosys Consulting SAS(6)	France	100	100
Infosys Consulting s.r.o.(6)	Czech Republic	100	100
Infosys Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. *(formerly Lodestone Management Consultants Co., Ltd)*(6)	China	100	100
Infy Consulting Company Limited(6)	UK	100	100
Infy Consulting B.V.(6)	The Netherlands	100	100
Infosys Consulting Sp. Z o.o(6)	Poland	100	100
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda(6)	Portugal	100	100
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L.(1)	Romania	100	100
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.(6)	Argentina	100	100
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV(7)	Belgium	99.90	99.90
Panaya Inc. (Panaya)	US	100	100
Panaya Ltd.(8)	Israel	100	100
Panaya GmbH(8)	Germany	100	100
Panaya Japan Co. Ltd.(4)(8)	Japan	100	100
Noah Consulting LLC (Noah)(9)	US	–	–
Noah Information Management Consulting Inc. (Noah Canada)(10)	Canada	–	–
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited (Brilliant Basics)(11)	UK	100	100
Brilliant Basics Limited(12)	UK	100	100
Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC(12)	Dubai	100	100
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. (Infosys Singapore)(1)	Singapore	100	100
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC(13)	Dubai	100	100
Fluido Oy(13)(18)	Finland	100	–
Fluido Sweden AB (Extero)(19)	Sweden	100	–
Fluido Norway A/S(19)	Norway	100	–

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holdings as at March 31,	
		2019	2018
Fluido Denmark A/S[19]	Denmark	100	–
Fluido Slovakia s.r.o[19]	Slovakia	100	–
Fluido Newco AB[19]	Sweden	100	–
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd. *(formerly Trusted Source Pte. Ltd)*[20]	Singapore	60	–
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd[13][21]	South Africa	–	–
WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody)[14]	US	100	–
WDW Communications, Inc[16]	US	100	–
WongDoody, Inc[16]	US	100	–

(1) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited
(2) Incorporated effective November 20, 2017
(3) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Limited
(4) Under liquidation
(5) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM
(6) Wholly-owned subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG
(7) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries of Infosys Consulting Holding AG
(8) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Panaya Inc.
(9) Liquidated effective November 9, 2017
(10) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Noah; liquidated effective December 20, 2017
(11) On September 8, 2017, Infosys acquired 100% voting interests in Brilliant Basics Holding Limited.
(12) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Brilliant Basics Holding Limited
(13) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.
(14) On May 22, 2018, Infosys acquired 100% voting interests in WongDoody.
(15) Liquidated effective May 4, 2018
(16) Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody
(17) Incorporated effective August 6, 2018
(18) On October 11, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. acquired 100% voting interests in Fluido Oy and its subsidiaries.
(19) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Fluido Oy
(20) On November 16, 2018, Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd. acquired 60% voting interest in Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd.
(21) Incorporated effective December 19, 2018
(22) Incorporated effective November 29, 2018
(23) Incorporated effective November 27, 2018, wholly-owned subsidiary Infosys Public Services Inc.
(24) Liquidated effective May 9, 2017, wholly-owned subsidiary Infosys Public Services Inc.

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

Associate

During the year ended March 31, 2018, 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 BPM Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust (formerly Infosys BPO Limited Employees Superannuation Fund Trust)	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPM
Infosys BPM Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (formerly 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 managerial personnel (KMP)

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 (vide 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 & MD effective January 2, 2018 and continues 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 non-executive and non-independent chairman effective August 24, 2017)
- Michael Gibbs (appointed as an independent director effective July 13, 2018)
- Ravi Venkatesan (resigned from his position as co-chairman effective August 24, 2017 and resigned as member of the Board effective May 11, 2018)
- Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw
- Roopa Kudva
- Dr. Punita Kumar-Sinha
- D.N. Prahlad
- D. Sundaram (appointed effective July 14, 2017)
- Prof. Jeffrey Lehman, (resigned effective August 24, 2017)
- R. Seshasayee (resigned effective August 24, 2017)
- Prof. John Etchemendy (resigned effective August 24, 2017)

Executive Officers

Nilanjan Roy *(appointed as Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019)*	Ravi Kumar S. *President and Deputy Chief Operating Officer*
Jayesh Sanghrajka *(appointed as Interim Chief Financial Officer effective November 17, 2018. He resumed his responsibilities as Deputy Chief Financial Officer effective March 1, 2019)*	Sandeep Dadlani *President (resigned effective July 14, 2017)*
M.D. Ranganath *(resigned as Chief Financial Officer effective November 16, 2018)*	Krishnamurthy Shankar *Group Head – Human Resources and Infosys Leadership Institute*
Mohit Joshi *President*	Gopi Krishnan Radhakrishnan *Acting General Counsel (resigned effective June 24, 2017)*
Rajesh K. Murthy *President (appointed effective October 13, 2016 and resigned effective January 31, 2018)*	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 KMP

The related party transactions with above KMP which comprise directors and executive officers are as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers (1)(2)(3)(4)(5)	96	48
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	8	10
Total	104	58

(1) Total employee stock compensation expense for the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018, an employee stock compensation charge of ₹33 crore and a reversal of ₹13 crore, respectively, was recorded towards KMP (refer to Note 2.11).

(2) Includes reversal of stock compensation cost of ₹35 crore recorded during the three months ended September 30, 2017 towards forfeiture of stock incentive granted to Dr. Vishal Sikka upon his resignation (refer to Note 2.11).

(3) On December 20, 2018, the Board appointed Nilanjan Roy as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from March 1, 2019.

(4) 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.

(5) On June 16, 2017, the Board appointed Inderpreet Sawhney as the Group General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer of the Company with effect from July 3, 2017. The Board, at its meeting held on July 14, 2017, designated her as an Executive Officer with effect from the date of the meeting.

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

in ₹ crore

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.	91.63	62,711	94.6	14,702	109.7	79	94.6	14,781
Indian subsidiaries								
Infosys BPM	5.89	4,034	3.83	596	(4.17)	(3)	3.80	593
EdgeVerve	(1.44)	(988)	2.60	405	4.17	3	2.61	408
Skava Systems	0.07	47	0.06	9	0.00	–	0.06	9
Foreign subsidiaries								
Brilliant Basics (MENA)	0.00	1	0.01	2	0.00	–	0.01	2
Brilliant Basics Holdings	0.02	12	(0.01)	(1)	0.00	–	(0.01)	(1)
Brilliant Basics Limited	(0.00)	(2)	0.02	3	0.00	–	0.02	3
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC	(0.03)	(21)	0.03	5	1.39	1	0.04	6
Infosys BPO (Poland) Sp Z.o.o	0.84	575	0.18	28	0.00	–	0.18	28
Fluido Denmark A/S	(0.00)	(3)	(0.01)	(1)	0.00	–	(0.01)	(1)
Fluido Newco AB	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Fluido Norway A/S	(0.01)	(7)	(0.06)	(10)	0.00	–	(0.06)	(10)
Fluido Oy	0.06	38	0.06	9	0.00	–	0.06	9
Fluido Slovakia s.r.o	0.00	2	(0.01)	(1)	0.00	–	(0.01)	(1)
Fluido Sweden AB	0.00	2	(0.01)	(2)	0.00	–	(0.01)	(2)
Infosys America	0.00	1	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Infosys Arabia Limited	0.00	3	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Infosys Australia	0.01	6	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Infosys BPO Americas	0.01	10	(0.01)	(2)	0.00	–	(0.01)	(2)
Infosys (Czech republic) Limited s.r.o	0.10	68	0.03	4	(11.11)	(8)	(0.03)	(4)
Infosys Brasil	0.23	155	(0.53)	(82)	0.00	–	(0.52)	(82)
Infosys China	0.22	149	(0.01)	(1)	0.00	–	(0.01)	(1)
Infosys Chile	0.01	5	(0.01)	(1)	0.00	–	(0.01)	(1)
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.	0.01	4	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Infosys Mexico	0.28	193	0.19	30	0.00	–	0.19	30
Infosys Nova	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Infosys Shanghai	1.05	716	(0.57)	(89)	0.00	–	(0.57)	(89)
Infosys Sweden	0.03	23	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Infosys Public Services	0.67	456	(0.24)	(37)	0.00	–	(0.24)	(37)
Kallidus	(0.04)	(27)	(0.53)	(82)	0.00	–	(0.52)	(82)
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	(0.00)	(1)	(0.01)	(2)	0.00	–	(0.01)	(2)
Infosys Management Consulting Pty. Limited	0.02	17	0.04	6	0.00	–	0.04	6
Lodestone Management GmbH	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–

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 Consulting (Belgium) SA	(0.03)	(21)	0.02	3	0.00	–	0.02	3
Infosys Consulting Ltda	(0.18)	(125)	(0.39)	(61)	0.00	–	(0.39)	(61)
Lodestone Management Consultants China Co., Ltd.	(0.25)	(170)	(0.22)	(34)	0.00	–	(0.22)	(34)
Infosys Consulting s.r.o.	0.00	1	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Infosys Consulting SAS	0.01	7	0.01	1	0.00	–	0.01	1
Infosys Consulting GmbH	(0.00)	(1)	0.03	5	0.00	–	0.03	5
Infosys Lodestone	0.34	234	0.01	1	0.00	–	0.01	1
Infy Consulting B.V.	0.02	15	0.04	6	0.00	–	0.04	6
Infosys Consulting Sp. z o.o.	0.02	14	0.05	8	0.00	–	0.05	8
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal LDA	0.01	4	0.01	1	0.00	–	0.01	1
S.C. Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	0.03	22	0.02	3	0.00	–	0.02	3
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd.	(0.01)	(6)	(0.03)	(4)	0.00	–	(0.03)	(4)
Infosys Consulting AG	0.20	137	0.37	58	0.00	–	0.37	58
Infy Consulting Company Ltd.	0.05	33	0.16	25	0.00	–	0.16	25
Lodestone management Consultants Inc	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	0.39	264	0.55	86	0.00	–	0.55	86
Noah	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Noah Canada	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Panaya GmbH	(0.00)	(1)	0.01	1	0.00	–	0.01	1
Panaya Inc	0.18	122	0.02	3	0.00	–	0.02	3
Panaya Japan Co Ltd	(0.00)	(1)	0.00	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Panaya Limited	(0.80)	(546)	(0.54)	(84)	0.00	–	(0.54)	(84)
Portland Group Pty Ltd	0.17	114	0.05	8	0.00	–	0.05	8
Infosys Compaz Pte Ltd *(formerly Trusted Source Pte. Ltd)*	0.15	106	0.10	16	0.00	–	0.10	16
WDW Communications, Inc.	(0.22)	(153)	(0.11)	(17)	0.00	–	(0.11)	(17)
WongDoody Holding Company	(0.00)	(1)	(0.01)	(2)	0.00	–	(0.01)	(2)

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
WongDoody, Inc.	0.31	210	0.24	37	0.00	–	0.24	37
Subtotal	100.00	68,437	100.00	15,548	100.00	72	100.00	15,620
Adjustment arising out of consolidation		(3,588)		(179)		62		(117)
Controlled trusts		157		41		–		41
		65,006		15,410		134		15,544
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries		(58)		(6)		–		(6)
Total		64,948		15,404		134		15,538

Any discrepancies in the above table between total and sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding off.

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.

During the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Group internally reorganized some of its business segments to deepen customer relationships, improve focus of sales investments and increase management oversight. Consequent to the internal reorganization, there were changes in the reportable business segments based on 'Management approach' as defined under Ind AS 108, *Operating Segments*. Therefore, enterprises in Insurance which was earlier considered under the Life Sciences, Healthcare and Insurance business segment are now considered under the Financial Services business segment and enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media which was earlier under Energy & Utilities, Communication and Services is now shown as a separate business segment. Segmental operating income has changed in line with these as well as changes in the allocation method. The CODM evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along business 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 accounting policies.

Business segments of the Group are primarily enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance, enterprises in Manufacturing, enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics, enterprises in the Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services, enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media, enterprises in Hi-Tech, enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare and all other segments. The Financial Services reportable segments has been aggregated to include the Financial Services operating segment and Finacle operating segment because of the similarity of the economic characteristics. All other segments represent the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services and other Public Services enterprises. Consequent to the above change in the composition of reportable business segments, the prior year comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2018 have been restated.

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 Infosys Public Services and revenue generated from customers located in India, Japan and China and other public service enterprises. Allocated expenses of segments include expenses incurred for rendering services from the Group's offshore software development centres and onsite expenses, which are categorized in relation to the associated efforts 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.

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

Business segments

Years ended March 31, 2019 and *March 31, 2018* :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Financial Services	Retail	Communication	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Manufacturing	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences	All other segments	Total
Revenue from operations	26,477	13,556	10,426	10,390	8,152	6,177	5,203	2,294	82,675
	23,172	*11,345*	*8,883*	*8,297*	*6,671*	*5,131*	*4,698*	*2,325*	*70,522*
Identifiable operating expenses	14,164	6,823	5,720	5,661	4,513	3,546	2,756	1,415	44,598
	12,107	*5,668*	*4,527*	*4,204*	*3,881*	*2,774*	*2,447*	*1,342*	*36,950*
Allocated expenses	5,435	2,699	2,189	2,187	1,786	1,083	1,028	763	17,170
	4,695	*2,374*	*1,737*	*1,682*	*1,516*	*911*	*860*	*784*	*14,559*
Segmental operating income	6,878	4,034	2,517	2,542	1,853	1,548	1,419	116	20,907
	6,370	*3,303*	*2,619*	*2,411*	*1,274*	*1,446*	*1,391*	*199*	*19,013*
Unallocable expenses									2,027
									1,865
Other income, net									2,882
									3,311
Reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*									(270)
									(118)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale' *(Refer to Note 2.1.2)*									(451)
									–
Share in net profit / (loss) of associate, including impairment									–
									(71)
Profit before tax									21,041
									20,270
Tax expense									5,631
									4,241
Profit for the period									15,410
									16,029
Depreciation and amortization expense									2,011
									1,863
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									740
									191

Revenue by geography

Years ended March 31, 2019 and *March 31, 2018* :

in ₹ crore

	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenue from operations	50,038	19,942	2,048	10,647	82,675
	42,575	*16,738*	*2,231*	*8,978*	*70,522*

Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues in the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

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

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Note no.	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from operations	2.16	82,675	70,522
Cost of sales		53,867	45,130
Gross profit		28,808	25,392
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses		4,473	3,560
General and administration expenses		5,455	4,684
Total operating expenses		9,928	8,244
Operating profit		18,880	17,148
Reduction in the fair value of the disposal group held for sale	2.1.2	(270)	(118)
Adjustment in respect of excess of carrying amount over recoverable amount on reclassification from 'Held for Sale'	2.1.2	(451)	–
Other income, net	2.17 & 2.1.2	2,882	3,311
Profit before non-controlling interest / share in net profit / (loss) of associate		21,041	20,341
Share in net profit / (loss) of associate, including impairment	2.23	–	(71)
Profit before tax		21,041	20,270
Tax expense			
Current tax		5,727	4,581
Deferred tax		(96)	(340)
Profit for the period		15,410	16,029
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	(22)	55
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.4 & 2.15	70	7
		48	62
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	21	(39)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net		63	321
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.4 & 2.15	2	(1)
		86	281
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		134	343
Total comprehensive income for the period		15,544	16,372
Profit attributable to			
Owners of the Company		15,404	16,029
Non-controlling interests		6	–
		15,410	16,029
Total comprehensive income attributable to			
Owners of the Company		15,538	16,372
Non-controlling interests		6	–
		15,544	16,372

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 12, 2019

D. Sundaram
Director

Nilanjan Roy
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Business Responsibility Report 2018-19

The Infosys Business Responsibility Report 2018-19 follows the National Voluntary Guidelines on Social, Environmental and Economic Responsibilities of Business, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India. We also publish a comprehensive Sustainability Report annually, independently assured by DNV GL.

The Sustainability Report will be available at https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/resources/Pages/index.aspx.

Our Business Responsibility Report includes our responses to questions on our practices and performance on key principles defined by Regulation 34(2)(f) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, covering topics across environment, governance, and stakeholder relationships. In keeping with the guiding principles of integrated reporting, we have provided cross-references to the reported data within the main sections of this Annual Report for all aspects that are material to us and to our stakeholders.

Business Responsibility Report

(As per Regulation 34(2)(f) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

Section A : General information about the Company

1.	Corporate Identity Number (CIN) of the Company	L 8 5 1 1 0 K A 1 9 8 1 P L C 0 1 3 1 1 5
2.	Name of the Company	Infosys Limited
3.	Registered address	Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560 100, India
4.	Website	www.infosys.com
5.	Email ID	sustainability@infosys.com
6.	Financial year reported	April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019
7.	Sector(s) that the Company is engaged in (industrial activity code-wise)	Name and description of main products / services : Computer programming, consultancy and related activities NIC code of the product / service : 620
8.	List three key products / services that the Company manufactures / provides (as in Balance Sheet)	Software services, consulting, and products
9.	Total number of locations where business activity is undertaken by the Company	
	i. Number of international locations (Provide details of major five)	https://www.infosys.com/about/Pages/locations.aspx
	ii. Number of national locations	https://www.infosys.com/about/Pages/locations.aspx
10.	Markets served by the Company – Local / State / National / International	Refer to *Segment reporting*, page 197 and page 265

Section B : Financial details of the Company[1]

1.	Paid-up capital (₹)	₹ 2,178 crore
2.	Total turnover (₹)	₹ 73,107 crore
3.	Total profit after taxes (₹)	₹ 14,702 crore
4.	Total spending on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as percentage of profit after tax (%)	2% of average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years. Refer to *Annexure 7* to the *Board's report* in the Annual Report, page 74
5.	List of activities in which expenditure in 4 above has been incurred	Refer to *Annexure 7* to the *Board's report* in the Annual Report, page 74

[1] As per the standalone Ind AS financials

Section C: Other details

1.	Does the Company have any subsidiary company / companies?	:	Yes. Refer to *Annexure 1* to the *Board's report* in the Annual Report, page 50
2.	Do the subsidiary company / companies participate in the BR initiatives of the parent Company? If yes, then indicate the number of such subsidiary company(s).	:	Yes.
3.	Do any other entity / entities (e.g. suppliers, distributors, etc.) that the Company does business with participate in the BR initiatives of the Company? If yes, then indicate the percentage of such entity / entities (Less than 30%, 30%, 60%, More than 60%).	:	Yes. Less than 30%.

Section D: BR information

1. Details of Director / Directors responsible for BR

a. Details of the Director responsible for implementation of the BR policy / policies

1.	DIN Number	:	0 6 7 8 2 4 5 0
2.	Name	:	U.B. Pravin Rao
3.	Designation	:	Chief Operating Officer and Whole-time Director

b. Details of the BR Head

1.	DIN Number (if applicable)	:	Not applicable
2.	Name	:	Aruna C. Newton
3.	Designation	:	Associate Vice President
4.	Telephone number	:	91 80 4961 4243
5.	E-mail ID	:	arunacnewton@infosys.com

2. Principle-wise (as per National Voluntary Guidelines) Business Responsibility (BR) policy / policies (reply with Yes / No)

S.No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1.	Do you have a policy / policies for...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Has the policy been formulated in consultation with the relevant stakeholders?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Does the policy conform to any national / international standards?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Has the policy been approved by the Board? If yes, has it been signed by the MD / owner / CEO / appropriate Board Director?[(1)]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Does the Company have a specified committee of the Board / Director / Official to oversee the implementation of the policy?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	Indicate the link for the policy to be viewed online.	Refer to the Whistleblower Policy, Code of Conduct and Ethics (available on www.infosys.com) and Anti-Bribery Policy (available on our intranet)	Available on our intranet	Available on our intranet	Refer to the CSR Policy (available on www.infosys.com) and Sustainability Policy (available on our intranet).	Available on our intranet	Available on our intranet	Available on our intranet	Refer to the CSR Policy (available on www.infosys.com) and Sustainability Policy (available on our intranet).	Available on our intranet
7.	Has the policy been formally communicated to all relevant internal and external stakeholders?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Does the Company have an in-house structure to implement the policy / policies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Does the Company have a grievance redressal mechanism related to the policy / policies to address stakeholders' grievances related to the policy / policies?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.	Has the Company carried out independent audit / evaluation of the working of this policy by an internal or external agency?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Principle-wise index:

P1 – Whistleblower Policy, Anti-Bribery Policy and Code of Conduct and Ethics
P2 – Responsible Supply Chain Policy, Supplier Code of Conduct, Information Security Policy
P3 – HR Policies, Human Rights Statement
P4 – CSR Policy, Sustainability Policy
P5 – Human Rights Statement
P6 – HSE Policy
P7 – Sustainability Policy
P8 – CSR Policy, Sustainability Policy
P9 – Information Security Policy, Brand Guidelines, Data Privacy Policy

(1) Designated department heads, who report to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) / Chief Operating Officer (COO) monitor and oversee policy implementation. The CEO / COO monitors policy implementation and progress on initiatives and actions through periodic reviews.

2a. If answer to Sl. No. 1 against any principle is 'No', please explain why (tick up to two options) – Not applicable

S.No.	Questions	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9
1.	The Company has not understood the principles.	Not applicable								
2.	The Company is not at a stage where it finds itself in a position to formulate and implement the policies on specified principles.									
3.	The Company does not have financial or manpower resources available for the task.									
4.	It is planned to be done within the next six months.									
5.	It is planned to be done within the next one year.									
6.	Any other reason (please specify).									

3. Governance related to BR

Indicate the frequency with which the Board of Directors, committee of the Board or CEO assesses the BR performance of the Company – Within 3 months, 3-6 months, annually, more than 1 year.	:	The Board of Directors, committees of the Board, and the CEO assesses the BR performance of the Company every three months. For more information, read the *Corporate governance report*, which is part of this Annual Report.
Does the Company publish a BR or a Sustainability Report? What is the hyperlink for viewing this report? How frequently is it published?	:	Yes, annual. https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/resources/Pages/index.aspx

Section E : Principle-wise performance

Principle No.	Description	Response
P1 – Business should conduct and govern themselves with ethics, transparency and accountability.		
1.1	Does the policy relating to ethics, bribery and corruption cover only the Company? Yes / No. Does it extend to the Group / Joint Ventures / Suppliers / Contractors / NGOs / Others?	Our corporate governance practices apply across the Infosys Group and extend to our suppliers and partners. Our Code of Conduct and Ethics complies with the legal requirements of applicable laws and regulations, including anti-bribery and anti-corruption policies, ethical handling of conflicts of interest, and fair, accurate and timely disclosure of reports and documents that are filed with the required regulatory bodies in the regions we operate. Additionally, we have the Supplier Code of Conduct which sets out standards of ethical conduct for our third parties. We also have the Anti-Bribery Policy and Anti-Corruption Policy for our employees in the Infosys Group.

Principle No.	Description	Response
1.2	How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year, and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the Management? If so, provide the details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	Infosys' stakeholders include our investors, clients, employees, vendors / partners, government, and local communities. For details on investor complaints and resolution, refer to the 'Investor complaints' in the *Shareholder information* section of this Annual Report. For details on employee grievances and resolution, refer to the table in section 3.7. More details will be available in our *Sustainability Report* at https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/resources/Pages/index.aspx.
P2 – Businesses should provide goods and services that are safe and contribute to sustainability throughout their life cycle.		
2.1	List up to three of your products or services whose design has incorporated social or environmental concerns, risks and / or opportunities.	Infosys is a provider of consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services. Our sustainability strategy strives to make : • Our business sustainable • Our clients' businesses sustainable • Our ecosystem sustainable Infosys continues to work on large-scale digital transformation projects that significantly impact the socio-economic progress of the country. Here is a brief account of three noteworthy projects in this regard. Small loan transformation in a leading non-banking financial company (NBFC) : Infosys is enabling a leading Indian NBFC to digitally transform its lending management system for various lines of business (LoBs) – such as home loans, two-wheeler loans, microfinance, and farm loans – to improve customer experience, operation and efficiency, and also accelerate the time-to-market of their financial products. The NBFC extends small loans to low-income individuals with the objective of making them self-reliant. The microloans product is one of the highest revenue-generating businesses for the NBFC and it enables rural women to obtain loans for their small-scale trade. The digital lending landscape of the client was transformed by leveraging the fintech ecosystem that significantly reduces the time to sanction and disburse loans. Infosys' work with the NBFC is a step in aiding India's progress towards financial inclusion. Educating every girl child with Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA) : SSA is a Government of India-backed savings scheme which was launched in January 2015. It is a girl child prosperity account targeted at the parents of girl children. This scheme encourages and helps parents in building a fund which can be used in future for a girl child's education and marriage expenses. As on March 31, 2019, approximately 1.3 crore SSA accounts have been opened by the Department of Posts, thanks to the technology solution developed by Infosys. Process optimization and transparency via MCA Project : The MCA is responsible for administering the Companies Act to regulate the corporate sector of India. The MCA21 system provides online services for company registration and other regulatory filings. Infosys has partnered with the ministry to enable the processes that are critical to dispense with red tape, simplify paperwork, reduce individual discretion, promote uniformity, increase transparency, and in general, ease the process of launching and doing business in India. Notably, India's ranking on the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index has subsequently improved. Infosys and the MCA have been continuously improving the systems and processes to provide greater ease to the stakeholders. The redesign of the procedures and workflows relating to a company's incorporation has ensured that the time taken to incorporate a company has reduced from seven days on an average to less than a day.

Principle No.	Description	Response
2.2	For each such product, provide the following details in respect of resource use (energy, water, raw material, etc.) per unit of product (optional) :	Our business being IT services and consulting, our solutions that have been detailed under 2.1 fuel the digital transformation of our nation. Being a responsible corporation, we track the consumption of resources critically, and our goals and performance related to these parameters will be provided in our *Sustainability Report* at https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/resources/Pages/index.aspx.
2.3	Does the Company have procedures in place for sustainable sourcing (including transportation)? If yes, what percentage of your inputs was sourced sustainably? Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	We have a Responsible Supply Chain Policy and a Supplier Code of Conduct. Our suppliers are categorized into three broad categories – People, Services and Products. Our contracts have appropriate clauses and checks to prevent the employment of child labor or forced labor in any form. We also provide forums where suppliers can voice their concerns and issues. We continue to engage with all supplier segments working within our boundary covering People and Services categories by conducting training, assessments and audits on Health and Safety, Compliance and Anti-corruption, Human Rights and Anti-harassment. We engage with local suppliers for our People and Services categories.
2.4	Has the Company taken any steps to procure goods and services from local and small producers, including communities surrounding their place of work? If yes, what steps have been taken to improve their capacity and capability of local and small vendors?	Our Responsible Supply Chain Policy guides our actions in the supply chain and interactions with our supply chain partners. We have a comprehensive engagement model, to meaningfully engage with our suppliers on material aspects. Regular capacity building and assessments are conducted for key suppliers. The proportion of spending on domestic suppliers at significant locations was about 79% in fiscal 2019.
2.5	Does the Company have a mechanism to recycle products and waste? If yes, what is the percentage of recycling of products and waste (separately as <5%, 5-10%, >10%)? Also, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	As a company aware of the responsible use of finite natural resources, we have adopted a focused approach to managing the waste generated by our operations. Our waste management strategy is framed around the three Rs – Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. Rigorous waste-segregation at source, followed by appropriate treatment or disposal in adherence to applicable legislations, ensures that we send minimum waste to landfills. Organic waste (food waste and garden waste) are treated at in-house biogas / organic waste converters. For more information, visit our sustainability microsite at https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/.
P3 – Businesses should promote the wellbeing of all employees.		
3.1	Please indicate the total number of employees.	Our global, full-time, permanent employee count stands at 2,28,123 as on March 31, 2019
3.2	Please indicate the total number of employees hired on a temporary / contractual / casual basis.	Most of our employees work as full-time, permanent employees. More details will be available in our *Sustainability Report* at https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/resources/Pages/index.aspx.

Principle No.	Description	Response
3.3	Please indicate the number of permanent women employees.	The number of our global permanent women employees is 83,671 as on March 31, 2019.
3.4	Please indicate the number of permanent employees with disabilities.	Being an equal opportunity employer, we encourage employees to disclose their disabilities and seek reasonable accommodation to allow them to perform to their full potential. The number of employees who have voluntarily disclosed their disability status and the nature of disability stands at 353, as on March 31, 2019.
3.5	Do you have an employee association that is recognized by the Management?	We recognize the right to freedom of association through Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs) in accordance with the guidelines and compliance frameworks put forth by governments in countries where we have our operations. A *de minimis* percentage of our employees are covered by CBA. We have established multiple channels to engage and communicate with our employees across levels. We have frequent interactive sessions with the top leaders across locations through town halls. In addition, we have employee communication channels such as organization-wide mailers, newsletters within units, our corporate intranet (Sparsh), corporate TV channel (InfyTV), corporate radio channel (InfyRadio), our social networking hub (Yammer), the annual employee satisfaction survey – LITMUS (Let's Interact on Themes that Matter to Us), blogs, an exclusive platform for managers (Managers Portal), and our internal branding and marketing portal, MPlus. Each of these communication channels gives a much-needed impetus to fostering a culture of networking in a fast-growing environment.
3.6	What percentage of your permanent employees are members of this recognized employee association?	Details will be available in our *Sustainability Report* at https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/resources/Pages/index.aspx.

Principle No.	Description	Response
3.7	Please indicate the number of complaints relating to child labor, forced labor, involuntary labor and sexual harassment in the last financial year, and those that are pending, as on the end of the financial year.	Our anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies apply to everyone involved in the operations of the Company, including vendors and clients. The forums to deal with issues and concerns raised by our employees are as follows: • Hearing Employees and Resolving (HEAR) • Anti-Sexual Harassment Initiative (ASHI) • Whistleblower Policy (WB)

The details of concerns and grievances raised in fiscal 2019 are as follows:

Employee grievances	Number of grievances
Workplace harassment[1]	105
Workplace concerns[2]	888
Disciplinary issues – major[3]	395
Disciplinary issues – minor[4]	608
Total	1,996
Closure statistics	
Internal arbitration	795
Disciplinary action	1,064
Total	[5] 1,859

Scope: Infosys Group

(1) Workplace harassment – Refers to all major and minor sexual harassment issues heard and resolved at the workplace.

(2) Workplace concerns – Refers to grievances employees raise at the workplace.

(3) Major – These cases involve reputation risk to the Company / employees, fraud or other ethical misconduct. This year, we are reporting the disciplinary action taken on individuals on account of incorrect data provided at the time of joining.

(4) Minor – These cases refer to misdemeanors or mistakes that can be corrected.

(5) We have 137 open cases as on April 30, 2019. Neutral panel investigations are in progress for 100 open cases.

The details of workplace sexual harassment complaints in India, reported as per the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, and the Ministry of Women and Child Development notification dated December 9, 2013 are as follows:

Complaints received	Fiscal 2019
Number of complaints received	69
Disposal by conciliation	5
Disciplinary issues – major	11
Disposal by disciplinary action(s)	49
Reported in March 2019 and the investigation process was underway as on April 30, 2019	4

<table>
<tr><th>Principle No.</th><th>Description</th><th>Response</th></tr>
<tr><td>3.8</td><td>What percentage of your under-mentioned employees were given safety and skill up-gradation training in the last year?
• Permanent employees
• Permanent women employees
• Casual / temporary / contractual employees
• Employees with disabilities</td><td>Skill upgradation : Our training programs cover all our employees irrespective of race, gender, or physical disability. Our Education, Training and Assessment (ETA) group offers industry-benchmarked learning programs to ensure talent enablement.
The total number of training days for the last three years is as follows :
<table>
<tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Fiscal 2019</th><th>Fiscal 2018</th><th>Fiscal 2017</th></tr>
<tr><td>Employee count</td><td>2,28,123</td><td>2,04,107</td><td>2,00,364</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total training days</td><td>28,71,288</td><td>16,87,983</td><td>20,40,962</td></tr>
</table>
Safety : Ozone, our Heath, Safety and Environmental Management System (HSEMS) seeks to provide a safe and healthy workplace to our employees, visitors and contract workers. The initiative also keeps personnel well-informed, trained and committed to our Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Policy and procedures.
The HSE training needs are identified for different personnel based on the nature of their jobs. Accordingly, training – including awareness sessions, mock drills, classroom sessions and periodic demonstrations related to safety, security and well-being is provided. HSEMS training is also a part of our employee-induction programs. E-learning modules have also been rolled out for creating awareness.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">P4 – Businesses should respect the interests of, and be responsive towards all stakeholders, especially those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.1</td><td>Has the Company mapped its internal and external stakeholders?</td><td>Yes. The details are provided on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/about-us/overview/pages/index.aspx.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.2</td><td>Out of the above, has the Company identified the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders?</td><td>Yes. The details are provided under ‘Foundations’ tab on our website, at https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/social.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.3</td><td>Are there any special initiatives undertaken by the Company to engage with the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized stakeholders? If so, provide the details thereof, in about 50 words or so.</td><td>Yes, as a socially responsible organization, we are committed to work for the welfare of the communities around us. Our community engagement interventions include :
• Grant-making
• Organization-led projects
• Employee-driven initiatives
• Community sabbaticals
For more details on our work with communities, refer to Annexure 7 to Board’s report in the Annual Report and our websites, www.infosys.org and https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">P5 – Businesses should respect and promote human rights.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.1</td><td>Does the policy of the Company on human rights cover only the Company or extend to the Group / Joint Ventures / Suppliers / Contractors / NGOs / Others?</td><td>Yes, all companies in the Infosys Group including employees and contractors are covered by the policy.</td></tr>
</table>

Principle No.	Description	Response
5.2	How many stakeholder complaints have been received in the past financial year, and what percentage was satisfactorily resolved by the Management?	Our stakeholder engagement processes are robust and have strong listening mechanisms. Additionally, all stakeholders have access to the Whistleblower Policy of Infosys at https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/Documents/whistleblower-policy.pdf. Refer to the table under 1.2 for more information.
P6 – Business should respect, protect, and make efforts to restore the environment.		
6.1	Does the policy related to Principle 6 cover only the Company, or does it extend to the Group / Joint Ventures / Suppliers / Contractors / NGOs / Others?	Protection of the environment ranks high among our corporate goals and as a responsible corporate citizen, we have established a global HSE policy which defines our commitment to ensuring environmental protection. The policy is made available to all our employees worldwide on our intranet, through posters and instructions on digital and physical display areas across our campuses. It is also published in our sustainability microsite. We are certified to ISO 14001:2015 and OHSAS 18001:2007 at 100% of identified locations in India. All personnel working for or on behalf of the organization are expected to mandatorily adhere to the established HSE policy and procedures. Vendor partners are also encouraged to follow our stated HSE requirements and ensure compliance as detailed in our agreements.
6.2	Does the Company have strategies / initiatives to address global environmental issues such as climate change, global warming, etc? Yes / No. If yes, please give the hyperlink for the web page, etc.	Global environmental issues are addressed as a part of our business context. Our efforts included aggressive targets to reduce consumption and switch to renewable energy resources for our business operations. We have undertaken aggressive goals of carbon neutrality, and we propose to achieve them over the next few years. For more details, visit our website, www.infosys.com, and our sustainability microsite, https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/.
6.3	Does the Company identify and assess potential environmental risks?	Environmental risks form a part of our operational risks in the 'Integrated Risk Management' framework. Ozone, our Health, Safety and Environment Management System (HSEMS), guides our efforts in managing environmental impacts of our operations. Read our *Sustainability Reports* at https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/about-us/overview/pages/index.aspx for information on the progress of our environmental sustainability efforts.
6.4	Does the Company have any project related to the Clean Development Mechanism? If so, provide details thereof, in about 50 words or so. Also, if yes, has any environmental compliance report been filed?	Not applicable

Principle No.	Description	Response
6.5	Has the Company undertaken any other initiatives on clean technology, energy efficiency, renewable energy, etc.? Yes / No. If yes, please give the hyperlink for the web page, etc.	In continuation of our efforts to invest more in cleaner and greener technologies, we commissioned the 30 MW solar photo-voltaic (PV) plant in Sira, Karnataka. In fiscal 2019, we also added 2.8 MW of solar PV capacity in our campuses. With this, we now have a total 49 MW of solar power plant capacity, including rooftop and ground-mounted systems. For more details, visit our website, www.infosys.com, and our sustainability microsite, https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/environment.
6.6	Are the emissions / waste generated by the Company within the permissible limits given by CPCB / SPCB for the financial year being reported?	Yes, we comply with all applicable environmental legislations in the locations we operate in. We monitor and track all parameters as defined by CPCB or SPCBs and ensure they are maintained within norms. For more details, visit our sustainability microsite, https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/.
6.7	Number of show cause / legal notices received from CPCB / SPCB which are pending (i.e., not resolved to satisfaction) as on the end of the financial year.	We did not have any monetary or non-monetary sanctions imposed on us for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations during fiscal 2019.
P7 – Businesses, when engaged in influencing public and regulatory policy, should do so in a responsible manner.		
7.1	Is your Company a member of any trade and chamber or association? If yes, name only those major ones that your business deals with.	Yes, as an industry influencer, we are part of global and local associations. We forge strategic partnerships with industry bodies and consortiums at the local, national and international levels. The following are the significant associations during fiscal 2019 : a. National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) b. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) c. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) d. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) e. Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce f. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. g. National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), US h. Advisory group on "Energy Efficiency in India Data Center" by CII-IGBC and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, US. i. Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE), India j. Indian Green Building Council (IGBC) k. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) l. United States Green Building Council (USGBC) m. Center for the Built Environment, Berkeley (CBE) n. RE 100 o. World Economic Forum (WEF)

Principle No.	Description	Response
7.2	Have you advocated / lobbied through the above associations for the advancement or improvement of public good? Yes / No. If yes, specify the broad areas (Governance and Administration, Economic Reforms, Inclusive Development Policies, Energy Security, Water, Food Security, Sustainable Business Principles, Others).	We believe that it is our responsibility to help build a better business environment and thus a better world with opportunities for everyone. Our advocacy efforts are championed across the world by our senior leaders. In an effort to drive advocacy globally and locally, we have been part of governance bodies of national and international organizations across economic, social and environmental dimensions. For more details, visit https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/about-us/overview/Pages/partnerships.aspx.
P8 – Businesses should support inclusive growth and equitable development.		
8.1	Does the Company have specified programs / initiatives / projects in pursuit of the policy related to Principle 8? If yes, provide the details thereof.	Our corporate social responsibility supports inclusive growth not only of communities in the locations where we operate, but also encompasses the overall development of societies and human capabilities. From ensuring the wellbeing of the poorest sections of the society through the Infosys Foundation, promoting science and math education in the US through the Infosys Foundation USA, encouraging science and research through the Infosys Science Foundation, increasing the employability of engineering students through Campus Connect, to empowering our employees to become responsible citizens through volunteering, we will continue to strive towards inclusive growth and community development. For more details, refer to www.infosys.org and https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/social.
8.2	Are the programs / projects undertaken through an in-house team / own foundation / external NGO / government structures / any other organization?	Infosys has established foundations in India and the US. For more details on our work with the community, visit www.infosys.org and https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/social.
8.3	Have you done any impact assessment of your initiative?	Yes, the impact due to the Foundations' programs are provided on the respective websites, www.infosys.org and https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/social.
8.4	What is your Company's direct contribution to community development projects – amount in ₹ and the details of the projects undertaken.	Refer to *Annexure 7* of the Annual Report. For more details on our work with the community, visit www.infosys.org and https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/social.
8.5	Have you taken steps to ensure that this community development initiative is successfully adopted by the community? Please explain in 50 words or so.	Yes, a majority of our community development projects go beyond the philanthropic one-time engagement and are designed for self-sustenance through a 'teach fishing' model. For more details on our work with the community, visit www.infosys.org and https://www.infosys.com/sustainability/social.

Principle No.	Description	Response
P9 – Businesses should engage with and provide value to their customers and consumers in a responsible manner.		
9.1	What percentage of client complaints / consumer cases are pending as on the end of the financial year?	None
9.2	Does the Company display product information on the product label, over and above what is mandated as per local laws? Yes / No / NA / Remarks (additional information).	Not applicable
9.3	Is there any case filed by any stakeholder against the Company regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising, and / or anti-competitive behavior during the last five years and pending as on the end of the financial year? If so, provide the details thereof, in about 50 words or so.	We have various mechanisms to receive and address complaints from stakeholders related to compliance, corruption or bribery. As of March 31, 2019, no stakeholder has filed any case against the Company, nor are any cases pending regarding unfair trade practices, irresponsible advertising and / or anti-competitive behavior.
9.4	Did your Company carry out any consumer survey / measure consumer satisfaction trends?	Customer-focused excellence demands constant sensitivity to changing and emerging customer requirements and close attention to the voice of the customer. We interact with our clients on a regular basis and across multiple platforms. In addition to various client interactions, we have adopted a formal and robust approach in the form of an annual Client Value Survey. The survey enables us to comprehensively understand the client's expectations and needs, and serves as one of the inputs to make investment decisions. The survey framework includes a structured questionnaire and the feedback is collected through a web survey hosted by an independent organization. The survey is designed to provide the following insights: • Client expectations and fulfilment • Client disposition: Overall experience of working with Infosys, Satisfaction, Loyalty, advocacy and value for money. • Client priorities • Service line feedback The account teams use this data to review their relationships with clients and to design interventions that create a positive and visible impact on our clients. Various members across levels engage with the clients to implement the improvement actions. Infosys' customer experience has sustained around the highest ever levels for the third year in a row. All key measures of expectations and fulfilment, client disposition and service line feedback have remained at the highest ever levels.

For more details on our business and sustainable practices, visit our website, www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings and https://www.infosys.com/sustainability.

Notes

Safe Harbor

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements generally relate to future events or our future financial or operating performance and are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about the Company, our industry, economic conditions in the markets in which we operate, and certain other matters. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as 'anticipate', 'believe', 'estimate', 'expect', 'intend', 'will', 'project', 'seek', 'should' and similar expressions. Those statements include, among other things, the discussions of our business strategy, including the localization of our workforce and investments to reskill our employees and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity, capital resources and corporate actions, including timely completion of the proposed buyback of our equity shares and completion of acquisitions. These statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those implied by the forward-looking statements. Important factors that may cause actual results or outcomes to differ from those implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the "Outlook, risks and concerns" section in this Annual Report. In light of these and other uncertainties, you should not conclude that the results or outcomes referred to in any of the forward-looking statements will be achieved. All forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report are based on information and estimates available to us on the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to update these forward-looking statements unless required to do so by law.

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www.infosys.com

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https://www.infosys.com/AR-2019

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Infosys®
Navigate your next

May 15, 2019

Dear Member,

You are cordially invited to attend the 38th Annual General Meeting of the members of Infosys Limited ("the Company") to be held on Saturday, June 22, 2019 at 3:00 p.m. IST at the Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 029, Karnataka, India.

The Notice of the meeting, containing the business to be transacted, is enclosed herewith. As per Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the related Rules and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company is pleased to provide its members the facility to cast their vote by electronic means on all resolutions set forth in the Notice. The instructions for e-voting are enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Enclosures:
1. Notice to the 38th Annual General Meeting (AGM)
2. Proxy form
3. Attendance slip
4. Instructions for e-voting

Note: Attendees who are differently-abled and require assistance at the AGM are requested to contact:
Bhawesh Kumar, Associate Vice President – Regional Head – Facilities, Infosys Limited, Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 100, India
Tel: 91 80 39802035 Ext: 2035, Mobile: 91 98451 80174

INFOSYS LIMITED
CIN: L85110KA1981PLC013115
Electronics City, Hosur Road
Bengaluru 560 100, India
Tel: 91 80 2852 0261
Fax: 91 80 2852 0362
investors@infosys.com
www.infosys.com

Notice of the 38th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 38th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members of Infosys Limited will be held on Saturday, June 22, 2019, at 3:00 p.m. IST at the Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 029, Karnataka, India, to transact the following business :

Ordinary business

Item No. 1 – Adoption of financial statements

To consider and adopt the audited financial statements (including the consolidated financial statements) of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and the reports of the Board of Directors ("the Board") and auditors thereon.

Item No. 2 – Declaration of dividend

To declare a final dividend of ₹10.50 per equity share, for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Item No. 3 – Appointment of Nandan M. Nilekani as a director liable to retire by rotation

To appoint a director in place of Nandan M. Nilekani (DIN : 00041245), who retires by rotation and, being eligible, seeks reappointment.

Explanation : Based on the terms of appointment, executive directors and the non-executive and non-independent chairman are subject to retirement by rotation. Nandan M. Nilekani, who was appointed on August 24, 2017, in the current term, being the longest-serving member and who is liable to retire, being eligible, seeks reappointment. The Board recommends his reappointment.

Therefore, shareholders are requested to consider and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution :

RESOLVED THAT, pursuant to the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the approval of the shareholders of the Company be, and is hereby accorded to the reappointment of Nandan M. Nilekani (DIN : 00041245) as a director, who is liable to retire by rotation.

Special business

Item No. 4 – Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan") and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company under the 2019 Plan

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution :

RESOLVED THAT, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 ("SEBI Regulations") for the time being in force and as may be modified from time to time, and other rules, regulations, circulars and guidelines of any / various statutory / regulatory authority(ies) that are or may become applicable (collectively referred to herein as "Applicable Laws") and subject to any approvals, permissions and sanctions of any / various authority(ies) as may be required and subject to such conditions and modifications as may be prescribed or imposed while granting such approvals, permissions and sanctions which may be agreed to by the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Board", which term shall include the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and any other committee(s) constituted / to be constituted by the Board to exercise its powers including the powers conferred by this resolution) the approval of the shareholders be and is hereby accorded to the Board to introduce, offer, issue and provide share-based incentives under the 2019 Plan, the salient features of which are furnished in the explanatory statement to this notice and to grant such stock incentives, to such person(s) who are in the permanent employment of the Company, whether working in India or out of India, and to the directors of the Company and to such other persons as may from time to time be allowed to be eligible for the benefits of the stock incentives under Applicable Laws prevailing from time to time (all such persons are hereinafter collectively referred to as "Eligible Employees"), except persons who are promoters or belong to the promoter group, an independent director or a director who either himself / herself or through his relative / any body corporate holds more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares in the Company; at such price or prices, in one or more tranches and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed or determined by the Board in accordance with the 2019 Plan;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the maximum number of stock incentives granted to Eligible Employees under the 2019 Plan shall not exceed 5,00,00,000 equity shares (as may be adjusted for any changes in capital structure of the Company) at a price decided by the Board or by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (hereinafter referred to as “the Administrator”, which to the extent of secondary acquisition of the Company’s equity shares by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust and related administrative matters shall also include delegation of administration to the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust) from time to time in accordance with the 2019 Plan;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, in case of any corporate action(s) such as rights issues, bonus issues, merger, or sale of division(s) of the Company or other similar events, the Board and / or the Administrator (as the case may be) be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as it may deem fit in its absolute discretion and as permitted under Applicable Laws, so as to ensure that fair and equitable benefits under the 2019 Plan are passed on to the Eligible Employees;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the Board be and is hereby authorized to allot equity shares of the Company as may be required for the 2019 Plan;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, Board and / or the Administrator (as the case may be) be and is hereby authorized to take necessary steps for listing of the shares allotted under the 2019 Plan on the stock exchanges as per the provisions of Applicable Laws and any listing-related requirements of the stock exchanges concerned;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, for the purpose of bringing into effect and implementing the 2019 Plan and generally for giving effect to these resolutions, the Board and / or the Administrator be and is hereby authorized, on behalf of the Company, to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as it may in its absolute discretion deem fit, necessary or desirable for such purpose and with power to settle any issues, questions, difficulties or doubts that may arise in this regard;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the formation of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust with purposes *inter alia* to administer the 2019 Plan be and is hereby noted and approved, and trustees of the Infosys expanded Stock Ownership Trust be and are hereby authorized to take such steps as may be required in relation to the 2019 Plan or its implementation.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the Board and / or the Administrator (as the case may be) be and is hereby authorized to delegate all or any powers conferred herein, to any committee of directors, with power to further delegate such powers to any executives / officers of the Company to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as also to execute such documents, writings, etc., as may be necessary in this regard.

Item No. 5 – Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 (“the 2019 Plan”) and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company’s subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution :

RESOLVED THAT, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 (“SEBI Regulations”) for the time being in force and as may be modified from time to time, and other rules, regulations, circulars and guidelines of any / various statutory / regulatory authority(ies) that are or may become applicable (collectively referred herein as “Applicable Laws”) and subject to any approvals, permissions and sanctions of any / various authority(ies) as may be required and subject to such conditions and modifications as may be prescribed or imposed while granting such approvals, permissions and sanctions which may be agreed to by the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as “the Board”, which term shall include the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and any other committee(s) constituted / to be constituted by the Board to exercise its powers including the powers conferred by this resolution), the approval of the shareholders be and is hereby accorded to the Board to introduce, offer, issue and provide share-based incentives under the 2019 Plan, the salient features of which are furnished in the explanatory statement to this notice and to grant such incentives, to such person(s) who are in the permanent employment of the Company’s subsidiaries, whether working in India or out of India, and to the directors of the subsidiaries and to such other persons as may from time to time be allowed to be eligible for the benefits of the stock incentives under Applicable Laws prevailing from time to time (all such persons are hereinafter collectively referred to as “Eligible Employees”), except persons who are promoters or belong to the promoter group, an independent director or a director who either himself / herself or through his relative / any body corporate holds more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares in the Company; at such price or prices, in one or more tranches and on such terms and conditions, as may be fixed or determined by the Board in accordance with the 2019 Plan;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the maximum number of stock incentives granted to Eligible Employees of both the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan shall not cumulatively exceed 5,00,00,000 equity shares (as may be adjusted for any changes in capital structure of the Company) at a price decided by the Board and / or the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (hereinafter referred to as “the Administrator”, which to the extent of secondary acquisition of the Company’s equity shares by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust and related administrative matters shall also include delegation of administration to the Infosys Expanded

Stock Ownership Trust) from time to time in accordance with the 2019 Plan;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, in case of any corporate action(s) such as rights issues, bonus issues, merger, restructuring, sale of division of the Company or other similar event, the Board and / or the Administrator (as the case may be) be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as it may deem fit in its absolute discretion and as permitted under Applicable Laws, so as to ensure that fair and equitable benefits under the 2019 Plan are passed on to the Eligible Employees;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the Board be and is hereby authorized to allot equity shares of the Company as may be required for the 2019 Plan;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the Board and / or the Administrator (as the case may be) be and is hereby authorized to take necessary steps for listing of the shares allotted under the 2019 Plan on the stock exchanges as per the provisions of Applicable Laws and any listing-related requirements of the stock exchanges concerned;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, for the purpose of bringing into effect and implementing the 2019 Plan and generally for giving effect to these resolutions, the Board and / or the Administrator be and is hereby authorized, on behalf of the Company, to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as it may in its absolute discretion deem fit, necessary or desirable for such purpose and with power to settle any issues, questions, difficulties or doubts that may arise in this regard;

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the formation of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust with purposes inter alia to administer the 2019 Plan be and is hereby noted and approved, and trustees of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust be and are hereby authorized to take such steps as may be required in relation to the 2019 Plan or its implementation.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the Board and / or the Administrator be and is hereby authorized to delegate all or any powers conferred herein, to any committee of directors, with power to further delegate such powers to any executives / officers of the Company to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as also to execute such documents, writings, etc., as may be necessary in this regard.

Item No. 6 – Approval for secondary acquisition of shares of the Company by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust for the implementation of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution:

RESOLVED THAT subject to the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 and other applicable laws (if any), the approval of the shareholders of the Company be and is hereby accorded to Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust ("the Trust") to acquire equity shares of the Company by way of secondary acquisition for implementing the 2019 Plan, with such acquisition (in one or more tranches) not cumulatively exceeding 4,50,00,000 equity shares (as may be adjusted for any changes in capital structure of the Company) of the Company constituting 1.04% of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on May 15, 2019 (or such lower percentage as may be permitted under applicable law) at such price(s) and on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Board", which term shall include any committee which the Board has authorized in this behalf including authorization of the powers conferred by this resolution) in accordance with the provisions of the 2019 Plan.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including rules thereunder), the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 and other applicable laws, if any and in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the approval of the shareholders of the Company be and is hereby accorded to make provision of money by way of a grant and / or loan (in such manner as it deems fit), to provide guarantee or security in connection with the loan granted or to be granted to the Trust, in one or more tranches, not exceeding the statutory limits, for the acquisition of up to 4,50,00,000 equity shares of the Company constituting 1.04% of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on May 15, 2019 in one or more tranches on such terms and conditions as may be decided by the Board, for acquisition of equity shares of the Company for the purpose of implementation of the 2019 Plan (whether from the secondary market or otherwise).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, in case of any corporate action(s) such as rights issue, bonus issue, buyback of shares, split or consolidation of shares etc. of the Company, the maximum number of equity shares of the Company that can be acquired from the secondary market by the Trust shall be appropriately adjusted.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, for the purpose of giving effect to the above resolution, the Board or the officers authorized by the Board in this regard be and are hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be necessary or expedient and to settle any questions, difficulty or doubts that may arise in this regard without requiring the Board to secure any further consent or approval of the shareholders of the Company.

Item No. 7 – Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD), under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution :

RESOLVED THAT, pursuant to the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company and pursuant to the provisions of Section 196, 197 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the rules made thereunder, read with Schedule V to the Act (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactments thereof) and pursuant to the 2019 Plan (upon approval of the 2019 Plan by the shareholders of the Company), and in partial modification to the resolution passed by shareholders on February 20, 2018 pursuant to the notice of postal ballot dated January 3, 2018 sent to the Company's shareholders approving the appointment of Salil Parekh as the CEO & MD of the Company, consent of the shareholders be and is hereby accorded to grant such number of performance-based stock incentives in the form of restricted stock units (RSUs) (as defined in the explanatory statement to Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6) on an annual basis, having a market value of Rupees Ten Crore (₹ 10,00,00,000) (determined based on the market price of the Company's equity shares on the date of the grant) to Salil Parekh, CEO & MD of the Company, which shall vest 12 months from the date of each grant ("the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant").

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant approved as above shall continue till the expiry of the pool of stock incentives available under the 2019 Plan, or until cessation of Salil Parekh's employment with the Company, whichever is earlier.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the vesting of the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant is subject to the Company's achievement of certain performance milestones (as laid out in the explanatory statement to Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, effective from the date of approval by the shareholders of this resolution, the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant shall be deemed to have been included to the terms and conditions of the appointment of Salil Parekh, CEO & MD as approved by the shareholders and the executive employment agreement shall be amended accordingly.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to alter and vary the terms and conditions of the appointment and / or remuneration, subject to the same not exceeding the limits specified under Section 197, read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactments thereof, for the time being in force).

Item No. 8 – Approval for changing the terms of the appointment of Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Managing Director

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution :

RESOLVED THAT, pursuant to the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company and pursuant to the provisions of Section 196, 197 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the rules made thereunder, read with Schedule V to the Act (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactments thereof), and pursuant to the grants made under the 2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan and in partial modification to the resolution passed by shareholders on February 20, 2018 pursuant to the notice of postal ballot dated January 3, 2018 sent to the Company's shareholders approving the appointment of Salil Parekh as the CEO & MD of the Company ("the Original Resolution"), consent of the shareholders be and is hereby accorded to amending paragraph 3(b) of the Original Resolution by changing the vesting period of the Annual Performance Equity Grant (as defined in the Original Resolution) from the current three years to one year.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, except as stated in this resolution and the resolution in Item No. 7 above, there shall be no change to the terms and conditions of the appointment of Salil Parekh, CEO & MD, as approved by the shareholders pursuant to the Original Resolution.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, effective from the date of approval by the shareholders of this resolution, the aforesaid change in vesting period of the Annual Performance Equity Grant shall be deemed to have been accordingly modified in the terms and conditions of the appointment of Salil Parekh, CEO & MD, as approved by the shareholders pursuant to the Original Resolution and the executive employment agreement shall be amended accordingly.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to alter and vary the terms and conditions of appointment and / or remuneration, subject to the same not exceeding the limits specified under Section 197, read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactments thereof, for the time being in force).

Item No. 9 – Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to U.B. Pravin Rao, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Whole-time Director, under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

RESOLVED THAT, pursuant to the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company and pursuant to the provisions of Section 196, 197 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, read with Schedule V to the Act (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactments thereof) and pursuant to the 2019 Plan (upon approval of the 2019 Plan by the shareholders of the Company), in partial modification to the earlier resolutions approved by shareholders, in respect of the appointment and remuneration of U.B. Pravin Rao, COO and Whole-time Director of the Company, consent of the shareholders be and is hereby accorded to grant such number of performance-based stock incentives in the form of restricted stock units (RSUs) (as defined in the explanatory statement to Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6) on an annual basis, having a market value of Rupees Four Crore (₹4,00,00,000) (determined based on the market price of the Company's equity shares on the date of the grant) to U.B. Pravin Rao, COO and Whole-time Director of the Company, which shall vest 12 months from the date of each grant ("the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant").

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant approved as above shall continue till the expiry of the pool of stock incentives available under the 2019 Plan, or until cessation of U.B. Pravin Rao's employment with the Company, whichever is earlier.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the vesting of the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant is subject to the Company's achievement of certain performance milestones (as laid out in the explanatory statement to Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6).

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, effective from the date of approval by the shareholders of this resolution, the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant shall be deemed to have been included to the terms and conditions of the appointment of U.B. Pravin Rao, COO and Whole-time Director as approved by the shareholders and the executive employment agreement shall be amended accordingly.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT, the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to alter and vary the terms and conditions of appointment and / or remuneration, subject to the same not exceeding the limits specified under Section 197, read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactments thereof, for the time being in force).

INFOSYS LIMITED
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May 15, 2019

by order of the Board of Directors
for Infosys Limited

Sd/-
A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Notes

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in the meeting instead of himself / herself, and the proxy need not be a member of the Company. A person can act as a proxy on behalf of a maximum of 50 members and holding in aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy, provided that the person does not act as proxy for any other shareholder.
2. Corporate members intending to send their authorized representatives to attend the meeting are requested to send a certified copy of the Board resolution to the Company or upload it on the e-voting portal, authorizing their representative to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.
3. The instrument appointing the proxy, duly completed, must be deposited at the Company's registered office not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting (on or before June 20, 2019, 3:00 p.m. IST). A proxy form for the AGM is enclosed.
4. During the period beginning 24 hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the AGM and until the conclusion of the meeting, a member would be entitled to inspect the proxies lodged during the business hours of the Company, provided that not less than three days of notice in writing is given to the Company.
5. Members / proxies / authorized representatives should bring the duly-filled attendance slip enclosed herewith to attend the meeting.
6. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, maintained under Section 170 of the Act, and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act, will be available for inspection by the members at the AGM.
7. The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books will remain closed on June 15, 2019 for the purpose of payment of the final dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2019, and the AGM.
8. Subject to the provisions of the Act, dividend as recommended by the Board, if declared at the meeting, will be paid within a period of 30 days from the date of declaration, to those members whose names appear on the Register of Members as at the end of June 14, 2019. The final dividend is ₹ 10.50 per equity share. The dividend will be paid on or before June 25, 2019.
9. Members whose shareholding is in electronic mode are requested to direct notifications about change of address and updates about bank account details to their respective depository participant(s). We urge the members to utilize the Electronic Clearing System (ECS) for receiving dividends.
10. Members are requested to address all correspondence, including on dividends, to the Registrar and Share Transfer Agents, Karvy Fintech Private Limited, Unit : Infosys Limited, Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32, Financial District, Nanakramguda Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad 500 032.
11. Members wishing to claim dividends that remain unclaimed are requested to correspond with the Registrar and Share Transfer Agents as mentioned above, or to the Company Secretary, at the Company's registered office. Members are requested to note that dividends that are not claimed within seven years from the date of transfer to the Company's Unpaid Dividend Account, will, as per Section 124 of the Act, be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF). Shares on which dividend remains unclaimed for seven consecutive years will be transferred to the IEPF as per Section 124 of the Act, and the applicable rules.
12. We urge members to support our commitment to environmental protection by choosing to receive the Company's communication through email. You can do this by updating your email addresses with your depository participants.
13. In compliance with Section 108 of the Act, read with corresponding rules, and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("the Listing Regulations"), the Company has provided a facility to its members to exercise their votes electronically through the electronic voting (e-voting) service facilitated by the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL). The facility for voting will also be made available at the AGM, and members attending the AGM, who have not already cast their votes by remote e-voting shall be able to exercise their right at the AGM. Members who have cast their votes by remote e-voting prior to the AGM may attend the AGM but shall not be entitled to cast their votes again. The instructions for e-voting are annexed to the Notice. The Board has appointed Parameshwar G. Hegde of Hegde and Hegde, Practicing Company Secretaries, as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the e-voting / ballot process / instapoll in a fair and transparent manner.
14. The e-voting period commences on June 17, 2019 (9:00 a.m. IST) and ends on June 21, 2019 (5:00 p.m. IST). During this period, members holding shares either in physical or dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date, i.e. June 15, 2019 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module will be disabled by NSDL for

voting thereafter. A member will not be allowed to vote again on any resolution on which vote has already been cast. The voting rights of members shall be proportionate to their share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date, i.e. June 15, 2019. E-voting rights cannot be exercised by a proxy, though corporate and institutional shareholders shall be entitled to vote through their authorized representatives with proof of their authorization.

15. The Annual Report 2018-19, the Notice of the 38th AGM, and instructions for e-voting, along with the attendance slip and proxy form, are being sent by electronic mode to members whose email addresses are registered with the Company / depository participant(s), unless a member has requested for a physical copy of the documents. For members who have not registered their email addresses, physical copies are being sent through permitted modes.

16. Members may also note that the Notice of the 38th AGM and the Infosys Annual Report 2018-19 will be available on the Company's website, https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/annual-report/Pages/annual-reports.aspx.

17. Additional information, pursuant to Regulation 36 of the Listing Regulations, in respect of the directors seeking appointment / reappointment at the AGM, forms part of the Notice.

18. SEBI has mandated the submission of the Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in the securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to their depository participant(s). Members holding shares in physical form are required to submit their PAN details to the Registrar and Share Transfer Agents.

19. All documents referred to in the Notice will be available for inspection at the Company's registered office during normal business hours on working days up to the date of the AGM.

- The attendance registration procedure for the AGM is as follows:

a. Shareholders are requested to tender their attendance slips at the registration counters at the venue of the AGM and seek registration before entering the meeting hall.
b. Alternatively, to facilitate smooth registration / entry, the Company has also provided a web check-in facility, which would help the shareholder enter the AGM hall directly without going through the registration formalities at the registration counters.
c. The web check-in facility will be available from June 19, 2019 (9:00 a.m. IST) to June 21, 2019 (5:00 p.m. IST).

- The procedure of web check-in for the AGM is as follows:

a. Log in to https://agm.karvy.com/webcheckin/WebReg.aspx and click on the web check-in link.
b. Select the company name.
c. Pass through the security credentials viz., DP ID, Client ID / Folio entry, PAN No., and 'CAPTCHA' as directed by the system and click on the 'Submit' button.
d. The system will validate the credentials. Click on the 'Generate my attendance slip' button that appears on the screen.
e. The attendance slip in PDF format will appear on the screen. Select the 'PRINT' option for direct printing or download and save for printing.

The shareholder needs to furnish the printed attendance slip along with a valid identity proof such as the PAN card, passport, AADHAAR card or driving license to enter the AGM hall.

INFOSYS LIMITED
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investors@infosys.com
www.infosys.com

May 15, 2019

by order of the Board of Directors
for Infosys Limited

Sd/-
A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6

Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan") and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan

The Company has been a pioneer in India by rewarding its employees through stock ownership programs starting in 1994. This philosophy has created a culture of aligning employee and shareholder interests. The last stock incentive plan was approved by shareholders pursuant to the postal ballot dated March 31, 2016, being the 2015 Incentive Compensation Plan ("2015 Plan"). The shareholders had approved the 2015 Plan and the grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company thereunder, which provided for approximately 1% of the equity shares of the Company then outstanding, amounting to approximately 24.04 million equity shares (equivalent to 48.08 million equity shares after bonus adjustments). The stock incentives under the 2015 Plan are granted to eligible employees with vesting criteria being largely time-based as decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) and set forth in the respective award agreement.

The Company has made the following grants for a total of 18.5 million equity shares (post bonus adjustments) out of the total pool of 48.08 million shares, under the 2015 Plan and the total pool under the 2015 Plan is expected to be exhausted by 2023 :

Financial Year 2016-17 : 8.5 million shares

Financial Year 2017-18 : 5.6 million shares

Financial Year 2018-19 : 4.4 million shares

The cumulative grant over the past three financial years represents approximately 40% of the total allocated pool of the 2015 Plan (equivalent to 0.43% of equity base of the Company as at the end of the financial year 2018-19).

In continuation of the Company's philosophy of aligning employee interests with shareholder value creation and in line with global practices, the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "the Board", which term shall include the NRC constituted by the Board to exercise its powers in relation hereto, including the powers conferred by these resolutions) has now approved to issue a new stock incentive plan called the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan"). This unique plan which sets out challenging performance criteria aligned to shareholder value creation will deepen employee ownership of the Company. With the inclusion of leading market benchmarked performance criteria like Relative Total Shareholder Return ("Relative TSR") in the 2019 Plan, the Company has adopted best-in-class global corporate governance practices. Further, it will incentivize, retain, and attract key talent through this performance-based stock incentive plan among an expanded employee base. The performance-linked vesting 2019 Plan is distinct from the 2015 Plan. Under the 2015 Plan, the grants largely vested based on time whereas under the 2019 Plan the grants will vest strictly on performance. Accordingly, it is proposed to allocate a maximum limit of 5,00,00,000 shares (approximately 1.15% of the equity share capital as on the date of this notice) of the Company under the 2019 Plan.

A copy of the 2019 Plan is available for review by the shareholders on https://www.infosys.com/investors/reports-filings/Documents/expanded-stock-ownership-program2019.pdf

The Resolutions contained at Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6 seek to obtain the shareholders' approval to authorize the Board to create, issue, offer and provide equity shares, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) or cash, from time to time, to the Eligible Employees (as defined in the 2019 Plan) of the Company or its subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan.

Pursuant to Regulation 6 and Regulation 14 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 ("SEBI Regulations"), the requirements enumerated by SEBI through the circular no. CIR/CFD/POLICY CELL/2/2015 dated June 16, 2015, as well as the requirements prescribed by Section 67(3)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 16(2) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, the key details of the 2019 Plan are set out below :

1. Brief description of the 2019 Plan

   The purpose of the 2019 Plan is to :

   - Encourage employees to align individual performance with the Company's shareholder value creation objectives;
   - Attract, retain and motivate talented and identified employees; and
   - Reward employee performance with ownership.

The 2019 Plan grants restricted stock units (RSUs) to Eligible Employees, and subject to applicable law and conditions, the Eligible Employees shall be entitled to receive equity shares, ADRs or cash on exercise of the RSUs. The 2019 Plan shall be administered by the NRC (hereinafter referred to as "the Administrator", which to the extent of secondary acquisition and related administrative matters shall also include delegation of administration to the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust) from time to time, whose decisions, determinations, and interpretations will be final and binding on all Eligible Employees and participants under the 2019 Plan. Each RSU granted shall be evidenced by an award agreement that will specify such terms and conditions as the Administrator will determine.

The total rewards for the Eligible Employees are designed to ensure their continued alignment with organizational goals. The emphasis on the performance-linked RSUs ensures alignment with shareholders' interests, through a continued focus on the Company's sustainable, long-term performance and value creation.

2. Total number of shares or benefits to be granted

The total number of equity shares and ADRs to be provided pursuant to the exercise of the RSUs under the 2019 Plan to the Eligible Employees of the Company and its subsidiaries shall not cumulatively exceed 5,00,00,000 equity shares (approximately 1.15% of the issued capital as on the date of this notice).

3. Identification of classes of employees entitled to participate and be beneficiaries in the 2019 Plan

'Employees', as defined under the SEBI Regulations, of the Company and its subsidiary companies, whether working in India or abroad, will be entitled to participate in the 2019 Plan, subject to the fulfillment of such eligibility criteria as may be specified in the SEBI Regulations and / or as may be determined by the Administrator from time to time.

It is clarified that as per the SEBI Regulations and the Companies Act 2013, eligible employees who are promoters or members of the promoter group, independent directors or directors who themselves or through a relative / body corporate (directly or indirectly) holds more than 10% of the outstanding equity shares of the Company; shall not be eligible to participate in the 2019 Plan.

For determining the grant of RSUs under the 2019 Plan, the appraisal process set forth in paragraph 8 below shall be considered.

4. Requirements of vesting and period of vesting

The RSUs granted under the 2019 Plan shall vest as based on the following three performance parameters, the relative weightage of which shall be determined by the NRC provided that each parameter shall have a weightage of at least 25% and no single parameter will have a weightage of more than 50% :

i Relative TSR against a peer comparator group of not less than 8 comparators which will be identified by the Administrator from a basket of the following 10 industry peers which include Indian and global companies such as Accenture, DXC Technologies, Wipro, TCS, Cognizant, IBM, Capgemini, Tech Mahindra, Atos, and HCL.

  In case of delisting of any of the above mentioned peer group companies during the performance measurement period, the NRC is entitled to include an additional peer set company to the comparator group.

ii Relative TSR against broader market domestic and global indices comprising of Nifty 50, S&P 500 and MSCI index to be determined by the Administrator

iii Operating lead performance metrics of the Company, which are used to derive shareholder value, measured by

  - Total revenue growth
  - Digital revenue growth; and
  - Operating margin.

The annual performance targets against these metrics shall be determined by the Administrator.

Each of the above three performance parameters will be distinct for the purposes of calculation of quantity of shares to vest based on performance.

Shares will vest based on the Company's performance on Relative TSR in (i) and (ii) above as follows :

- If it ranks in the 75th percentile and above, then a maximum of 100% of the RSUs due for vesting will vest;
- If it ranks in the 50th to 75th percentile, then the RSUs due for vesting will vest proportionately on a linear scale between 60% to 100%, and the balance will lapse;
- If it ranks below the 50th percentile, then no RSUs due for vesting will vest.

The increased dilution of the equity share capital, if any and / or cost of secondary acquisition of equity shares is expected to be offset by growth in shareholder value and increased returns to the shareholders.

All RSUs granted shall vest as per the schedule determined by the Administrator from the date of the grant.

Any RSUs which lapse or are forfeited shall be available for future grants.

5. Maximum period within which the RSUs shall vest

The RSUs shall vest between a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 3 years from the date of grant (such period not less than 1 year from the date of the grant, as decided by the Administrator) and shall be provided in the award agreement with the Eligible Employees.

In determining the vesting schedule for an Eligible Employee, the Administrator shall consider factors including, alignment with accelerated shareholder value creation, retention of key talent, future potential and tenure.

The RSUs shall vest based on the achievement of the defined annual performance criteria as per paragraph 4 above.

6. Exercise price, purchase price or pricing formula

The exercise price for the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares.

7. Exercise period and process of exercise

The exercise period for RSUs shall be up to 90 days (except in the case of death or permanent incapacitation of the employee, where RSUs may be exercised within 365 days). The Administrator also has the discretion to decide the exercise period and process of exercise and the same shall be mentioned in the respective Eligible Employee's award agreement. Further, the RSUs shall be deemed exercised when the Company or its appointed agent receives written or electronic notice of the exercise from the person entitled to exercise the RSUs; and subject to the terms of award agreement with the Eligible Employees, full payment for the equity shares or ADRs with respect to which the RSUs are exercised along with applicable tax amount payable by such person (unless the person entitled to exercise the RSUs, being eligible to avail of cashless exercise of RSUs, exercise that option).

However, in cases where the Administrator so decides, the income tax amounts will be deducted from the concerned employee's salary and in such events, the payment for the equity shares or ADRs need not be accompanied by the tax amount.

The RSUs granted to an Eligible Employee under an award agreement shall lapse on the concerned employee's failure to exercise the RSUs within the exercise period.

8. The appraisal process for determining the eligibility of employees for the 2019 Plan

The appraisal process for determining the eligibility of employees for the grant of RSUs under the 2019 Plan will be determined by the Administrator, and will be based on their level in the organization, their performance and future potential, and any other criteria as will be determined by the Administrator from time to time. The selection of Eligible Employees will be based on these criteria on recommendations of the management of the Company.

9. Maximum number of shares, to be issued per employee and in aggregate

The maximum number of RSUs to be granted per Eligible Employee shall be as follows:

- No Eligible Employee will be issued more than 50,00,000 (as may be adjusted for any changes in capital structure of the Company) equity shares of the Company.
- The grant of RSUs during any one year covering a number of equity shares or ADRs equal to or exceeding 1% of the issued capital of the Company at the time of grant of the RSUs shall be subject to the approval of shareholders by way of a special resolution passed at a general meeting.
- The total number of equity shares or ADRs to be provided to employees of the Company and its subsidiaries pursuant to the exercise of the RSUs under the 2019 Plan shall not cumulatively exceed 5,00,00,000 equity shares (as may be adjusted for any changes in capital structure of the Company).

10. Maximum quantum of benefits to be provided per employee under the scheme(s)

Same as paragraph 9 above.

11. Whether the scheme(s) is to be implemented and administered directly by the Company or through a trust

The NRC shall administer the 2019 Plan, which to the extent of secondary acquisition and related administrative matters shall also include delegation of administration to the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust.

12. Whether the scheme(s) involves fresh issue of shares by the Company or secondary acquisition by the trust or both

    The 2019 Plan involves both, fresh issue of equity shares by the Company and secondary acquisition by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust subject to regulatory approvals.

    The Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust may acquire up to 4,50,00,000 equity shares (being 90% of the maximum number of 5,00,00,000 equity shares covered in the 2019 Plan, each as may be adjusted for any changes in capital structure of the Company) of the Company from the secondary market, subject to applicable law (including the restrictions on secondary acquisition under the SEBI Regulations). The Company may issue and allot its equity shares, to the extent there are grants under the 2019 Plan in respect of which shares are not available with the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust (including pursuant to acquisitions from secondary market). It is clarified that the above-referred maximum limit of 4,50,00,000 equity shares for secondary acquisition (wherever referred herein) is merely a maximum upfront cap, and is not indicative of the number of equity shares of the Company that may actually be acquired by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust – the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust may not acquire any shares of the Company, or may acquire equity shares that are substantially lower than 4,50,00,000 in number.

13. The amount of provision of money (by way of grant and / or loan) to be provided for implementation of the scheme(s) by the Company to the trust – and if a loan, its tenure, utilization, repayment terms, etc.

    The Company shall (from time to time) make provision for money by way of a grant and / or loan and / or provide guarantee or security in connection with the loan granted or to be granted to the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust, to fund the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust which shall be utilized for the purpose of purchase of equity shares of the Company from the secondary market on the platform of a recognized stock exchange for the 2019 Plan. Such amount provisioned to the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust shall not exceed the statutory limits. To the extent a loan is made by the Company, the exercise price received from the Eligible Employees upon exercise of the RSUs shall be used to repay the loan to the Company. Additionally, any dividends received on equity shares purchased pursuant to the 2019 Plan shall be used in such manner as the Administrator may deem fit, including (i) for secondary acquisition of shares and / or (ii) repayment of the loan (if any) made by the Company to the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust. The tenure and other relevant terms of the loan (if any) made by the Company to the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust shall be as may be mutually agreed at the time of grant of the loan.

    As the Company may provide money for purchase of its own shares for the purpose of implementing the 2019 Plan the details required in the explanatory statement for the provision of such money, under Section 67 read with Rule 16 of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

    a. The class of employees for whose benefit the 2019 Plan is being implemented and money is being provided for purchase of or subscription to shares:

       As mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

    b. The particulars of the trustee in whose favour such shares are to be registered:

       Same as paragraph 13(c) below.

    c. The particulars of trust and name, address, occupation and nationality of trustees and their relationship with the promoters / promoter group, directors or key managerial personnel:

       Name of the trust: Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust

       Address of the trust: Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru – 560100

       Particulars of the trustees are given below:

       Jayesh Dhanvantkumar Sanghrajka, an Indian citizen, residing at C2-402, L&T South City, Bannerghatta Road, Bengaluru – 560076, Karnataka, Occupation - Company service

       Sunil Kumar Dhareshwar, an Indian citizen, residing at 817 Shree Shakthi CN Halli, Mahadeshwara Layout R.T. Nagar, Bengaluru – 560032, Karnataka, Occupation - Company service

       Krishnamurthy Shankar, an Indian citizen, residing at #G-509 Raheja Residency 3rd Block, 7th Cross, Koramangala Agara, Bengaluru – 560034, Karnataka, Occupation - Company service

       All the above trustees are presently employees of the Company. None of the above trustees and their respective relatives are related to the promoters / promoter group, directors or key managerial personnel of the Company.

    d. Any interest of key managerial personnel, directors or promoters in the 2019 Plan or trust and effect thereof

       Directors and key managerial personnel may be deemed to be interested to the extent of RSUs as may be granted to them under the 2019 Plan, and to the extent of their shareholding as shareholders of the Company.

e. The detailed particulars of benefits which will accrue to the employees from the implementation of the 2019 Plan

   The employee can receive equity shares, ADRs, or cash upon exercise of RSUs granted to them as per the relevant award agreement.

f. Details about who would exercise the voting rights vand how in respect of the equity shares to be purchased or subscribed under the 2019 Plan would be exercised

   The SEBI Regulations provide that the trustee of a trust governed under the SEBI Regulations, shall not vote in respect of the shares held by the trust, so as to avoid any misuse arising out of exercising such voting rights.

14. Maximum percentage of secondary acquisition (subject to limits specified under the regulations) that can be made by the trust for the purposes of the scheme(s)

    The Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust may acquire up to 4,50,00,000 equity shares of the Company (as may be adjusted for any changes in capital structure of the Company) from the secondary market, which is approximately 1.04% of the paid-up equity capital of the Company as on date of this notice.

15. A statement to the effect that the Company shall conform to the accounting policies specified in Regulation 15

    The Company will conform to the applicable accounting policies prescribed under the SEBI Regulations, or any other policy(ies) that may be prescribed under law with respect to accounting for stock options including the disclosure requirements prescribed therein.

16. The method which the Company shall use to value its options:

    To calculate the employee compensation cost, the Company shall use the Fair Value Method for the valuation of the RSUs granted.

17. Validity period of the 2019 Plan

    The grants made under the 2019 Plan shall be made over 7 years, and the 2019 Plan shall be valid for a period of ten years from the date of receipt of approval of shareholders –this validity period can be extended (if required) by the shareholders.

    As the 2019 Plan provides for issue of equity shares and ADRs to be offered to persons other than the existing shareholders of the Company, consent of the shareholders is being sought pursuant to Section 62 and all other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and as per Regulation 6 of the SEBI Regulations.

    Pursuant to the provisions of the SEBI Regulations, a separate resolution is required to be passed if the grant of RSUs, to the employees of subsidiaries, and a separate resolution is required in the event of secondary acquisition for implementation of a scheme. Accordingly, the resolutions set as Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6 are being placed for the approval of shareholders. None of the promoters / promoter group or their relatives are in any way concerned or interested in these resolutions except to the extent of their shareholding as shareholders. The directors, key managerial personnel or their relatives may be deemed to be concerned or interested in these resolutions to the extent of RSUs that be granted to them and to the extent of their shareholding as shareholders.

    The Board of Directors of the Company recommends the passing of the proposed resolutions stated in Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6 as special resolutions.

Item No. 7

Approval of grant of stock incentives to Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD), under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")

The 2019 Plan is intended to cover employees of the Company and its subsidiaries across geographies and across all job levels, including CEO & MD. As such Salil Parekh, CEO & MD shall also be eligible to participate in the 2019 Plan.

The remuneration of Salil Parekh, CEO & MD was approved by the shareholders on February 20, 2018 pursuant to postal ballot notice dated January 3, 2018 ("the Original Resolution").

The Board of Directors of the Company proposes to grant Salil Parekh, CEO & MD stock incentives to incentivize him, in order to further increase shareholder value and to drive execution excellence of the agreed business strategy. From the 2019 Plan (subject to the same being approved by the shareholders), it is proposed to grant annual performance-based stock incentives in the form of restricted stock units (RSUs, as defined in explanatory statement to Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6) covering Company's equity shares having a market value as on the date of the grant of Rupees Ten Crore (₹ 10,00,00,000) ("the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant"), to Salil Parekh, CEO & MD which shall vest 12 months from the date of each grant. The effective date of the first grant under the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant shall be the date of approval by the Company's shareholders of the 2019 Plan and of this variation, and the vesting period for the same shall be 12 months from such date.

The 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant approved as above shall continue till the expiry of the pool of stock incentives available under the 2019 Plan, or until cessation of Salil Parekh's employment with the Company, whichever is earlier.

The vesting of the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant is subject to the Company's achievement of certain performance criteria as laid out in the 2019 Plan.

The said change is approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (and other applicable laws) and in accordance with the Original Resolution, and approval of shareholders is not required for the resolution referred in Item No. 7 above. However, the shareholders' approval is now being sought as a measure of good corporate governance.

The resolution seeks the approval of the shareholders in terms of Sections 196 and 197 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force) for the change in remuneration of Salil Parekh, CEO & MD.

No director, key managerial personnel or their relatives are interested or concerned in the resolution, except Salil Parekh and his relatives.

The Board of Directors of the Company recommends the passing of the proposed resolutions stated in Item No. 7 as an ordinary resolution.

Item No. 8

Approval of the changing the terms of the appointment of Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD)

The shareholders had on February 20, 2018 (pursuant to postal ballot notice dated January 3, 2018) ("the Original Resolution") approved the appointment of Salil Parekh as CEO & MD for a period of five (5) years with effect from January 2, 2018 to January 1, 2023 on the terms & conditions and remuneration specified in the notice and explanatory statement annexed thereto. The Original Resolution can be accessed and referred at the following link- https://www.infosys.com/investors/Documents/postal-ballot-jan2018.pdf.

The Company has delivered a strong performance over the past fiscal year, creating significant shareholder value. There is now clear strategic direction to drive competitive growth through a resilient business model. Additionally, the Company has (i) delivered strong total shareholder value, (ii) increased total revenue and share of digital revenue and (iii) achieved organizational stability. In recognition of the above, and Salil's contribution to the same as the CEO & MD, the Board of Directors of the Company recommends a revision in the vesting schedule of the Annual Performance Equity Grant (as defined in the Original Resolution).

In relation to the same, the following amendment is proposed to the terms of the Original Resolution:

Amending Paragraph 3(b) of the Original Resolution by changing the vesting period of the Annual Performance Equity Grant from the current three years to one year. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) pursuant to the 2015 Incentive Compensation Plan has approved the change in vesting period of the Annual Performance Equity Grant from successful completion of each of his three (3) full fiscal years to successful completion of each fiscal year, subject to the achievement of the performance milestones determined by the Board of Directors of the Company and / or the NRC and pro-rated to account for the partial time he will be employed for the fiscal year 2022-23.

The said change has been approved by the NRC and the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with Section 196,197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule V and applicable rules, and in accordance with the Original Resolution. Hence, approval of shareholders is not required for the resolution referred in Item No. 8 above. However, the shareholders' approval is now being sought as a measure of good corporate governance.

Other than as referred in Item Nos. 7 and 8 above, there are no changes to the terms and conditions of the appointment and remuneration of Salil Parekh, CEO & MD, as approved by the Original Resolution.

The resolution seeks the approval of the shareholders in terms of Sections 196 and 197 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Rules made thereunder (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force) for the change in the vesting period of the Annual Performance Equity Grant from three years to one year.

No director, key managerial personnel or their relatives are interested or concerned in the resolution, except Salil Parekh and his relatives.

The Board of Directors of the Company recommends the passing of the proposed resolution stated in Item No. 8 as an ordinary resolution.

Item No. 9

Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to U.B. Pravin Rao, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Whole-time Director, under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")

The 2019 Plan is intended to cover employees of the Company and its subsidiaries across geographies and across all job levels, including whole-time Directors. As such U.B. Pravin Rao, COO and Whole-time Director shall also be eligible to participate in the 2019 Plan.

The Board of Directors of the Company proposes to grant U.B. Pravin Rao, COO and Whole-time Director stock incentives to incentivize him, in order to further increase shareholder value and to drive execution excellence of the agreed business strategy. From the 2019 Plan (subject to the same being approved by the shareholders), it is proposed to grant annual performance-based stock incentives in the form of restricted stock units (RSUs, as defined in explanatory statement to Item Nos. 4, 5 and 6) covering Company's equity shares having a market value as on the date of the grant of Rupees Four Crore (₹4,00,00,000) ("the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant"), to U.B. Pravin Rao, COO and Whole-time Director which shall vest 12 months from the date of each grant. The effective date of the first grant under the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant shall be the date of approval by the Company's shareholders of the 2019 Plan and of this variation, and the vesting period for the same shall be 12 months from such date.

The 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant approved as above shall continue till the expiry of the pool of stock incentives available under the 2019 Plan, or until cessation of U.B. Pravin Rao's employment with the Company, whichever is earlier.

The vesting of the 2019 Annual Performance Equity Grant is subject to the Company's achievement of certain performance criteria as laid out in the 2019 Plan.

The said change is approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (and other applicable laws) and in accordance with the Original Resolution, and approval of shareholders is not required for the resolution referred in Item No. 9 above. However, the shareholders' approval is now being sought as a measure of good corporate governance.

The resolution seeks the approval of the shareholders in terms of Sections 196 and 197 read with Schedule V and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made thereunder (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force) for the change in remuneration of U.B. Pravin Rao COO and Whole-time Director.

No director, key managerial personnel or their relatives are interested or concerned in the resolution, except U.B. Pravin Rao and his relatives.

The Board of Directors of the Company recommends the passing of the proposed resolution stated in Item No. 9 as an ordinary resolution.

INFOSYS LIMITED
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investors@infosys.com
www.infosys.com

May 15, 2019

by order of the Board of Directors
for Infosys Limited

Sd/-
A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Additional information on director recommended for appointment / reappointment as required under Regulation 36 of the Listing Regulations and applicable Secretarial Standards

Nandan M. Nilekani

Nandan M. Nilekani is the promoter and a co-founder of the Company. He was previously the Managing Director, President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company. He then served as the Chief Executive Officer from 2002 to 2007 and the Co-Chairman of the Company till 2009.

Nandan M. Nilekani is the Co-founder and Chairman of EkStep, a not-for-profit effort to create a learner-centric, technology-based platform to improve basic literacy and numeracy for millions of children. He was most recently the Chairman of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) in the rank of a Cabinet Minister.

Born in Bengaluru, Nilekani received his Bachelor's degree from IIT, Bombay. *Fortune* magazine named him 'Asia's Businessman of the Year' for 2003. In 2005, he received the prestigious Joseph Schumpeter prize for innovative services in economy, economic sciences and politics. In 2006, he was awarded the Padma Bhushan. He was also named 'Businessman of the Year' by *Forbes Asia* in 2006. *Time* magazine listed him as one of the 100 most influential people in the world in 2006 and 2009. *Foreign Policy* magazine listed him as one of the Top 100 Global thinkers in 2010. He won The Economist Social & Economic Innovation Award for his leadership of India's unique identification initiative (Aadhaar). In 2017, he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from E&Y. CNBC-TV 18 conferred the 'India Business Leader' award on him for his outstanding contribution to the Indian economy in 2017. He also received the 22nd Nikkei Asia Prize for Economic and Business Innovation in 2017.

Nandan M. Nilekani is the author of *Imagining India,* and he co-authored, with Viral Shah, his second book, *Rebooting India :* Realizing a *Billion Aspirations.*

Age 63 years

Nature of expertise in specific functional areas

Information Technology Services and Business Management.

Disclosure of inter-se relationships between directors and key managerial personnel : Nil

Listed companies (other than Infosys Group) in which Nandan M. Nilekani holds directorship and committee membership : Nil

Shareholding in the Company as on March 31, 2019

Name	Category	No. of equity shares held
Nandan M. Nilekani	Director	4,07,83,162
Rohini Nilekani	Relative (Spouse)	3,43,35,092
Nihar Nilekani	Relative (Son)	1,26,77,752
Janhavi Nilekani	Relative (Daughter)	1,26,65,162

Key terms and conditions of appointment

As per the resolution at Item No. 3 of this Notice, Nandan M. Nilekani's office as director shall be subject to retirement by rotation. He voluntarily chose not to receive any remuneration for his services rendered to the Company.

Remuneration proposed to be paid : Nil

Date of first appointment to Board, last drawn remuneration and number of board meetings attended

Nandan M. Nilekani was first appointed to the Board in 1981. He ceased to be a member of the Board on July 9, 2009. He was unanimously appointed as a member and chairman of the Board effective August 24, 2017. He voluntarily chose not to receive any remuneration for his services rendered to the Company. Details pertaining to his appointment, remuneration, and number of meetings attended are provided in the Corporate Governance report section of the Annual Report 2018-19.

Instructions for e-voting

A detailed list of instructions for e-voting is annexed to this Notice.

Proxy form

[Pursuant to Section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 19 (3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 – Form No. MGT-11]

Infosys®

INFOSYS LIMITED
CIN : L85110KA1981PLC013115
Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 100, India, 91 80 2852 0261, 91 80 2852 0362
investors@infosys.com | www.infosys.com

38th Annual General Meeting – June 22, 2019

Name of the member(s)	
Registered address	
Registered email address	
Folio no. / Client ID	
DP ID	

I / We, being the member(s) of .... shares of the above named company, hereby appoint

Name : .... Email : ....

Address : ....

.... Signature : ____________________

or failing him / her

Name : .... Email : ....

Address : ....

.... Signature : ____________________

or failing him / her

Name : .... Email : ....

Address : ....

.... Signature : ____________________

as my / our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me / us and on my / our behalf at the 38th Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held on Saturday, June 22, 2019, at 3:00 p.m. IST, at the Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 029, Karnataka, India and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

Resolution number	Resolution	Type of Resolution	Vote *(Optional, see Note 2)* (Please mention no. of shares)	
			For	Against
Ordinary business				
1	Adoption of financial statements	Ordinary		
2	Declaration of dividend	Ordinary		
3	Appointment of Nandan M. Nilekani as a director liable to retire by rotation	Ordinary		
Special business				
4	Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan") and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company under the 2019 Plan	Special		
5	Approval of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan") and grant of stock incentives to the eligible employees of the Company's subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan	Special		
6	Approval for secondary acquisition of shares of the Company by the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust for the implementation of the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")	Special		
7	Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD), under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")	Ordinary		
8	Approval for changing the terms of the appointment of Salil Parekh, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD)	Ordinary		
9	Approval of grant of Stock Incentives to U.B. Pravin Rao, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Whole-time Director, under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program – 2019 ("the 2019 Plan")	Ordinary		

Signed this .... day of .... 2019.

Affix revenue stamp of not less than ₹1

.... *Signature of the member*

.... *Signature of the proxy holder(s)*

Notes:

1. This form, in order to be effective, should be duly stamped, completed, signed and deposited at the registered office of the Company, not less than 48 hours before the Annual General Meeting (on or before 3:00 p.m. IST on June 20, 2019).
2. It is optional to indicate your preference. If you leave the 'for' or 'against' column blank against any or all of the resolutions, your proxy will be entitled to vote in the manner as he / she may deem appropriate.

Attendance slip

Infosys

INFOSYS LIMITED

CIN : L85110KA1981PLC013115
Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 100, India, Tel : 91 80 2852 0261, Fax : 91 80 2852 0362
investors@infosys.com | www.infosys.com

38th Annual General Meeting – June 22, 2019

Registered Folio no. / DP ID no. / Client ID no. :

Number of shares held :

I certify that I am a member / proxy / authorized representative for the member of the Company.

I hereby record my presence at the 38th Annual General Meeting of the Company at the Christ University Auditorium, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 029, Karnataka, India, on Saturday, June 22, 2019, at 3:00 p.m. IST.

....

Name of the member / proxy
(in BLOCK letters)

Signature of the member / proxy

Note : Please fill up this attendance slip and hand it over at the entrance of the meeting hall at the registration desk. Members are requested to bring their copies of the Annual Report to the AGM.

Route map to the venue of the AGM

Christ University Auditorium
Hosur Road,
Bengaluru 560 029
Karnataka, India.
www.christuniversity.in

For queries, contact us :
+91 80 28520261
investors@infosys.com