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Infosys BPM Limited Annual Report 2021–22

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Board and Committees – Infosys BPM Limited

The Board of Directors

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Gopal Devanahalli
Independent Director

Michael Nelson Gibbs
Independent Director

Inderpreet Sawhney
Director

Board committees Audit committee

Gopal Devanahalli
Chairperson and Financial Expert

Michael Nelson Gibbs
Member

Ravikumar Singisetti
Member

Nomination and remuneration committee

Gopal Devanahalli
Chairperson

Michael Nelson Gibbs
Member

Ravikumar Singisetti
Member

Corporate social responsibility committee

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairperson

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Member

Gopal Devanahalli
Member

Investment committee

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairperson

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Member

Prem Joseph Pereira
Member

As on March 31, 2022

Board's report

Dear members,

The Board of Directors hereby submits the report of the business and operations of your Company ("the Company"), along with the audited financial statements, for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. The consolidated performance of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") 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,		YoY growth (%)	For the year ended March 31,		YoY growth (%)
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
Revenue from operations	6,684	5,450	22.6	11,004	8,846	24.4
Other income, net	292	207	41.1	238	199	19.6
Total Income	6,976	5,657	23.3	11,242	9,045	24.3
Expenses						
Cost of sales	5,137	4,150	23.8	8,798	6,987	25.9
Selling and marketing expenses	204	212	(3.8)	235	222	5.9
General and administration expenses	371	349	6.3	592	564	5.0
Total expenses	5,712	4,711	21.2	9,625	7,773	23.8
Profit/loss before finance cost and tax expenses	1,264	946	33.6	1,617	1,272	27.1
Finance Cost	29	30	(3.3)	45	41	9.8
Profit before tax	1,235	916	34.8	1,572	1,231	27.7
Profit before tax (% of revenue)	18.5	16.8		14.3	13.9	
Tax expense	275	221	24.4	397	323	22.9
Profit after tax	960	695	38.1	1,175	908	29.4
Profit after tax (% of revenue)	14.4	12.8		10.7	10.3	
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax	(22)	(10)		11	26	
Total comprehensive income for the year	938	685		1,186	934	
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	960	695		1,175	908	
Earnings per share (EPS)(1)						
Basic	2,83,726.18	2,05,510.47	38.1	3,47,316.97	2,68,293.48	29.5
Diluted	2,83,726.18	2,05,510.47	38.1	3,47,316.97	2,68,293.48	29.5

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) Equity shares are at par value of ₹10,000 per share.

Financial position

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

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net current assets	2,440	3,320	3,324	4,430
Property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)	279	234	352	312
Right-of-use assets	433	479	853	896
Goodwill & Other intangible asses	19	19	436	426
Other non-current assets	2,066	1,461	2,648	1,445
Total assets	6,629	7,039	11,535	10,595
Non-current lease liabilities	417	470	828	876
Other non-current liabilities	2	13	623	507
Retained earnings – Opening balance	3,758	3,464	4,787	4,280
Add:				
Profit for the year	960	695	1,175	908
Transfer from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization (1)	88	71	88	71
Less:				
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax if any)	(1,150)	(321)	(1,150)	(321)
Transfer to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve (1)	(261)	(151)	(261)	(151)
Retained earnings – Closing balance	3,395	3,758	4,639	4,787
Equity share capital	34	34	34	34
Other reserves and surplus(2)	1,440	1,267	1,333	1,160
Other comprehensive income	(51)	(29)	156	145
Total equity	4,818	5,030	6,162	6,126
Total equity and liabilities	6,629	7,039	11,535	10,595
Number of equity shares	33,828	33,828	33,828	33,828

(1) 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.

(2) Excluding retained earnings

Company's overview

Infosys BPM Limited is a leader in providing end-to-end outsourcing services and innovative solutions to its clients in today's ever-changing technology landscape through traditional, digital service offerings, vertical utility platforms and shared service center models. Our integrated IT and business process management solutions approach enables our clients across industries and service lines to unlock business value and address their business challenges.

Whether it is about utilizing innovative business excellence frameworks, ongoing productivity improvements, process reengineering, automation, and cutting-edge technology platforms, we are able to consistently add value to our clients, with our traditional BPM service offerings, being complemented by our digital business offerings.

Our platform-based digital capabilities were given a further fillip with our strategic purchase of a new business and underwriting platform from STEP Solutions Group LLC in FY21, which will further enhance our existing industry-leading VPAS policy administration platform and our modernized insurance platform for global life insurance and annuity – McCamish NGIN. Our other existing vertical utilities platform in mortgage include our JV with ABN Amro's Stater while our joint venture with Hitachi, Panasonic and Pasona in Japan enhanced our traditional enterprise services in sourcing and procurement. Additionally, we have strengthened our enterprise capabilities with platforms like APOC (Account Payables on Cloud). Our acquisition of Eishtec, one of Ireland's leading customer service providers, has successfully enabled us to further enrich our services in the space, enabling us to better serve our clients from the UK and Ireland, further leveraging our deep expertise in technology, analytics, and digital.

Infosys BPM Limited continues to be ranked a leader across industry utilities such as Insurance & Insurance Platform, Public Sector, Mortgage, Banking, Healthcare, Wealth & Asset Management, Financial Services, Utilities and Retail; across enterprise offerings such as Finance & Accounting, Sourcing and Procurement, Sales & Fulfilment, Customer Service and Human Resources Outsourcing as well as digital offerings such as Digital Interactive Services, Digital Transformation Services, and Intelligent Automation by leading analysts such as Nelsonhall, Gartner, Everest, HfS, Avasant and ISG.

We enable our clients to navigate their next and co-create with them a 'Live Enterprise' by leveraging digital technology, cloud, business domain expertise, design thinking and data contextualization making them more innovative, intuitive, proactive and agile. We invest in offerings that help clients optimize their Cost of Revenues (CoR) instead of the traditional approach of optimizing just the Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) expenses. We leverage the global delivery model to offer onshore, offshore and near shore services to clients.

Infosys BPM has been consistently ranked among the leading BPM companies globally and has received 22 awards and recognitions this year, from key industry bodies and associations such as SSON, TISS CLO Awards, among others. This is the result of our focused strategy of helping our clients to navigate their next by digitally transforming their business services and by enhancing experience for their stakeholders. We do this through our approach of digital automation to amplify business productivity and efficiency, insights to improve business outcomes and effectiveness and innovation to enhance stakeholder delight and experience. The Company has also been consistently ranked among the top employers of choice, on the basis of its industry-leading HR practices.

Performance overview (standalone)

Our revenues from operations aggregated to ₹6,684 crore, up by 22.6% from ₹5,450 crore in the previous year. Our gross profits amounted to ₹1,547 crore as against ₹1,300 crore in the previous year. The operating profits amounted to ₹972 crore as against ₹739 crore in the previous year. Sales and marketing costs were ₹204 crore and ₹212 crore for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively. General and administration expenses were ₹371 crore and ₹349 crore during the current year and previous year respectively. Net profits after tax stood at ₹960 crore as against ₹695 crore in the previous year. The profit after tax for the year was 14.4% of revenue.

Performance overview (consolidated)

Our revenues from operations aggregated to ₹ 11,004 crore, up by 24.4% from ₹ 8,846 crore in the previous year. Our gross profits amounted to ₹2,206 crore as against ₹ 1,859 crore in the previous year. The operating profits amounted to ₹1,379 crore as against ₹1,073 crore in the previous year. Sales and marketing costs were ₹235 crore and ₹222 crore for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively. General and administration expenses were ₹592 crore and ₹564 crore during the current and previous year, respectively. Net profits after tax were ₹ 1,175 crore as against ₹908 crore in the previous year. The Group's profit after tax for the year is 10.7% of revenue. The Company continues to be amongst the most profitable BPM companies in India.

Fiscal 2022 was the year in which organizations emerged out of the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic with a gradual return to office in our delivery centers across the globe while enabling employee safety, ensuring seamless and secure client operations virtually, fulfilling client demands by delivering business as usual and beyond. With historic high employee and client satisfaction scores, this year was a year of continued growth, grit and tenacity, with employees adapting to the new hybrid model.

For clients, fiscal 2022 represented improvements across most segments with a few sector-specific nuances due to macroeconomic parameters. Clients in segments such as Financial Services (except Mortgage), Insurance, Healthcare, Retail, Telecom, Hitech and Energy/Utilities saw strong demand, while sectors such as Manufacturing continued to struggle due to supply chain issues. Demand for accelerated digital transformation continued during the year while the pace of decision making was slower.

We won multiple new logos and renewals which includes an American multinational technology corporation, a Japanese telecommunications company, a Financial software, data &

media company, an American residential mortgage company, an American telecommunications company among others.

We continue to focus on moving our pricing models to outcome-based and subscription-based pricing and we are continuing to see this trend of deals signed on fixed and outcome-based pricing models in fiscal 2022. We truly have a global delivery model, with 35 delivery centers across 14 countries spread across five continents (7 in India; 7 rest of APAC and Australia, 14 in Europe, 4 in the US and 3 in Latin America).

Infosys BPM offers business process management services in horizontals such as Finance & Accounting (F&A), Sourcing & Procurement (S&P), Sales & Fulfilment (S&F), Customer Service (CS), Human Resource Outsourcing (HRO), Legal Process Management (LPM), Digital Interactive Services (DIS), Digital Transformation Services (DTS), BPM Analytics (AT), Robotic Process Automation (RPA), Annotation Services, Learning Services, Master Data Management, Geospatial Data Services, and Business Process as a Service (BPaaS). Our verticals include Manufacturing; Retail, CPG & Logistics; Financial Services; Healthcare, Insurance & Life Sciences; Services, OEMs, Utilities & Energy, Resources, Communication Services, and Media & Entertainment.

Disruptive trends like automation, adoption of Artificial Intelligence, use of machine learning and technologies, Internet of Things and blockchain, calls for all of us to relook at the way we do things. By equipping organizations with actionable insights, anytime/anywhere experience, hyper-productivity, agility and connectedness, we enable them to imbibe sentient responsiveness of a living organism and thus enable them to become a 'Live Enterprise'. We continue to deliver efficiency and productivity with unprecedented agility, evolving with our clients on their digital maturity journey enabled by digital transformation and supplemented by our specific vertical utility platforms that help transform the way they operate. Our "humanware" (people + software) approach has been instrumental in enhancing experience and helping clients innovate their business models across their industry and enterprise process, technology, people, and partner ecosystems.

2 . Human Resource Management

While 2020-21 was all about prioritizing and ensuring the health and safety of our employees and continuing highest level of service delivery for our clients, 2021-22 has been about learning newer lessons and reimagining our strengths in a hybrid work environment. Managing in the world of hybrid working, where the teams are working from home, from office and from remote client locations, we have ensured that the #NextNeverStops.

In this financial year we hired a total of 20,109 employees globally, of which 15,338 employees were hired in India. Focusing on increasing the scale and breadth of internal mobility offerings we continue to hold the talent growth banner high, with majority of our position fulfillment done through internal talent movement.

During the year, we had many employees rebadged and transferred to Infosys BPM Ltd as a part of multiple large deal programs. The human resources team focused on attracting, integrating, and retaining these rebadged employees while being compliant to the applicable laws. All employees have been rewarded through different programs which has helped keep our workforce motivated and engaged. Special incentives were also rolled out to employees to reward them for their contribution during the pandemic times.

The Learning & Development team at Infosys BPM has been a champion of innovation, creating best in class in-house training content and solutions to solve the business problems of the organization. With 50,000+ employees spread across multiple geographies, we have been agile and nimble, something which came to the forefront during the pandemic, when we were able to quickly adapt and transform ourselves to deliver virtual trainings with as much efficiencies as before the lockdown. The strong culture of constant innovation and continuous learning, a feature inherent to both the team and the organization, helped us transition to the new normal at an extremely fast pace, thereby ensuring that there was absolutely no stop in the learning for resources.

Foundation Training, a mandatory training program for entry level hires, focusses on honing communication and analytical abilities. In FY'22 we trained 8,000+ new hires at entry-level.

iLeapNEXT was launched to provide our junior level employees a 3-year learning journey, emphasizing on Communication, Behavior, Domain, Functional and Niche skills required in the changing BPM landscape. This program has been made available anywhere, anytime in a form which can be easily understood and applied.

Democratization of business process automation was achieved by launching Robotics Process Automation (RPA) platform learning journeys for Automation Anywhere, Blue Prism and Assist Edge that enabled smart automation across the organization. The focus was on developing consulting skills through business process analyst learning paths of identifying automation opportunities and provide relevant solutions / framework for impact.

For enriching the power of reporting and analytics across the organization and clients, series of learning programs on business intelligence and reporting tools were launched – Power BI, Tableau, Alteryx, Excel, VBA, SQL/Adv SQL. These learnings unleashed the power of data to provide greater insights and meaningful inferences that aids in impactful decision making.

Lex, our learning platform, which is accessible anywhere, anytime on various devices for employees saw a huge surge in completion of self-learning courses. In FY'22, more than 150,000 courses were completed by our employees.

Infosys BPM partnered with DSEU and Boston Consulting Group with the intention of serving the society at large and designed a B. Com for BPM curriculum. This is a first of its kind 3-year program and the electives start from Year 2 onwards. 13 Industry expert sessions along with 5 practical sessions were delivered to the students of DSEU by Infosys BPM leaders.

With sharp focus on creating a skill-based organization of the future, Skill Tags program was launched with a dual objective to (a) recognize high-end domain expertise in our talent and build their skill identity, and (b) inspire reskilling to cutting-edge BPM solutions which includes digital offerings for our clients. Skill Tags program in its pilot form, scoped for our talent at Process Specialist and Process Lead levels a unique opportunity to build their skill identity across their domain and digital expertise. This was enabled through (a) necessary learning certifications, (b) gaining the defined experience and (c) performance delivery against defined outcome metrics. Skill tags have three levels of proficiency – Beginner, Competent and Proficient, which are also role specific to bring in depth of skill-variety and differentiate contribution across roles. The program continues to mature with the leadership and user feedback and will present a renewed and ambitious approach for talent and organization in FY'23.

Infosys Citizenship Quotient (iCQ), our organization citizenship rewards initiative continues to see most of our senior management globally rewarded for engaging in a host of activities beyond their usual job responsibilities. Our efforts of institutionalizing Authentic Leadership behaviors through workshops also an ongoing endeavor.

Stories of employees' growth, milestone and achievement were published through various channels like - My Infy Story, Good to Join, Great to Grow, Team Matters Team Wins, Far from The Shores. Global Banyan Tree. Beyond Boundaries – A Global Collaborative IC initiative & HR Newsletter was launched in June 2021. Communication support for integration & rebadging projects was vital contribution. All communication collaterals support for organization wide projects – iLeapNEXT, Skill Tag, Step Up, Compass, Performance Management, Talent Acquisition all India Drive, DEI – Women focused referral & recruitment, Inspiring Team Leaders, Inspiring Managers, Geo Ambassador program, etc.

Particulars of employees

The Company had 51,468 number of employees as on March 31, 2022. As per Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 a statement containing the names of top 10 employees in terms of remuneration drawn, details of employees posted in India throughout the fiscal and in receipt of a remuneration of ₹1.02 crore or more per annum, details of employees posted in India for part of the year and in receipt of ₹ 8.5 lakh or more a month is enclosed as *Annexure-3* to the Board's report.

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 made available on request.

Internal complaints committee

Infosys' goal has always been to create an open and safe workplace for every employee to feel empowered, irrespective of gender, sexual preferences, and other factors, and contribute to the best of their abilities. Towards this, the Company has set up the Anti-Sexual Harassment Initiative (ASHI), which proudly completes 21 years of enabling a positive and safe work environment for our employees.

Our ASHI practices have set an industry benchmark as it ranked first among 300+ companies that participated in an external survey on the best anti-sexual harassment initiatives in 2017, 2019 and 2020. 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 IC has been constituted 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. Investigations are conducted and decisions made by the IC at the respective locations, and a senior woman employee is the presiding officer over every case. Half of the total members of the IC are women. The role of the IC is not restricted to mere redressal of complaints but also encompasses prevention and prohibition of sexual harassment. In the last one year, the IC has worked extensively on creating awareness on relevance of sexual harassment issues in the new normal by using brand-new and innovative measures to help employees understand the forms of sexual harassment while working remotely.

The details of ASHI cases for the fiscal year 2022:

- Number of cases filed - 3
- Disposal by conciliation - 1
- Disposal by disciplinary action(s) – 2
- No action – 0

All cases of FY'22 have been closed

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company has constituted the CSR committee as per the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR amount is allocated for projects undertaken at group level through Infosys Foundation.

The Committee, with the approval of the Board, has adopted the CSR Policy as required under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The policy is available on our website, at: https://www.infosysbpm.com/about/documents/csr-policy.pdf

The annual report on CSR activities is appended as Annexure 5 to the Board's report. The details about the corporate social responsibility committee forms part of corporate governance report..

Under our Rural Student Development Program which focuses on upskilling differently abled and unemployed youth on employability skills in tier 2 and 3 cities, we have trained 1,682 students from various states and 34 people with disabilities from Youth4Jobs and Global Talent Track Foundation. We continue to support 13 digital classrooms set up in Government Schools in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh through an NGO called eVidyaloka. The objective is to create a knowledgeable and empowered rural India through quality education. Through these digital classrooms 182 volunteer teachers have completed 2,568 sessions benefitting 2,719 students in FY'22.

In FY'21, Infosys BPM had supported Sparsha Trust to set up Digital Lab, Classrooms and Studio at Bangalore to support education for underprivileged children in Karnataka. In FY'22 2,480 students have been benefited through this initiative.

We have supported Mauna Dhwani Foundation to setup 3 Digital Classrooms in Chuliaposi, Sunapal and Atanti villages in Odisha to educate 245+ underprivileged tribal children.

Multiple CSR initiatives were taken up by Infoscions from various engagements from Hyderabad, Bangalore, Mysore, Pune, Jaipur and Chennai. The volunteers donated stationery items, toys, clothes, and sports equipment to underprivileged and orphan children and groceries, toiletries, wet grinders, fire extinguishers, nebulizers, hair dryers to NGOs who support People with Disabilities. 7,100 underprivileged students have been benefitted from books and stationery items donated to universities/colleges and NGO supported schools in Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Odisha, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Grow-trees is an initiative where employees can plant trees and contribute to a greener planet. 1,190 saplings have been planted in FY'22 in association with the NGO – Grow-Trees.com.

Diversity & Inclusivity

Our vision is to create an inclusive workplace and leverage the power of diversity for sustainable competitive advantage. We have around 120+ nationalities working at IBPM across the globe. Our Initiatives are categorized under three areas IWIN (Infosys Women's Inclusivity Network) for Gender Diversity, InfyAbility for Employees with special ability and Multicultural Diversity/ Creating common ground. As part of gender diversity initiatives, FY'22 saw closure of three batches of SOAR: Seize Opportunities & Achieve Resilience program for women managers 2 batches for India and 1 batch for APAC.

EDVantage – The Diversity in Equity Vantage Program, exclusively for women employees in Job Level-3 was launched in association with Learning & Development. The primary objective of the program is to empower the participants by upskilling and equipping them with knowledge required to climb the leadership ranks. 54 employees graduated in FY22.

Propel - The program was launched for Job Level-5 and Job Level-6 women employees, to equip them and develop their careers and key competencies required to perform their role and move up the career ladder. This program will help create future women leaders for the organization.

In our continuous endeavor to inspire motivate and empower women employees, we organized internal & external women leader connect programs, self-defense workshops, parenting sessions, financial awareness workshops, music therapy workshop and PCOS awareness sessions were organized across locations. Also, sessions on Know your Pay Slip, iLeap NXT awareness session, how to build a positive attitude and Breaking Barriers were organized covering 9,300 IBPM employees.

As part of InfyAbility Retention/Career/Support conversations were held with some of the Employee with Disabilities (EWDs) on need basis. Rigorous efforts were made to source candidates with disabilities to fulfill open positions in IBPM. 500+ profiles were sourced by participating in various recruitment drives across India and through different sourcing partners. In FY'22, 42 candidates were hired which is the highest hiring numbers in last 5 years. 45 Infoscions attended sign language workshop where they were taught alphabets, numbers, days of the week and some common words and phrases in Indian Sign Language. The objective of the program was creating awareness and involving employees to understand and create an inclusive work culture in the organization. International Day of Persons with Disabilities was celebrated on 7th December 2021. Dr. Anitha Sharma, Founder of Inkthop and Drive on My Own, Professor and India's first women skydiver with disabilities was invited as Chief Guest. Outstanding EWDs, Managers and Engagements were recognized for their performance and support provided to make and inclusive environment.

External HR Recognition in 2021 – 22

- Brandon Hall Excellence in Human Capital Management Program:
  - Best Advance in Corporate Culture Transformation - Infosys citizenship quotient (iCQ) to reward and recognize Organizational citizenship behaviors (OCBs)
  - LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: Authentic Leadership Program
- TISS LeapVault CLO Award
  - Best Diversity and Inclusion Training Program – SOAR and EDVantage. (L&D)
  - Best Leadership Development Program – Authentic Leadership
- Best Virtual Learning Program:
  - iLeapNEXT. (L&D) and
  - Best Leadership Program (OD)
- Best of the BEST: Talent development
- HR Distinction Award 2022: Most Innovative L&D Program
- 8th Edition future of L&D Summit and Awards 2022 (Innovation in Learning)
- 49th IFTDO World Conference & Exhibition (Abstract): Strategy for an Agile Skills-Based Work Culture, 200 Days Augment – A Strategic Management Trainee (MT) Development Program
- Employee Experience Award 2022: Best succession planning strategy

Internal HR Recognition in 2021-22

PACE /Inspire Awards 2021

External & Internal HR Best Practices Representation in 2021-22

- IBPM Excellence Awards 2021: Domain Excellence
- 10th HR Showcase 2021: Employee Engagement accelerates a hybrid work culture
- 10th HR Showcase 2021: Authentic Leadership – leading with empathy & vulnerability
- ATD Talent Development Innovation Award:
  - Innovation in Talent Development (L&D)
  - Innovation in Talent Development (OD)
- 10th L&D Leadership India Summit & Awards 2022: Innovation in Learning Award
- Employee Experience Award 2022:
  - Best Women Leadership Program: EDVantage and SOAR programs
  - Best Remote Learning Initiative: iLEAP NEXT
  - Best Organizational Upskilling and Reskilling Strategy: PiQ Program

Liquidity

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents 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.

Dividend

During the year ended March 31, 2022 on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2021 and interim dividend for fiscal 2022, the company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹1,150 crore.

The Board of Directors, in their meeting on April 11, 2022, recommended a final dividend of ₹205,000 /- per equity share of ₹10,000 /- each for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹693 crore.

Transfer to reserves

The Company does not propose to carry any amount to general reserves.

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.

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.

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

There have been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of the financial year and the date of the report.

Share capital

The National Company Law Tribunal, Bengaluru Bench vide its order dated December 8, 2021 approved the consolidation of the authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the Company whereby, the equity shares have been consolidated by increasing the face value from ₹10 each to ₹10,000 each, such that every 1,000 equity shares with face value of ₹10 each, held by a member of the Company are consolidated and re-designated into 1 (one) equity share with face value of ₹10,000 each, pursuant to Section 61(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Consolidation of Share Capital is effective from January 3, 2022. Post consolidation, the Issued, subscribed, and paid-up equity shares became 33,828 shares with par value of ₹10,000/- each held by Infosys Limited.

Subsidiaries

As on March 31, 2022, we have six wholly-owned subsidiaries, namely – Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o (formerly Infosys BPO s.r.o), Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o. (formerly Infosys BPO Poland, Sp. z.o.o), Infosys McCamish Systems LLC, Portland Group Pty. Limited, Infosys BPO Americas LLC and Infosys BPM UK Limited. The Company does not have any associate company.

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 consolidated financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries, which form part of the 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 the details of performance, financial positions 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, at www.infosysbpm.com. These documents will also be available for inspection by members during business hours at our registered office in Bengaluru, India.

A. Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s .r .o

Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o had a good fiscal year. The delivery center has grown by 31.3 % year on year, expanded its portfolio of annuity clients by two new projects, and increased volumes of services for several of its existing clients. The expansion took place mainly in the domain areas of technical support and customer service. The center has managed the covid pandemic well. Operations utilized mainly hybrid working models with increased use of the office towards the end of the year. The center has successfully delivered several transformation projects to Infosys clients and due to its right combination of technical and language competencies, it is currently positioned as a primary EU delivery center for high-end technical and customer service work. During the fiscal, Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o retained its place in the board of directors of ABSL (Business Services Association) Czech Republic.

During the year under review the Company generated revenue of ₹ 231 crore as against a revenue of ₹ 176 crore for the year ended on March 31, 2021 with a profit of ₹19 crore against the profit of ₹ 4 crore for the year ended on March 31, 2021.

B. Infosys Poland Sp . z o . o .

The Lodz delivery center revenue has increased 13.9% YoY. Lodz DC is focusing on F&A, Sourcing & Procurement, Master Data Management, Business Analytics and high- end services (Tax, SOX Compliance, FP&A Consolidation of financial statements) as well as European language-based services as a part of Infosys global delivery model. The center notified digital growth within digital transformations services, point solutions and automation.

The Center has been bestowed with following awards in the year under review:

- ABSL Membership Certificate 2022

- Top Employer 2022 Certification in 3 categories: Poland, Europe, Global
- 1st prize during the Outsourcing Stars 2022 Gala in the BPO category
- Medal "Universitatis Lodziensis Amico" received for friendly and professional collaboration with Lodz Universit

During the year under review, the revenue was ₹862 crore as against revenue of₹ 685 crore for the period ended March 31, 2021 with a profit of ₹ 108 crore as against a profit of ₹ 60 crore for the period ended March 31, 2021.

C. Infosys McCamish Systems LLC

During the year under review, the financial performance improved over the prior fiscal, continuing the positive trend. We are generally seeing good market traction in new geographical markets including India, Asia-Pacific (APAC), South America and Japan with our new industry leading platform NGIN®. In the US, large life insurance companies continue to invest in modernizing legacy policy administration systems and new business underwriting systems, while focusing on improved digital capabilities. Fiscal 2022 saw more clients in life and annuity, worksite and producer services businesses expanding relationship with us. Multiple strategic contracts were renewed. New lines of services grew with an another P&C client win for our PMACS® product and winning multiple new clients in the US in Life & Annuity space with interest rate changes. The analyst community, including Gartner, Celent, ISG, HfS and Novarica, continues to rank us highly. We were ranked as a "leader" in Gartner MQ for 5th consecutive year. ISG rated us a "leader" in Life & Retirement platforms. We were also the recipient of XCelent award for North American individual Life PAS ABC report – Customer support, client base from Celent. The Retirement Services business unit continues its market leadership position.

During the year under review, the revenues were ₹ 3,046 crore as against revenue of ₹ 2,380 crore for the period ended March 31, 2021 with a net profit of ₹ 248 crore as against a profit of ₹ 162 crore for the period ended March 31, 2021.

D. Portland Group Pty . Limited

Infosys Portland had a positive year with increasing revenues from procurement and supply chain consulting and managed services and software on-sell agreements, reflecting our objective to expand our delivery footprint in key target markets of Australia, India, USA and UK/Europe. Margins increased in line with revenue growth but were impacted by increasing salary costs, marketing and recruitment expenses.

During the year under review the Company generated a revenue of 202 crore as against a revenue of 146 crore for the previous year ended on March 31, 2021 and with a profit of 14 crore against the profit of 12 crore for the year ended on March 31, 2021.

E. Infosys BPO Americas LLC

Infosys BPO Americas LLC, a mortgage-focused entity of Infosys BPM Limited, was incorporated in 2016. The entity holds licenses to service mortgage operations across 48 states in the US as well as has the approval to set up the India branch as well. In the past 12 months, three new customers have been added to the two from the previous year. The aim is to strengthen the value proposition of customer delight through tech-driven transformation and a blended operating model.

During the year 2022, the revenue was ₹ 165 crores as against revenue of ₹ 136 crores for the period ended March 31, 2021, and with a loss of ₹ 69 crores and ₹ 38 crores for both the financial years.

F. Infosys BPM UK Limited

Infosys BPM UK Limited is an entity incorporated under the laws of England and Wales in December 2020 in order for us to provide services that would involve us carrying on UK-regulated activities, and hence would require us to be authorized by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). As on March 31, 2022, the entity has submitted its application to the FCA for authorizations in the areas of Home Finance Administration and Consumer Credit. Business is expected to begin later in fiscal 2023 with the receipt of FCA authorizations.

Awards and recognition

Awards

- Automation Anywhere awarded Infosys BPM as the Managed Service Provider - Partner of the Year
- Automation Anywhere accredited Infosys as Verified Services Partner
- Blackline stated Infosys BPM as their Global Partner
- Blackline accredited Infosys as the Gold Partner
- Celonis accredited Infosys as the Gold Partner
- ISG Digital Case Study Awards™2021 recognizes Philips and Adidas case studies from Infosys BPM as "Standout Case Studies"
- Infosys BPM wins Frost & Sullivan Best Practice Award for Customer Value Leadership - Europe in the CEX Outsourcing space 2021
- Infosys BPM wins Frost and Sullivan Asia-Pacific Business Process Management Services Company of the Year 2021
- The Hackett Group recognizes Philips as a "Finalist" in their Digital Awards 2021
- Infosys McCamish VPAS is a winner of an XCelent award for the 2021 North American Individual Life PAS ABC report 2022

Recognition

- Infosys sponsored Everest Group BPM F&A Thought Leadership Paper and hosted Webinar featuring Everest Group analyst on the topic: "Finance – Cornerstone of Enterprise Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Strategy"
- Everest Group recognizes Infosys BPM and positions 24 in their Top 50 BPS Providers 2021
- Profiled and recognized by Celent Life Insurance & TPA Service report P&C
- Profiled by NelsonHall Research for Transforming Wealth & Asset Management Services, F&A Transformation, Healthcare Payer BPS and Procurement Transformation.
- Infosys BPM a Sample Vendor in the August Gartner Hype Cycle for Business Process Services, 2021 and Representative Vendor in the May 2021 Gartner Market Guide for Finance and Accounting Business Process Outsourcing

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Intelligent Automation

- Leader in IDC MarketScape: Worldwide Artificial Intelligence Services 2021
- Leader in the NelsonHall's Intelligent Automation in Banking 2021 NEAT
- Leader in Avasant's Intelligent Automation Services RadarView™ report 2021-2022
- A Leader & a Star Performer in Everest Group's Marketing Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2022

Finance and Accounting

- Leader in ISG Provider Lens - "Finance and Accounting Digital Outsourcing Services 2021" (Procure to Pay, Order to Cash, Record to Report, Financial Planning & Analysis Services)
- Leader in ISG Archetype - "Finance and Accounting Digital Outsourcing Services 2021" (Transactional Services, Transformation Oriented, Automation Implementers, Holistic Partner)
- A Leader and a Star Performer in Everest Group's Finance & Accounting Outsourcing PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2021
- Leader in Avasant's F&A Business Process Transformation RadarView report 2021-2022

Procurement Outsourcing

- Leader in ISG Provider Lens™ Procurement BPO & Transformation Services 2022 – Global, Australia, Singapore and Malaysia
- Leader in ISG Provider Lens™ Procurement BPO, Transformation, and Software Platforms 2022 - U.S. Public Sector
- A Leader in Everest Group's Procurement Outsourcing Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2021
- Leader in Avasant RadarView Procurement Transformation Services 2021
- Leader in NelsonHall NEAT - Procurement Transformation Services 2021 (Overall, BPS Capability & Transformation Capability)

Customer Services

- Leader in ISG Provider Lens™ Study 'Contact Center - Customer Experience Services 2021 (Digital Operations - Global, US; AI and Analytics -Global; Work From Home Services – Australia)
- A Major Contender & a Star Performer in Everest Group's Digital Workplace Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2022
- A Major Contender and a Star Performer in Everest Group's Customer Experience Management (CXM) Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2021
- A Major Contender and a Star Performer in EMEA version of Everest Group's Customer Experience Management (CXM) Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2021

Human Resources Outsourcing

- Innovator in Avasant's Hire-to-Retire Business Process Transformation RadarView™ 2021-2022
- A Major Contender in Everest Group's Learning Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2021

Supply Chain Management

- Positioned as #3 overall and #1 in the Voice of Customer in the HFS Top 10: Supply Chain Services 2021
- A Major Contender in Everest Group's Supply Chain Management (SCM) BPS PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2022

Banking, Financial Services

- Ranked as #1 in HFS Top 10 Banking & Financial Services
- A Leader & a Star Performer in Everest Group's Banking Operations PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2022
- Leader in the NelsonHall NEAT: Digital Banking Services Report 2022
- A Leader in Everest Group's Mortgage Operations PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2022
- Leader in NelsonHall: Wealth and Asset Management Services NEAT (Overall, Support for New Digital Banking Models, Professional Services Capability, Hosting/BPS Capability)
- A Major Contender and a Star Performer in Everest Group's Capital Markets Operations Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2021

Insurance

- Infosys ranks #4 in HFS Top 10 Insurance Services 2022
- Leader in ISG Provider Lens™ Insurance Platform Solutions 2021 – Life & Retirement Platforms, U.S. Market
- Leader in ISG Provider Lens™ Insurance Services 2021 – Archetype
- Leader in ISG Provider Lens™ Insurance Services 2021 – U.S. Market
- Leader in the NelsonHall NEAT: Life, Annuities, and Pension Operation Transformation Report 2021
- A Major Contender in Everest Group's Property & Casualty PEAK Matrix Assessment 2021
- A Major Contender & a Star Performer in Everest Group's Life and Pensions Insurance BPS/TPA – Service Provider Landscape with PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2022
- Featured in Everest Group's Market Report on L&A Policy Administration Platform 2021
- A Leader in the August 2021 Gartner® Magic Quadrant™ for Life Insurance Policy Administration Systems, North America

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Healthcare

- Leader in NelsonHall's Healthcare Payer 2021 NEAT Assessment
- A Major Contender in Everest Group's Healthcare Payer Operations PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2022

Retail

- Leader in ISG Retail Software and Services 2021 ISG Provider Lens™ Study '- U.S.

Utility

- Leader in ISG Provider Lens™ Utilities Industry - Services and Solutions Quadrant 2021

Quality

In alignment with our focus last year on working alongside clients to catalyze and co-create business value and enhance stakeholder experience, the function has made significant progress through the Be the Navigator initiative using levers like - Lean, Six Sigma, Data Analytics & Visualization, Design thinking and Knowledge management. This has been affirmed through several stakeholder commendations, external validations through audits and assessments and several awards won by the function during the year.

The key highlights are:

- BTN (Be The Navigator) saving of 640MN $ and 2019 FTE's saving through continuous improvement with our renewed rigor on initiatives like lean deployment, capacity modelling, data analytics, data visualization and workforce optimization tools run across a large number of projects. IBPM has won seven industry awards for the improvement projects.
- Won 11 prestigious awards for high impact projects delivered and best practices shared at Industry forums like – CII, NIQR, PSQ
- Streamlining for Knowledge Management practices has been strengthened over the years with levers like - KM Maturity assessment, Tool Replication and KM certification program.
- The year saw an addition of 100 new KM-certified practitioners
- Expansion of Health Reviews has been strengthened the processes resulting in reduction of critical errors by 16%
- The Quality team has trained 11,000 employees (in 350 batches) across the organization in the various Quality Training programs to reinforce the Quality culture
- Introduction of advanced learning programs like - Business storytelling, Information technology services management, Machine learning, Theory of Constraints and Design thinking;
- 720 employees performing key roles have been trained on DT and >25 Design sprints for 20 engagements are in progress.
- This year has been an exceptional year for Infosys BPM in terms of CVS scores, this was first time ever we got highest ever CVS score of 6.06 and Exp Index score of 74.4
- Launched the initiative "Lighthouse" – a unique leadership learning program aimed to ignite the mindset for Excellence leveraging learnings from various experts.

3. Corporate governance philosophy

Corporate governance is about maximizing shareholder value legally, ethically and sustainably. At Infosys BPM, the goal of corporate governance is to ensure fairness to every stakeholder. We believe sound corporate governance is critical to enhance and retain investor trust. We always seek to ensure that our performance is driven by integrity. The 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 2022 forms part of this Annual Report. We wish to state that the Company has complied with all norms of corporate governance applicable to Unlisted Public Companies as envisaged under the Companies Act, 2013.

Number of meetings of the Board

The Board met six times during the financial year, the details of which are given in the Corporate Governance Report that forms part of this Annual Report. The intervening gap between any two meetings were within the period prescribed by 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. The Board consists of six members, three non-executive, one executive, and two independent directors. The Board periodically evaluates the need for change in its composition and size. The policy of the Company on directors' appointment and remuneration, including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, adopted by the Board, is available on the website of the Company at www.infosysbpm.com. 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.

Board evaluation

The Companies Act, 2013 states that a formal annual evaluation needs to be made by the Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors. Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 states that the performance evaluation of independent directors shall be done by the entire Board of Directors, excluding the director being evaluated. The Board had evaluated during fiscal 2022, the performance of all the directors as per the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. The outcome of the Board evaluation for fiscal 2022 was discussed by the nomination and remuneration committee and the Board at the meeting held on April 11, 2022.

Directors and key managerial personnel (KMP)

Inductions

The shareholders at their meeting held on July 7, 2021 have approved the appointment of Martha Geiger King as Non-Executive Director effective May 11, 2021.

Retirement and resignation

There were no retirements / resignations of the Board of Directors for the period under review.

Reappointment of director liable to retire by rotation

As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Anantharaman Radhakrishnan, CEO&MD, whose office is liable to retire at the ensuing AGM, being eligible, seeks reappointment. Based on performance evaluation and the recommendation of the nomination and remuneration committee, the Board recommends his reappointment. The notice convening the 20th AGM, to be held on August 16, 2022, sets out the details.

Committees of the Board

As on March 31, 2022, the Board had four committees:

The audit committee, the nomination and remuneration committee, the corporate social responsibility committee, and the investment committee. The composition, functions, scope, number of meetings held and attended by the members, etc., of each committee are furnished in the Corporate Governance Report which forms part of this Annual 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.

Director's 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 Act (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), 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 31,2022, 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 and loss 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 this Act 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.

4. Audit reports and auditors

The Auditors' Report for fiscal 2022 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark. The Auditors' Report is enclosed with the financial statements in this Annual Report.

Parameshwar G. Hegde of Hegde & Hegde, Practicing Company Secretaries (FCS: 1325, CP No. 640), was appointed to conduct the secretarial audit of the Company for the fiscal 2022, as required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules thereunder. The secretarial audit report for fiscal 2022 forms part of the Annual Report as *Annexure-4* to the Board's report. The report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

Auditors

Statutory auditors

Under Section 139(2) of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, it is mandatory to rotate the statutory auditors on completion of two terms of five consecutive years and each such term would require approval of the shareholders. In line with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, Statutory Auditor M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration Number 117366W/ W-100018) were appointed as Statutory Auditor of the Company at the 15th AGM held on June 24, 2017 to hold office from the conclusion of the said meeting till the conclusion of the 20th AGM to be held in the year 2022. The term of office of M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, as Statutory Auditors of the Company will conclude from the close of the forthcoming AGM of the Company.

The Board of Directors of the Company, based on the recommendation of the audit committee, at its meeting held on April 11, 2022 reappointed M/s Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration Number 117366W/ W-100018) as the Statutory Auditor of the Company to hold office for a second term of five consecutive years from the conclusion of the 20th AGM till the conclusion of the 25th AGM to be held in the year 2027 and will be placed for the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing AGM. During the year, the statutory auditors have confirmed that they satisfy the independence criteria required under the Companies Act, 2013, the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The Board recommends their reappointment to the shareholders. The notice convening the 20th AGM to be held on August 16, 2022 sets out the details.

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.

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.

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 Company's operations in future.

Annual return

In accordance with the Companies Act, 2013, the annual return in the prescribed format is available at https://www.infosysbpm.com/about/annual-reports.html

Secretarial standards

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

5. Risk management framework

The Company has always taken a comprehensive view to risk management to address risks inherent to clients as well as enterprise. The Risk management report form part of this Annual Report.

6. 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-6*.

Acknowledgments

We thank our customers, vendors, investors and bankers for their continued support during the year. The Board also places on record its appreciation of the contribution made by employees at all levels.

The Board also acknowledges the cooperation and support extended by Government authorities of various countries where the Company has operations, the Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Labor and Employment, the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, the Ministry of Commerce and industry, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, the Central Board of Direct Taxes, the Reserve Bank of India, the State Governments, the Software Technology Parks (STPs) / Special Economic Zones (SEZs) – Bengaluru, Chennai, Gurugram, Jaipur, Pune and other government agencies for their support and look forward to their continued support in the future.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman and Director

Sd/-

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Annexures to the Board's report

Annexure 1 – 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 except % of shareholding and exchange rate

Name of the subsidiary	Financial period ended	Exchange rate	Share capital	Reserves and surplus	Total assets	Total liabilities (excluding share capital and reserves and surplus)	Investments*	[1]Turnover	[1]Profit / (Loss) before taxation	[1]Provision for taxation	[1] Profit / (Loss) after taxation	% of shareholding
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o[2][3] (formerly Infosys BPO s.r.o)	March 31, 2022	1 CZK = ₹ 3.46	3	103	248	142	-	231	22	3	19	100.00%
Infosys Poland Sp. z o.o. [2][4] (formerly Infosys BPO Poland, Sp. z.o.o)	March 31, 2022	1 PLN = ₹ 18.21	4	675	1,099	420	100	862	132	24	108	100.00%
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC [2][5]	December 31, 2021	1 USD = ₹ 74.34	175	559	3,286	2,552	-	2,752	262	72	190	100.00%
Portland Group Pty. Limited [2][6]	March 31, 2022	1 AUD = ₹ 56.74	18	47	183	118	-	202	23	8	15	100.00%
Infosys BPO Americas LLC[2][7]	March 31, 2022	1 USD = ₹ 75.79	130	(119)	67	56	-	165	(69)	-	(69)	100.00%

[1] Converted at monthly average exchange rates

[2] Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited

[3] Incorporated effective Febraury 04, 2004

[4] Infosys Poland, Sp. z o.o, aquired on October 01, 2007

[5] Infosys McCamish Systems LLC, aquired on December 04, 2009

[6] Portland Group Pty. Limited aquired on January 04, 2012

[7] Incorporated effective November 20, 2015

Notes :

* Investments exclude investments in subsidiaries

*** Infosys BPM UK Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Ltd, was incorporated effective December 9, 2020 and is yet to commence operation for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys BPM Limited

Sd / - **Ravikumar Singisetti** *Chairman and Director*	Sd / - **Anantharaman Radhakrishnan** *Managing Director and* *Chief Executive Officer*
Prem Pereira *Chief Financial Officer*	**Bindu Raghavan** *Company Secretary*

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Annexures to the Board's Report

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.

According to 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, 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 during the year ended March 31, 2022 that 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 meeting the threshold criteria of 10% or more of the turnover for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows:

In ₹ crore

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Duration of contract	Salient terms [1]	Amount
Revenue transactions				
Purchase of services				
Infosys Limited	Holding company	Apr 1, 2012 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	95
Purchase of shared services including facilities and personnel				
Infosys Limited	Holding company	Apr 1, 2012 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	51
Sale of services				
Infosys Limited	Holding company	Apr 1, 2012 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	2,001
Sale of shared services including facilities and personnel				
Infosys Limited	Holding company	Apr 1, 2012 – ongoing	Based on transfer pricing guidelines	3

[1] Appropriate approvals have been taken for related party transactions.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd / -
Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman and Director

Sd / -
Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Annexure 3 – Particulars of employees

Information as per Rule 5(2) of Chapter XIII, the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

Top 10 employees in terms of remuneration drawn during the year

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Education qualification	Age	Experience (in years)	Gross Remuneration in fiscal 2022 (in ₹)	Previous employment and designation
1	Kapil Jain	Global Head of Sales and Capability	BE, MS, MBA	55	32	129,334,951	Infosys Limited, Senior Engagement Manager
2	Binod Choudhary	Business Head	BE, MA, PGD	61	33	49,645,494	Equinox - I Flex, Vice President
3	Radhakrishnan Anantharaman	Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director - BPM	BE, PGD	54	31	47,337,730	Infosys Limited, AVP & GEM
4	Sanjay Arora	Business Head	B.Com., CA	53	31	46,137,233	Arvato Bertelsmann, COO & EVP, Arvato Global BPS & North America Lead
5	Ritesh Gandhi	Sales Head	BE, PGDBA	46	23	44,210,138	IBM Daksh, Business Development Manager,
6	Neil Simon Lawson	Client Partner	Diploma	57	23	43,311,151	Accenture, Global BPO Sales Director
7	Rosemary Digiandomenico	Principal, Institutional Trust Services & Operations	No data available	61	40	42,920,470	Vanguard, No data available
8	Mehul Sanghavi	Group Manager – Client Services	BE, PGDOM	52	31	42,550,581	Infosys Limited, Senior Client Manager
9	John Thottungal	Sales Head	BE, MMS	47	25	39,209,606	ICICI Prudential, Manager
10	Sreekant Natarajan	Sales Head	BE, MBA	46	15	38,992,908	HCL, Senior Area Sales Manager

Notes: The details in the above table is based on payouts made during the year.

For overseas employees, the average exchange rates have been used for conversion to Indian Rupees.

\# Remuneration comprises of basic salary, allowances and taxable value of perquisites

Employees drawing a remuneration of ₹ 1.02 crore or above per annum and posted in India

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Educational qualification	Age	Experience (in years)	Gross Remuneration in fiscal 2019 (in ₹)	Previous employment and designation
1	Anup Kapoor	Global Head Operations - IBPM	CA	56	23	34,968,428	ANASAL PROPERITIES & INFRA LTD, Chief Financial Officer
2	Dependra Mathur	Head Human Resource Development - BPM	BE, PGD	57	33	19,597,013	WEP PERIPHERALS, General Manager
3	Sheshadri B C	Business Head - Delivery Excellence	B.Sc., LLB, MBA	58	36	18,983,061	Infosys Limited, Delivery Manager
4	Prem Joseph Pereira	Chief Financial Officer - IBPM	CA, ICWA	46	23	14,880,006	EdgeVerve Systems Limited, CFO
5	Binny Mathews	Business Head	B.Sc., PGD	53	28	14,658,423	MJUNCTION SERVICES LTD, Senior General Manager
6	Satish Nair	Sales Head	BE, MBA	50	24	14,384,521	FABMALL (INDIA) PVT LTD, Head - Technology & Service
7	Vinay Gopala Rao	Strategic Business Practice Head - Finance & Accounting	B.Com., CA	54	30	14,125,421	K P RAO AND COMPANY, Partner
8	Vijay Narsapur	Strategic Business Practice Head - Customer Experience & Human Resource Management	B.Tech., PGD	50	26	13,787,459	ADITYA BIRLA MINACS, Senior Vice President - Operations

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Educational qualification	Age	Experience (in years)	Gross Remuneration in fiscal 2019 (in ₹)	Previous employment and designation
9	V Raja	Head - Global Transition and Solutions - BPM	BE, PGD	54	33	13,758,993	MAVEN BPO SERVICES, Chief Operating Officer
10	Srimathi Kanakapura Swamy	Head - Technology Services - IBPM	BE	52	31	13,193,608	Infosys Limited, Group Project Manager
11	Clifford M Pai	HR Business Leader and Head - Employee Relations	BA, MLS	55	28	12,749,457	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals, General Manager
12	Rajesh Mahabal Shetty	Business Head	B.Com	55	26	12,590,811	Trac Mail, Vice President
13	Santosh Kumar Premdas	Senior Solution Design Head	B.Sc., PGDBM	47	20	12,421,913	E&Y Private Limited, Senior Manager
14	Manoj Nair	Business Head	BE, MBA	48	23	11,859,620	Cognizant Tech Solutions, Director
15	Srikant Balan	Head – Corporate Strategy & Risk - IBPM	BE, MBA	47	22	11,469,702	Siemens Info Systems Limited, Consultant
16	Ravishankar Panchanathan	Business Head	CA, ICWA	54	29	11,397,626	Infosys Limited, Practice Head
17	Raghunath Candadai	Strategic Business Practice Head – Sales & Fulfilment	BE, PGD	49	23	11,026,454	Cognizant Technologies, Business Development Manager
18	Binay Kumar Behera	Head – Quality – IBPM	BE, MBA	48	26	11,006,324	Hindalco, Manager
19	Alex Joseph	Business Head	BA, MBA	47	23	10,972,640	HDFC Bank, Manager
20	Sekar Ganesan	Portfolio Head	B.Sc., M.Sc., M.Tech	47	24	10,511,816	Mind Tree, Program Director

Notes: The details in the above table is based on payouts made during the year.

\# Remuneration comprises of basic salary, allowances and taxable value of perquisites

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

The above table is based on payouts made during the year.

The above table does not include the details of remuneration drawn by the top 10 employees as their details are provided in Annexure 3 to the Board's report.

Employed for part of the year with an average salary above ₹ 8.5 lakhs per month posted in India

Sl No.	Name	Designation	Educational qualification	Age	Experience (in years)	Gross Remuneration in fiscal 2020 (in ₹)	Previous employment and designation
1	NIL						

Notes: The details in the above table is based on payouts made during the year.

\# Remuneration comprises of basic salary, allowances and taxable value of perquisites

Sd / -
Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman and Director

Sd / -
Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru

April 11, 2021

Annexure 4 – Secretarial audit report for the financial year ended March 31, 2022

(Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act 2013 and Rule 9 of the

Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014)

To,

The Members,

Infosys BPM Limited,

Plot Nos. 26/3, 26/4 & 26/6

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 BPM LIMITED (herein after 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, 2022 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, 2022 according to the provisions of:

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

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

iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye–laws framed thereunder; (there was no event/action pursuant this Act during the audit period) and

iv. 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 Patents Act, 1970;

   e) 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 period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Acts, Rules, Regulations and Standards mentioned above.

I further report that, being an unlisted Company, during the audit period, the following Acts and the rules and regulations made thereunder were not applicable to the Company:

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

ii. The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act") and the Regulations and Guidelines made/issued thereunder.

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 the Board meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were 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. Pursuant to the order No. C.P.No.213/BB/2020 dated December 08, 2021 of National Company Law Tribunal, Bengaluru Bench, (NCLT) under section 61 of the Act read with Rule 71 of NCLT Rules, 2016, the Company has consolidated its equity shares of Rs 10 each into equity shares of Rs 10,000 each.

B. the Company has become wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited with effect from March 17, 2022 and

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

P.G.Hegde
Hegde & Hegde
Company Secretaries
FCS: 1325 / C.P.No: 640
UDIN: F001325D000060661

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 11, 2022

This report is to be read with Annexure A which forms an integral part of this report.

Annexure A

To,

The Members

Infosys BPM Limited

Bengaluru

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the Management of the Company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test check basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the process and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Wherever required, I have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of Management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

P.G.Hegde
Hegde & Hegde
Company Secretaries
FCS: 1325 / C.P.No: 640
UDIN: F001325D000060661

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 11, 2022

Annexure 5 – Annual report on CSR activities

[Pursuant to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, as amended.]

1. Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company

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. We focus on our social and environmental responsibilities to fulfill the needs and expectations of the communities around us. Our Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") is not limited to philanthropy, but encompasses holistic community development, institution-building and sustainability-related initiatives. Our CSR Policy aims to provide a dedicated approach to community development in the areas of improving healthcare infrastructure, supporting primary education, rehabilitating the destitute, abandoned women and children, preserving Indian art and culture, removing malnutrition, rural development, and contribute to the sustainable development of society and environment, and to make our planet a better place for future generations.

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

Focus areas

- Promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare
- Eradicating hunger, poverty and sanitation programs
- Destitute care and rehabilitation
- Environmental sustainability and ecological balance
- Promoting education, enhancing vocational skills
- Rural development
- Protection of national heritage, restoration of historical sites, promotion of art and culture

2. Composition of CSR committee

Sl no.	Name of the director	Designation / nature of directorship	Number of meetings of CSR committee held during the year	Number of meetings of CSR committee attended during the year
1	Ravikumar Singisetti	Chairman and Director	4	4
2	Anantharaman Radhakrishnan	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer	4	4
3	Gopal Devanahalli	Independent Director	4	4

3. Web links where composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company:

- The composition of the CSR committee is available on our website, at https://www.infosysbpm.com/about/documents/csr-policy.pdf
- The Committee, with the approval of the Board, has adopted the CSR Policy as required under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR Policy of the Company is available on our website, at https://www.infosysbpm.com/about/documents/csr-policy.pdf
- The Company has also adopted the CSR committee charter, which is available on our website, at https://www.infosysbpm.com/about/documents/csr-policy.pdf
- The Board, based on the recommendation of the CSR committee, at its meeting held on April 11, 2022, has approved the annual action plan / projects for fiscal 2023, the details of which are available on our website, at https://www.infosysbpm.com/about/corporate-governance.html

4. Details of impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable:

The Company has been voluntarily conducting impact assessments through independent agencies to screen and evaluate select CSR programs. The Company takes cognizance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 ("CSR Amendment Rules"). There are no projects undertaken or completed after the effective date of the aforementioned rules for fiscal 2022.

5. Details of the amount available for set-off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set-off for the financial year, if any: Nil
6. Average net profit of the Company as per Sec 135(5): ₹ 815.50 crore
7. a. Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5): ₹ 16.31 crore
   b. Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years: Nil
   c. Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any: Nil
   d. Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c): ₹16.31 crore
8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total amount spent for the financial year (in ₹ crore)	Amount unspent (in ₹ crore)				
	Total amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135[6]		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135[5]		
	Amount (in ₹ cr)	Date of transfer	Name of the fund	Amount	Date of transfer
₹16.35 crore	Nil	NA	NA	Nil	NA

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year: - Not applicable

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year :

Sl. no.	Name of the project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes / No)	Location of the project		Amount spent for the project (in ₹ crore)	Mode of implementation – Direct (Yes / No)	Mode of implementation – Through implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR registration number
1	Construction of the 800-bed Infosys Vishram Sadan at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences	(iii)	Yes	Haryana	Jhajjar	6.11	NO	Infosys Foundation	CSR00004175
2	Development and delivery of a blended education certificate program in public health through the Public Health Foundation Of India	(ii)	Yes	New Delhi	New Delhi	5.00	No	Infosys Foundation	CSR00004175
3	Granted funds towards constructing a multi-purpose hall in the Hiriyur School Campus.	(x)	Yes	Karnataka	Chitradurga	2.04	No	Infosys Foundation	CSR00004175
4	Enhancing the skills of graduate students in tier II & III towns and increase employability in the ITeS industry through rigorous training, support, and guidance.	(ii)	Yes	Pan-India	Pan-India	1.20	Yes	Infosys BPM	NA
5	Educating children in rural areas in various districts of India through eVidyaloka Trust	(ii), (x)	Yes	Karnataka	Bengaluru	1.00	No	Infosys Foundation	CSR00004175
6	Rezoning and capacity expansion of library in National Law School campus in Bengaluru	(ii)	Yes	Karnataka	Bengaluru	1.00	No	Infosys Foundation	CSR00004175
	Total					16.35			

(d) Amount spent in administrative overheads: Nil

(e) Amount spent on impact assessment, if applicable: Nil

(f) Total amount spent for the financial year (8b+8c+8d+8e): ₹ 16.35 crore

(g) Details of excess amount for set-off are as follows:

Sl. no.	Particulars	Amount (in ₹ crore)
(i)	2% of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5)	16.31
(ii)	Total amount spent for the financial year	16.35
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	0.04
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set-off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	0.04

9. (a) Details of unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years: Nil

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): Not applicable

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year: No capital asset was created / acquired for fiscal 2022 through CSR spend.

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two percent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5): Not applicable

Sd / -

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairperson of the CSR Committee

Sd / -

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Annexure 6 – Conservation of energy, research and development, technology absorption, foreign exchange earnings and outgo

[Pursuant to the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014]

Our focused approach on energy efficiency, renewable energy and carbon offset projects over the years culminated in Infosys achieving carbon neutrality for three years in a row since fiscal 2020, across all emissions, as per PAS 2060:2014 standards. We continue to remain carbon-neutral for fiscal 2022.

Conservation of resources has been our focus to be progressively self-sustainable, to reduce operational costs, and an important first step towards reducing our carbon footprint.

Energy Initiatives: Various retrofits were undertaken during the year which includes:

- Lighting: Over 4000 CFL Lights have been replaced with LED Lighting fixtures across locations
- HVAC: To enable energy efficiency, smart & responsive Server Room PAC installed replacing the ageing PAC
- UPS: Replacement of conventional UPS to Modular UPS has been undertaken
- Renewable Energy: We have a total capacity of 60 MW of solar PV, including rooftop and ground-mounted systems. We continue to pursue green power purchase from third-party power producers and continue working with governments to enable favorable policies for scaling up green power by corporates in India.

Healthy and efficient workspace: A retrofit program to enhance the availability of fresh air in the air conditioning systems in office buildings were implemented across Infosys, to improve air quality and provide healthy workspaces for employees in line with WHO guidelines aiming at reducing the spread of infections.

Water management: We follow the 3 Rs strategy – Reduce, Recycle and Reuse – for effective water management. Demand-side measures and awareness creation, smart metering to track real-time water usage and advanced technology sewage treatment plants, have reduced our water consumption significantly. Sensor based TAPs installed in all Rest rooms to avoid High touch points and touch free water dispensers has been placed in all operational floors.

Waste management: We continue to pursue our goal of minimizing waste going to landfills. We work with vendors who further segregate the mixed waste generated on our campuses and help divert the waste from landfills. Organic waste, such as food waste and garden waste, is treated within our campuses. For all other waste, proper segregation at source has ensured effective recycling and disposal of different types of waste generated, in adherence to applicable legislation.

Carbon offsets: Infosys continues to identify and work on issues in rural India that also offer the potential for emission reductions.

Given the nature of our operations, despite our best efforts in reducing / avoiding emissions within our boundaries, a sizeable emissions basket remains. These include emissions from business travel, employee commute, work from home, transmission and distribution loss etc. While Infosys continues to have a choice to offset through carbon credits that are offered in the market, we have made the choice to get involved in every action aimed to reduce and / or avoid emissions.

Health, safety and environment

One of the hallmarks of our efforts to provide a safe and healthy workplace has been the establishment of a robust Health, Safety and Environmental Management System (HSEMS), christened Ozone. The driving force behind this has been the various requirements from multiple stakeholders, including clients, internal customers, vendor partners, law enforcement / regulatory bodies, and the communities in which we operate. Systems have been established in accordance with internationally recognized standards / specifications, and

Infosys is certified a ISO14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 in our India locations. Protecting the environment, providing the right workplace ambience, and safeguarding health and safety of personnel, including employees, contract workers and visitors, are strategic priorities for us. The HSEMS includes well-defined policies and procedures and also strives to keep interested parties well-informed, trained and committed to our HSE process.

This section is covered in detail at the Group Level Annual Report.

Technology absorption

Live Enterprise@Infosys: An enterprise that senses, feels and responds in real-time – this was the theme of our transformation journey of the last three years. It had to be a mobile-first approach so that employees were connected to the organization wherever they were in the world and could access the organization's assets to learn and contribute. The response has been phenomenal – the InfyMe mobile app, with 250+ features, has been downloaded by users. With process bursting, we have seen many of our key processes become faster and more responsive and the Live Enterprise platform has itself been built on the latest open source stack.

Cloud-native applications: As part of modernizing applications, some applications need to be exposed to different user bases with varied authentication mechanisms. The cloud-native application platform gives the capabilities in a ready-to-use architecture. This enables quick onboarding of applications with industry-standard security along with greater scalability and availability using the power of cloud.

Modern, hybrid, and secure workplace: Bringing together technologies like borderless ODCs, virtual collaboration tools, and self-serve applications, our hybrid workplace ecosystem empowers employees with much-needed flexibility to work from anywhere. A resilient IT management system minimizes threats and attacks, through a continuous cycle of vulnerability assessment and remediation, to safeguard our data and brand reputation.

Energy-efficient IT infrastructure

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

Enterprise storage: We continue to provide around 1.8PB storage capacity for employees, revenue projects and internal requirements on All Flash storage with Fabric Pool and Storage Grid technology. Data is marked hot and cold based on policy, cold data is automatically moved onto cheaper larger capacity storage, thereby achieving tiering of data and savings in terms of Data Center footprint, power consumption and cooling.

Cloud-native development environment: The open source-based cloud-native development platform is built on Hyper Converged Infrastructure (HCI) and compute which has helped in data center footprint reduction across geographies.

Foreign exchange earnings and outgo (Standalone)

in ₹ crore

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Foreign exchange earnings	6,543	5,167
Foreign exchange outgo	3,539	2,783
Net foreign exchange earnings (NFE)	3,004	2,384
NFE / earnings (%)	45.91	46.14

Sd / -

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairperson of the CSR Committee

Sd / -

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Corporate governance report

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

We believe that an active, well-informed and independent board is necessary to ensure the highest standards of corporate governance. At Infosys BPM ('the Company'), the Board of Directors ('the Board') is at the core of our corporate governance practice. The Board thus oversees the Infosys' BPM Management's ('the Management') functions and protects the long-term interests of our stakeholders. Our corporate governance framework ensures that we make timely disclosures and share accurate information regarding our financials and performance, as well as the leadership and governance of the Company.

The driving principles of our corporate governance framework is as follows :

- Corporate governance standards should satisfy both the spirit and the letter of the law;
- Ensure transparency and maintain a high level of integrity;
- Clearly distinguish between personal conveniences and corporate resources;
- Communicate externally, and truthfully, about how the Company is run internally;
- Comply with the laws of all countries in which we operate;
- Have a simple and transparent corporate structure driven solely by business needs;
- The management is the trustee of the shareholders capital and not the owner.

The Corporate conduct is integral part of our business. The actions are governed by the values and principles which are reinforced at all levels in the organization. Our code of business principles reflects our continued commitment to ethical business practices, values and compliance to all laws of the land.

Corporate governance is not merely compliance but also a philosophy to be professed and its objective is to create and adhere to a corporate culture of transparency and openness and to develop capabilities and identified opportunities that best serves the goal of value creation, thereby creating an outperforming organization. Accordingly, timely and accurate disclosure of information regarding the financial situation, performance, ownership and governance of the Company, is an important part of corporate governance. Consequently, the organization is able to attract and enhance the trust and confidence of the stakeholders.

In line with the Company's commitment to good corporate governance practices and compliance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, our Company has constituted Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration committee and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee consisting of majority of independent directors. Our Company has complied with all norms of corporate governance applicable to unlisted Public Company as envisaged under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has also complied with Secretarial Standards on Board and General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

A. Board of Directors

Size and composition of the Board

The Board is headed by Ravikumar Singisetti, as Chairman. The Board consists of six directors including Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director (CEO & MD). The Board also consists of two independent directors.

Composition of the Board and directorships held as on March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Directorships held as at March 31, 2022

Name of the Director	Age	Position	Relationship with other Directors	Indian listed companies	All companies around world [(1)]
Ravikumar Singisetti	50	Chairman and Director	None	–	15
Anantharaman Radhakrishnan	54	CEO & MD	None	–	2
Inderpreet Sawhney	57	Director	None	–	5
Gopal Devanahalli	53	Director	None	–	2
Michael Nelson Gibbs	64	Director	None	1	2
Martha Geiger King[(2)]	56	Director	None	–	2

(1) Directorship in companies around the world including Infosys BPM Limited, its holding and subsidiaries.

(2) Appointed as Non-executive Director effective May 11, 2021

Responsibilities of the Board leadership

The Chairman leads the Board as Chairman, he will be responsible for fostering and promoting the integrity of 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 for the Company. In doing so, the Chairman will preside at meetings of the Board and at meetings of the shareholders of the Company.

The Chairman takes a lead role in managing the Board and facilitates effective communication among directors. He is responsible for matters pertaining to governance, including the organization and composition of the Board, the organization and conduct of Board meetings, effectiveness of the Board, Board committees and individual directors in fulfilling their responsibilities.

The Chairman provides leadership to the Board, identifies guidelines for the conduct and performance of directors, oversee the management of the Board's administrative activities such as meetings, schedules, agendas, communication and documentation. The Chairman is also responsible for the overall strategy of the Company.

The Chairman works actively with the nomination and remuneration committee to plan the composition of Board and its committees, induct directors to the Board, plan for director succession, participate in the Board evaluation process and meet with individual directors to provide constructive feedback and advice.

The CEO & MD is responsible for executing corporate strategy in consultation with the Board as well as brand equity, planning, external contacts and all management matters. He is also responsible for achieving the annual business targets and acquisitions. The 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.

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;
- It also directs and exercises appropriate control to ensure that the Company is managed in a manner that fulfills stakeholders' aspirations and societal expectations;
- It provides strategic guidance to the Company, ensures
- effective monitoring of the Management and is accountable to the Company and the shareholder;
- It assigns sufficient number of non-executive members of the Board of Directors capable of exercising independent judgment in tasks where there is a potential for conflict of interest.
- It reviews and guides corporate strategy, major plans of action, risk policy, annual budgets and business plans, setting performance objectives, monitoring implementation and corporate performance, and overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestments.

Independent Directors

The Companies, Act 2013, defines 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. The law also state that the person should not have any material pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company or its subsidiaries, apart from receiving the remuneration as an independent director. We abide by the definition of independent director.

Meeting of independent directors

Schedule IV of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules hereunder 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.

Board membership criteria

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. The Board 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, ability to contribute to the Company's growth.

Selection and appointment of new directors

The Board delegates the screening and selection process to the nomination and remuneration committee, which consists majority of independent directors. The committee, based on defined criteria in turn makes recommendations to the Board on the induction of new directors. The Board recommends the appointment of the director to the shareholders and the proposal is placed before the shareholders for approval.

Membership term

The Board constantly evaluates the contribution of the members and periodically shares updates with the shareholders about re-appointments consistent with applicable statutes. The current law in India mandates the retirement of two-third of the executive board members (who are liable to retire by rotation) every year, and qualifies the retiring members for re-appointment. Executive directors are appointed by the shareholders for the tenure of a maximum period of five years, but are eligible for re appointment upon completion of their term. An independent director shall hold office for a term up to five consecutive years on the board of the Company and will be eligible for re-appointment on passing of a special resolution by the Company.

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 executive / non-executive / independent directors through a peer evaluation excluding the director being evaluated through a Board effectiveness survey. The questionnaire of the survey is a key part of the process of reviewing the functioning and effectiveness of the Board and for identifying possible paths for improvement. Each Board member is requested to evaluate the effectiveness of the Board dynamics and relationships, information flow, decision-making of the directors, relationship with stakeholders, Company performance and strategy, and the effectiveness of the whole Board and its various committees. Feedback on each director is encouraged to be provided as part of the survey. The evaluation for fiscal 2022 has been completed.

Independent directors have three key roles – governance, control and guidance. Some of the performance indicators based on which the independent directors are evaluated include :

- Ability to contribute to and monitor our corporate governance practices
- Ability to contribute by introducing international best practices to address top-management issues
- 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.

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.

Board compensation review

The nomination and remuneration committee determines and recommends to the Board, the compensation payable to the directors. The remuneration for executive director consists of a fixed component and a variable component, including stock incentives under the Holding Company's stock plan. The shareholders determine the compensation of the executive director for the entire period of the term. 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

Memberships in other Boards

The Executive director is excluded from serving on the Board of any other entity except for group companies, unless the said entity is an industrial entity whose interests are germane to the business of the Company or a government body that is of relevance to the business of the Company or an entity whose objectives is the upliftment of the society. Independent directors are generally not expected to serve on the Boards of competing companies. There are no limitations except those imposed by law and good corporate governance.

B. Board meetings

Scheduling and selection of agenda items for Board Meetings

The tentative dates of Board meetings for the next fiscal are decided in advance. The meetings are held at the Company's registered office at Electronics City, Bangalore, India. The Chairman and the Company Secretary draft the agenda for each meeting, along with explanatory notes in consultation with CEO & MD and distribute these in advance to the directors. Every Board member can suggest the inclusion of additional items on the agenda. The Board meets at least once a quarter to review the quarterly results and other items on the agenda. Additional meetings are held when necessary. Independent directors are expected to attend at least four Board meetings in a year. The Board Committees also meets six times in a year. This year, these meetings were held virtually in line with the relaxations provided by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

During the year, the Board met six times. The meetings were held on April 12, 2021, July 12, 2021, September 22, 2021, October 11, 2021 and January 10, 2022 , February 15, 2022.

Number of board meetings and the attendance during fiscal 2022

Name of the Director	Number of meetings held during the tenure	Number of meetings attended during the tenure
Ravikumar Singisetti	6	6
Anantharaman Radhakrishnan	6	6
Inderpreet Sawhney	6	6
Gopal Devanahalli	6	6
Michael Nelson Gibbs	6	6
Martha Geiger King [(1)]	5	5

(1) Appointed as Non-Executive Director effective May 11, 2021

Remuneration to directors in fiscal 2022

Non-executive/ Independent directors

Name of the Director	Director Identification Number (DIN)	Relationship with other Directors	Salary	Perquisites	Commission	Sitting fees	Total
Ravikumar Singisetti **	07534544	None	–	–	–	–	–
Inderpreet Sawhney **	07925783	None	–	–	–	–	–
Gopal Devanahalli *	07105349	None	–	–	20,00,000	1,05,000	21,05,000
Michael Nelson Gibbs *	08177291	None	–	–	20,00,000	85,000	20,85,000
Martha Geiger King(1)	09166670	None	–	–	–	–	–

(1) Appointed as Non-Executive Director effective May 11, 2021

* Independent Directors

** Non-executive Directors

Executive director / MD&CEO

Name of the Director	Director Identification Number (DIN)	Relationship with other Directors	Salary*	Perquisites	Commission	Sitting fees	Total
Anantharaman Radhakrishnan	7516278	None	4,73,37,730	–	–	–	4,73,37,730

* salary includes contribution to PF, Gratuity, and Superannuation allowance and performance incentive.

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 periodically. 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 meeting. At these meetings, directors can provide their inputs and suggestions on various strategic and operational matters.

Materially significant related party transactions

There have been no materially significant related party transactions, pecuniary transactions or relationships between our 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.

C. Board committees

Currently, the Board has four committees – the Audit committee, the Nomination and remuneration committee, the Corporate social responsibility committee, and the Investment committee. The Audit and Nomination and remuneration committees comprise of non-executive and independent director as Chairperson and constitutes majority of independent directors.

The Board is responsible for the constituting, assigning, co-opting and fixing the terms of service for committee members of various committees.

Frequency and duration of committee meetings and agenda

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, the committees meet four times a year. The recommendations of the committee are submitted to the Board for approval.

Quorum for the meetings

The quorum should be either two members or one-third of the members of the committees, whichever is higher.

Audit committee

Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 requires all public companies having a paid-up capital of₹10 crore or more (or) turnover of ₹100 crore or more (or) outstanding loans or borrowings or debentures or deposits in aggregate exceeding ₹50 crore or more to constitute an Audit committee consisting of minimum of three directors with independent directors forming a majority. Since our Company has ₹33.83 crore as paid up share capital and ₹6,684 crore as turnover as per latest audited balance sheet and we meet both these criteria, constitution of Audit Committee is mandatory for our Company. However audit committee was constituted long back in our Company even before it was mandated by law.

Terms of reference

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee are set out in the Audit committee charter.

Composition

As on March 31, 2022 , the Committee consists of the following members:

- Gopal Devanahalli, *Chairperson*
- Michael Nelson Gibbs, Member
- Ravikumar Singisetti, *Member*

Audit committee attendance

During the year, the committee met six times. The meetings were held on April 12, 2021, July 12, 2021, September 22, 2021, October 11, 2021 and January 10, 2022 , February 15, 2022

The attendance details of the committee meetings are as follows:

Name of the Director	Number of meetings held during the tenure	Number of meetings attended during the tenure
Gopal Devanahalli	6	6
Michael Nelson Gibbs	6	6
Ravikumar S	6	6

Report for the year ended March 31, 2022

The audit committee helps the Board monitor the Managements 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 Management is responsible for the Company's internal controls 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 standards, and for issuing a report based on the audit. The committee's responsibility is to monitor these processes. The committee is also responsible for overseeing the processes related to the financial reporting and information dissemination. This is to ensure that the financial statements are true, fair, sufficient and credible. In addition, the committee recommends to the Board the appointment of the Company's internal and independent auditors. In this context, the committee discussed with the Company's auditors the overall scope and plans for the independent audit. In this context, the committee discussed the overall scope and plans for the independent audit with the Company's auditors.

The Management shared with the committee the Company's financial statements, prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

Relying on the review and discussions conducted with the Management and the independent auditors, the audit committee believes that the Company's financial statements are fairly presented in conformity with Ind AS in all material aspects. The committee has also reviewed the internal controls put in place to ensure that the accounts of the Company are properly maintained and that the accounting transactions are in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. In conducting such reviews, the committee found no material discrepancy or weakness in the internal control systems of the Company.

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 2022 . On a periodic basis, the committee reviewed and approved transactions of the Company with related parties and recommended the Board for approval as and when necessary.

The committee monitored and reviewed investigations of the whistleblower complaints received during the year.

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 BPM Limited prepared in accordance with Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2022 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 BPM Limited and its subsidiaries prepared in accordance with Ind AS for the year ended March 31, 2022 be accepted by the Board as a true and fair statement of the financial status of the group.
- Recommended, the re-appointment of Deloitte Haskins & Sells, LLP, Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditors of the Company under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 subject to the approval of shareholders of the Company. Deloitte will hold office for another term of 5 consecutive years commencing from the conclusion of 20th AGM (for FY 22-23) and ending with the conclusion of 25th AGM (for FY 26-27).
- The appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as the internal auditors of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023 , to review various operations of the Company.

The Company has established a mechanism for directors and employees to report concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud, or violation of our Code of Conduct and Ethics. 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 no person was denied access to the audit committee.. The Whistleblower Policy is available on our website, at: https://www.infosys.com/investors/corporate-governance/documents/whistleblower-policy.pdf. 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. The Board accepted all recommendations made by the audit committee.

Sd/-

Gopal Devanahalli
Chairperson-Audit Committee

USA

April 11, 2022

2. Nomination and remuneration committee

Composition

Our nomination and remuneration committee consists of three members as on March 31, 2022 :

- Gopal Devanahalli, *Chairperson*
- Michael Nelson Gibbs, *Member*
- Ravikumar Singisetti , *Member*

The main objective of the committee is to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities relating to compensation of the Company's directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and senior management, evaluate and approve the adequacy of the compensation plans, policies, programs and succession plans for the Company's executive directors, KMP and senior management, formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and for performance evaluation of directors on the Board, screen and review individuals qualified to serve as directors, KMPs and senior management consistent with the criteria approved by the Board, recommend the appointment and removal of directors, for approval at the AGM, and evaluate the performance of the Board and review the evaluation's implementation and compliance

During the year, the committee met five times. The meetings were held on April 12, 2021, July 12, 2021, October 11, 2021, January 10, 2022 and February 15, 2022.

Nomination and remuneration committee attendance

The attendance details of the committee meetings are as follows:

Name of the Director	Number of meetings held during the tenure	Number of meetings attended during the tenure
Gopal Devanahalli	5	5
Michael Nelson Gibbs	5	5
Ravikumar S	5	5

Report for the year ended March 31, 2022

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 and oversees the Company's overall approach to human resources management. The Committee 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.

Following the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Anantharaman Radhakrishnan will retire at the ensuing AGM. The committee considered his performance and recommended that shareholders approve the necessary resolution for his reappointment.

The committee reviewed various initiatives undertaken by the Company to ensure the safety, security and wellbeing 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.

Sd / -

Gopal Devanahalli
Chairperson – Nomination and remuneration committee

USA

April 11, 2022

3. Corporate social responsibility committee

The CSR report, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2022 is attached as *Annexure-5* to the Board's report. The committee on a periodic basis reviewed and approved the budget and disbursement of funds for CSR activities.

In accordance to Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board in its meeting held on October 7, 2013, constituted corporate social responsibility committee. The CSR committee of the Board is responsible for overseeing the execution of the Company's CSR policy.

Composition

As on March 31, 2022 , the corporate social responsibility committee consists of the following three members:

- Ravikumar Singisetti, *Chairperson*
- Anantharaman Radhakrishnan, *Member*
- Gopal Devanahalli, *Member*

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 positive impact through its activities on the environment, communities and stakeholders.

The CSR committee is also responsible for overseeing the activities / functioning of the Infosys Foundation in identifying the areas of CSR activities, programs and execution of initiatives as per predefined guidelines. The Foundation, in turn, guide the CSR committee in reporting the progress of deployed initiatives, on a periodic basis.

The attendance details of the committee meetings are as follows:

During the year, the committee met four times. The meetings were held on April 12, 2021, July 12, 2021, October 11, 2021 and January 10, 2022 .

Name of the Director	Number of meetings held during the tenure	Number of meetings attended during the tenure
Ravikumar Singisetti	4	4
Anantharaman Radhakrishnan	4	4
Gopal Devanahalli	4	4

Sd / -

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairperson – Corporate Social Responsibility committee

USA

April 11, 2022

4. Investment committee

Composition of the committee

As on March 31, 2022 , the Investment committee consists of the following members:

- Ravikumar Singisetti, *Chairperson*
- Anantharaman Radhakrishnan, *Member*
- Prem Joseph Pereira , *Member*

Terms of reference

To manage effectively and efficiently the surplus of Company funds by properly channelizing them in a manner so as to enhance the best possible returns with minimum of risk.

During the year, the committee met four times. The meetings were held on April 12, 2021, July 12, 2021, October 11, 2021 and January 10, 2022.

Attendance of directors during fiscal 2022

Name of the Director	Number of meetings held during the tenure	Number of meetings attended during the tenure
Ravikumar Singisetti	4	4
Anantharaman Radhakrishnan	4	4
Prem Joseph Pereira	4	4

Report for the year ended March 31, 2022

The committee has the mandate to approve investments in various corporate bodies within the statutory limits and powers delegated by the Board. The committee had ratified the investments made by the Company during the fiscal 2022 .

Management review and responsibility

Formal evaluation of officers

The nomination and remuneration committee of the Board approves the compensation and benefits for the executive Board member as well as Key Managerial Personnel.

Evaluation process for Chief Executive Officer

In our Company, performance is assessed based on clearly defined objective criteria. This is in line with our Company's policy of being data oriented in every transaction and decision. Performance is measured against commitments and best-in class benchmarks. Our Company believes in leadership by example and hence leaders are to show the way in terms of committing to specific, measurable, aggressive and stretch targets. The performance appraisal system for executive director provides for the alignment of the Directors' targets with those of our Company through a "Balanced Scorecard Framework", which is rigorous and structured. The executive director has three key roles viz. business leadership, strategy execution and governance. Each role is associated with a set of performance metrics.

For instance, for the CEO, the business leadership role involves set of performance metrics defined in terms of client relationships, service excellence, branding, market expansion, alliances, and acquisitions etc. The CEO's financial metrics include revenue, net profits, expenses, etc. Performance metrics, for Board members in the strategy execution role are defined in terms of building end-to-end service capability, broadening geography and vertical footprint, etc. For a Board member in the governance role, they are defined in terms of ethical issues, legal violations, social responsibility, etc. They are also defined for managing risks, developing business leaders and strengthening values and ethics.

The executive director has to make detailed performance presentations to the Board on his performance vis-à-vis targets, budgets / targets for the ensuring quarter / year and other strategic issues. Apart from this, the executive director is also required to prepare and submit to the CEO and nomination and remuneration committee performance reports once in a quarter. The nomination and remuneration committee in consultation with the CEO reviews the performance of the executive director.

The remuneration of the directors is commensurate and proportionate to the growth of our Company's profits.

Evaluation process for non-executive and independent directors

Independent Directors are evaluated through a peer evaluation process on an annual basis. Each external board member has to present before the entire Board on how they have performed / added value to our Company. Every Board member evaluates each external Board member on a scale of 1 to 5 based on the performance indicators.

Independent Directors also have 3 key roles viz. governance, control and guidance. Some of the performance indicators based on which the Independent Directors are evaluated are as follows:

- Ability to contribute to and monitor the corporate governance of our Company.
- Ability to contribute by introducing international best practices to address top-management issues.

- Active participation in long-term strategic planning.
- Commitment to the fulfilment of a director's obligations and fiduciary responsibilities – this includes participation and attendance.
- Contribution by way of customer lead generation and brand building.

The CEO and the respective heads of departments manage all interaction with clients, employees and Goverment agencies.

Risk management

Our Company has an integrated approach to managing the risks inherent in various aspects of its business. As part of this approach, the Board of Directors is responsible for monitoring risk levels according to various parameters and the management council is responsible for ensuring implementation of mitigation measures, if required. The audit committee provides the overall direction on the risk management policies. The Risk Management framework is in place.

Management discussion and analysis

A detailed report on our Management's discussion and analysis forms part of this Annual Report.

Shareholders

The National Company Law Tribunal, Bengaluru Bench vide its order dated December 8, 2021 approved the consolidation of the authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the Company whereby, the equity shares have been consolidated by increasing the face value from ₹10 each to ₹10,000 each, such that every 1,000 equity shares with face value of ₹10 each, held by a member of the Company are consolidated and re-designated into 1 (one) equity share with face value of ₹10,000 each, pursuant to Section 61(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Consolidation of Share Capital is effective from January 3, 2022. Post Consolidation of share capital, Infosys BPM Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited with the issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of ₹3,38,28,000 comprising of 33,828 equity shares of ₹10,000/- each.

Secretarial Audit

Pursuant to Section 204 of Companies Act 2013 and Rules thereunder, the Board of Directors of the Company appointed Parameshwar G Hegde of Hedge & Hedge Practicing Company Secretaries to conduct Secretarial Audit of records and documents of the Company. The Secretarial Audit Report confirms that the Company has complied with all the applicable provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Further, the Company adheres to various Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Whistle Blower Policy

Our Company has Whistle Blower Policy in place to ensure and promote ethics, transparency and accountability. The Whistle blower is a mechanism for employees to report concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud, or violation of our Company's Code of Conduct or Ethics policy. 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.

Internal control

Our Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that :

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our Management and directors;

General body meetings

Details of the last three annual general meetings are as follows:

Financial year ended	Date	Time	Venue
31-Mar-21	7-Jul-21	5.00 pm	Held through Video conferencing / other Audio visual means
31-Mar-20	9-Jul-20	5.00 pm	Held through Video conferencing /other Audio visual means
31-Mar-19	22-Jun-19	11.30 am	Plot No. 26/3,26/4 and 26/6, Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore 560100

Report on health, safety, and environment

Infosys recognizes and accords the highest priority to safety and wellbeing of its employees & other relevant interested parties and environmental protection. The Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Management

System at Infosys termed 'Ozone' is certified to ISO 45001;2018 and ISO 14001:2015. Our HSE policy enunciates our philosophy and commitment towards management of key HSE aspects and drives our efforts in this area globally. Our stakeholders include investors, clients, employees, contract staff, suppliers, the government/regulators, and the community, amongst others. We ensure adherence to all applicable regulations globally.

Elements of HSEMS

Risk management

Risk assessment is proactively conducted to identify hazards and aspects causing environmental impacts for all existing / new / modified activities, process, products or services and the implementation of measures to minimize or control impacts, and monitor them in a structured manner. Risk assessment is proactively conducted on a yearly basis or at the beginning of a new process or activity. Reactive risk assessments are also carried out at least once every quarter based on incidents that have occurred during the period. Hazardous conditions present are identified and prioritized for elimination and control. Once the identified hierarchy of controls are implemented, the document is revisited to assess the residual risks. A ranking is done based on the severity and probability of the risk. These are communicated to all concerned stakeholders who are also consulted when there are changes in operations. During training, the hazards/impacts are shared along with directions on ways to reduce the risk. Employees are also consulted during development and review of policies and procedures to manage risks.

Health & Safety

As Infosys is an IT / ITES company, there are no product risks but those related to provision of services like ergonomics, emotional wellbeing, risks associated with operation of utilities, commute, etc., We have established numerous initiatives, interventions, virtual sessions, and process controls to address them. Well-equipped occupational health centers / physiotherapy facilities are available at our campuses in India. During the year the doctors and physios have helped employees and their dependents consult virtually through the telemedicine portal. Various interventions on physical and emotional wellbeing were enabled under the aegis of our SAFE initiative. Safety at the workplace is accorded one of the highest priorities at Infosys. We have always focused on building a culture of safety, emphasizing individual responsibility. Systems have been established, including work permits, trainings, LOTO (lockout/tagout), safety inspections, audits, operational controls, monitoring, audits and assessments and others. Gaps, learnings, deviations, findings if any are identified, controls implemented and tracked for effective closure.

Occupational Health & Safety Committee

An Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Committee is set up in each Development Centre. This committee is made up of OH&S representatives who represent employees of a designated workgroup. The OH&S committee brings employees and Management together in a non-adversarial, cooperative effort to promote OH&S within the entire workplace. The committee would discuss, explore, study and make recommendations on various OH&S related issues. The committee will also provide employees with the opportunity to voice concerns relating to hazards. The Committee is chaired by the DC Head in the locations.

Incident reporting and investigation

A process for Incident management exists including Incident reporting, investigation and implementation of appropriate correction and corrective measures. Employees, contractual staff, visitors are all expected to report incidents including near miss and potential hazards in addition to accidents. Mechanisms have been implemented to report incidents.

Healthy and efficient workspaces

A retrofit program to enhance the availability of fresh air in the air conditioning systems in office buildings were implemented across Infosys, to improve air quality and provide healthy workspaces for employees in line with WHO guidelines aiming at reducing the spread of infections.

SAFE - Secure affirmative fun environment

SAFE initiative is committed to ensure Safe Affirmative Fun environment to employees. This is a comprehensive physical and psychological health initiative, customized to an IT and ITES environment and constantly innovating to cater to the needs of the employees with offerings which include interactive portals, quizzes, comprehensive health and well-being plan for employees with offerings such as preventive healthcare options for employees and families, health checks, talks, consultations, fitness related interventions, and health awareness campaigns. Safety Week and Health Week - comprising of master health check-ups and focused health and stress campaigns, was conducted in our campuses which saw good participation by employees. A hotline help and the psychological counseling that provide timely, expert help to employees and their families on issues related to relationships, stress, depression and personal issues is also established.

Environment

Conservation of resources has been our focus to be progressively self-sustainable, to reduce operational costs, and an important first step towards reducing our carbon footprint.

Energy Initiatives: Various retrofits were undertaken during the year which includes:

- Lighting: Over 4000 CFL Lights have been replaced with LED Lighting fixtures across locations
- HVAC: To enable energy efficiency, smart & responsive Server Room PAC installed replacing the ageing PAC
- UPS: Replacement of conventional UPS to Modular UPS has been undertaken
- Renewable Energy: We have a total capacity of 60 MW of solar PV, including rooftop and ground-mounted systems. We continue to pursue green power purchase from third-party power producers and continue working with governments to enable favorable policies for scaling up green power by corporates in India.

Water management: We follow the 3 Rs strategy – Reduce, Recycle and Reuse – for effective water management. Demand-side measures and awareness creation, smart metering to track real-time water usage have reduced our water consumption significantly over the years. We have established state of the art sewage treatment plants to recycle wastewater which is reused for secondary purposes reducing requirement of fresh water to that extent.

Waste management: We continue to pursue our goal of minimizing waste going to landfills and are diverting our mixed waste from landfills. Organic waste, such as food waste and garden waste, is treated within our campuses. For all other waste, proper segregation at source has ensured effective recycling and disposal of different types of waste generated, in adherence to applicable legislation.

Carbon offsets: Our focused approach on energy efficiency, renewable energy and carbon offset projects over the years culminated in Infosys achieving carbon neutrality for three years in a row since fiscal 2020, across all emissions, as per PAS 2060:2014 standards. We continue to remain carbon-neutral for fiscal 2022.

Infosys continues to identify and work on issues in rural India that also offer the potential for emission reductions.

Assessments and reviews

Health, Safety and Environment performance, effectiveness of processes and programs for achievement of established HSE objectives and targets are evaluated through periodic reviews and audits of the HSEMS.

Blue star chilled water units replaced with precision air conditioner units

HSE Awareness

Training needs are identified based on the nature of jobs, which may have a significant impact on the environment or may pose occupational health and safety risks. Training includes awareness building, mock drills, classroom sessions and periodic demonstrations. Various campaigns were held across development centers to create awareness amongst employees.

Business continuity

The Business Continuity Management System (BCMS) initiative at Infosys referred to as the Phoenix program which:

- Enables identification business impacts due to disruption in our services
- Identification and Management of related risks
- Establishment of Business continuity plans which are regularly tested. Corporate, Development Centre and Account level plans exist.
- Drills and exercises are conducted periodically to test our preparedness levels to handle all potential disasters, and to check the liaison effectiveness and involvement with external organizations. Observations recorded during these mock drills are analyzed and acted upon and the learnings are included in the plans and trainings. We are also certified to ISO22301.

Management's discussion and analysis of Financial Condition and results of operations- Year ended March 31, 2022.

Overview

Infosys BPM Limited (Infosys BPM) established in 2002, is the business process management (BPM) subsidiary of Infosys Limited (NYSE: INFY). Over the last couple of decades, we have grown into a truly global organization, with a diverse, inclusive and talented pool of over 51,400 employees across more than 120 nationalities, operating from 30 delivery centers spread across 10 countries – as of March, 2022.

We have a substantial global client base, spanning a gamut of industries with deep domain expertise across multiple enterprise services. We leverage our digital services across several industry solutions and vertical platforms, combining the best of digital technology and people skills.

As a trusted transformation partner, we help our clients to unlock business value by enabling them to Navigate the Next. We utilize innovative business excellence frameworks, ongoing productivity improvements, process reengineering, automation, digitalization, and cutting-edge technology platforms – to enable end-users to achieve cost reduction objectives, improve process efficiencies, and enhance effectiveness, with an ever-increasing focus on delivering superior customer experience, with empathy.

Our Business

Infosys BPM Limited was incorporated on April 3, 2002 as Progeon Limited, and was subsequently renamed as Infosys BPO Limited on August 29, 2006. The company name was then changed to Infosys BPM Limited, on December 18, 2017, symbolizing the paradigm shift in the nature of services that we offer through our holistic approach of delivering end-to-end transformative BPM services.

At Infosys BPM, we enable clients to experience their next by delivering business value through deep domain expertise and technology prowess, leveraging our global delivery model to offer onshore, offshore, and nearshore services to clients. We have augmented and amplified our growth through our innovative operating, pricing, and talent models - based on scalable and predicable delivery platforms. Through our unique approach of integrating 'employees with business domain expertise and technology', we continue to co-create business value and enhance experience for our clients and our employees.

We are committed to helping our clients reimagine their businesses, with our best in class, next generation digital services across a wide range of industries (verticals) and service lines (horizontals). Our horizontals primarily include Finance & Accounting (F&A), Sourcing & Procurement (S&P), Sales & Fulfilment (S&F), Customer Service (CS), Human Resource Outsourcing (HRO), Legal Process Management (LPM), Digital Interactive Services (DIS), Digital Transformation Services (DTS), BPM Analytics (AT), Robotic Process Automation (RPA),Annotation Services, Learning Services, Master Data Management, Geospatial Data Services, and Business Process as a Service (BPaaS). Our verticals include Manufacturing; Retail, CPG & Logistics; Financial Services; Healthcare, Insurance & Life Sciences; Services, OEMs, Utilities & Energy, Resources, Communications, Media & Entertainment.

We believe in continuously building a business mix that allows us to provide long-term and consistent benefits to our clients. Our objective is to enable our clients to move up the growth curve, by effectively managing and mitigating any risks, and delivering enhanced business value, leveraging our deep process management skills and widespread experience. In addition to cost arbitrage, Infosys BPM consistently demonstrates value arbitrage with enterprise-wide improvements in client operations, based on diverse best practices and consultative digital solutions. Since its inception, Infosys BPM has focused on end-to-end outsourcing and operates on the principle that true BPM is transformational.

Infosys BPM Live Enterprise

For organizations on the digital transformation journey, agility is key in responding to a rapidly changing technology and business landscape. Now more than ever, we believe that it is crucial to deliver and exceed on organizational expectations with a robust digital mindset backed by innovation. Enabling businesses to sense, learn, respond, and evolve like a living organism, will be imperative for sustained business excellence going forward. Infosys BPM Live Enterprise - a comprehensive, yet modular suite of services is doing exactly that. Equipping organizations with intuitive decision-making automatically at scale, actionable insights based on real-time solutions, anytime / anywhere experience, and in-depth data visibility across functions leading to hyper-productivity, Live Enterprise is helping build connected organizations that are innovating collaboratively for the future.

Financial Condition & Business Performance

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, and Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) – under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value. Our management accepts responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of these financial statements, as well as for the various estimates and judgements used therein. The estimates and judgements relating to the financial statements have been made on a prudent and reasonable basis, so that they reflect, in a true and fair manner, the form and substance of transactions and reasonably present our state of affairs, profits, and cash flows for the year.

I. Industry structure and development:

The BPM Industry has been undergoing a paradigm shift in terms of business value delivery models and enhanced customer experiences. This change has further been triggered due to a global-level digital disruption that is now at its peak across processes and domains. Companies have been increasingly focusing on transforming their end-to-end processes with more accurate outcomes, more so for repetitive tasks.

This digital disruption has encouraged us to move further ahead on the journey of digitalization, automation, and artificial intelligence by increasingly taking on projects that enable transformation not just for our clients, but for us as well. To thrive on these huge shifts, Infosys BPM is leveraging the Live Enterprise approach, and has highly skilled and experienced domain professionals who can execute and deliver on high-impact client imperatives, leveraging our niche, customized solutions.

The new business process management will be focused on the inverted work triangle - from manual work to fully automated work, all combined, cohesively and coherently bringing about the change that will further enable end-to-end business transformation. Integrated solutions incorporating internal technologies and external partners, including cloud-based technology platform solutions as well as analytics tools and technologies, will increasingly be the way forward. Renewed business process management will be about augmented focus on enhanced business value delivery to ensure superior stakeholder experience.

1. Digitizing Innovation

Today, businesses want BPM Service Providers to become their strategic/ consulting partners and help streamline their business processes end-to-end. Our clients' customers are increasingly using multiple digital channels and technologies to interact with each other, thereby exponentially increasing the digital touch-points and complexities service providers need to take care of. The growth of the digital ecosystem plays a huge role as it becomes faster and easier to engineer and deliver customized value for varied business requirements. Our digital + humanware approach to digitalization continues through our service offering: Digital Transformation Services that focusses on 5 specific dimensions: 'insights' that enable decisions to drive effectiveness, 'innovate' to drive better business outcomes, 'accelerate' to amplify efficiency, 'assure' to ensure and augment compliance and 'experience' to enhance stakeholder delight.

2. Surge in Data & need for Analytics

Extracting actionable business insights from the immense stores of transactional data continues to be an immense opportunity for Infosys BPM. To help clients derive maximum value from available data, our Digital Transformation Services offerings, now provide analytics such as spend and procurement analytics, sales analytics, operational cost reporting, MDM reporting, digital and web analytics, among others. Our analytics offerings provide the intelligence layer which enables the enterprise to achieve sentience and respond in real-time to demand signals across the value chain.

3. Increased focus on Intelligent Automation to Accelerate and Amplify Efficiency

Our Robotics Process Automation (RPA) and cognitive automation solutions continue to have a profound impact on business processes spanning finance and accounting, sourcing and procurement, financial services, customer service and human resources processes. Infosys BPM leverages both our internal technology (NIA, AINA and AssistEdge), business strengths and collaboration with proprietary tool partners to assist clients in becoming hyper-productive.

4. Leveraging vertical utilities (People + Software)

There is a huge opportunity to help clients with more complex, industry-specific work that goes beyond the traditional process requirements. The future of BPM lies in domain specialization and for better operational performance and productivity for the clients with industry specific asks. At IBPM, we have a distinct unit which focuses on industry specific requirements with trained industry experts and senior leaders heading this specific industry solutions practice. This team has extensive domain knowledge as they undergo mandatory domain specific training certifications and programs (internal and external). Our Industry specific services include: Wealth Management; Actuarial Services; Manufacturing Reporting; Royalties Management; Social Media Management; Pricing Support; Investment Banking; Fraud Management; Asset Data Enrichment to name a few. We leverage McCamish Insurance Utilities (VPAS and NGIN policy admin platforms, new business and underwriting platform from STEP), Stater Mortgage platform, Infosys NIA™ the Company's first-generation AI platform for our CXOs.

5. Unlock Collaboration in a distributed organization with digital

Organizations are navigating through emerging workforce trends like remote work and hybrid operations, which calls for a connected ecosystem of people, process and systems. Our solutions are built on the foundations of the Digital One-Office concept which establish end-to-end communication across multiple processes by connecting the back-office to front-office. The outcome is an increased velocity in the flow of information, thus culminating in enhanced resilience and adaptability.

Covid-19

FY22 was the year in which organizations emerged out of the disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic with a gradual return to office in our delivery centers across the globe while ensuring employee safety. While market demand and supply chains were adversely affected, we continued to see accelerated demand from our clients across segments and geos. We continued to ensure the safety of our employees worldwide, deliver our client commitments, and put in place mechanisms to protect the financial well-being of the Company and protect its long-term prospects. We continued to remotely engage with our employees through various health and wellness programs covering various aspects of physical and emotional well-being, counselling support and awareness. In particular, together with health professionals and hospitals across our various locations, we offered COVID-19 related care for our employees and their families. Working closely with government authorities, we launched COVID-19 vaccination centers in our campuses and at select hospitals in India for eligible employees. For those employees working from our physical offices, we have established a safe work environment and protocols for testing and quarantine. We are closely monitoring regulations and accordingly issuing travel advisories to our employees. Currently, we have enabled 98% of employees to work from secure work environment, as of March 31, 2022. 90% of employees are working remotely from their homes. In those cases where we could not get client consent for WFH, due to critical nature of the work, the employees are working from our offices. During this period, we have been able to support our clients in all critical work including closure of accounts, seasonal high peak order processing, processing of high volume of mortgage loans and meeting all expected service levels. In almost all cases, the client's operations are not impacted due to our employees working remotely. We continued to optimize our cost structure and execute operational rigor. We improved liquidity and cash management with a rigorous focus on working capital cycles, capital expenditures and cost optimization.

II. Financial condition:

Refer to the Standalone and Consolidated financial statements in this Integrated Annual Report for detailed schedules and notes.

Financial Position as on March 31, 2022 at a glance:

1. Equity Share Capital

We have one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10,000/- each.

The Board of Directors, in their meeting held on January 08, 2020, considered and approved the scheme of consolidation of authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-up equity shares by increasing the par value of the equity shares from ₹10/-each to ₹10,000/- each such that every 1,000 equity shares with par value of ₹10/- each held by a member are consolidated and re-designated into 1 equity share with par value of ₹ 10,000/-

The scheme was approved by share holders in Annual General Meeting held on July 09, 2020. The National Company Law Tribunal, Bangalore Bench, vide its order dated December 08, 2021, approved the consolidation of the authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the company. The Company has approved January 03, 2022 as the effective date for consolidation of share capital. On consolidation, the Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity shares will be 33,828 shares with par value of ₹10,000/- each.

2. Other equity comprises mainly reserves and surplus and other components of equity

The movement in retained earnings was on account of profit earned during the year and payment of dividend. On a standalone basis, other components of equity decreased due to fair value changes on investments and remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset.

3. Property, plant and equipment

Additions to gross block were on computer equipment and infrastructure investments which comprises of Leasehold improvements, Plant and machinery, Furniture & fixtures and Office equipment.

4. Goodwill and other intangible Assets

There was no addition to goodwill and other intangible assets in the current year.

5. Financial assets

A. Investments

On a standalone level, during the year, we invested additionally in our subsidiary (Infosys BPO Americas, LLC) for operations and expansions.

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, at www.infosysbpm.com.

Non Current investments represent investments in Non convertible debentures(NCDs), Equity instruments, Preference securities, Government bonds, Mutual funds & Promissory notes. Current investments include investments in Certificate of deposits, Liquid mutual funds and Fixed maturity plan securities under both standalone and consolidated basis.

B. Trade Receivables and unbilled revenues

Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located globally. On a consolidated basis, Days Sales Outstanding was 67 days, compared to 65 days in the previous year.

C. Cash and cash equivalents

Our cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with bank and financial institutions. The bank balances in India include both Rupee accounts and foreign currency accounts. The bank balances in overseas current accounts are maintained to meet the expenditure of the overseas branches and to meet project-related expenditure of the overseas operations and regulatory requirements.

D. Loans

We provide personal loans and salary advances to employees and loans to subsidiaries as per business requirements on a need basis.

E. Other financial assets

Restricted deposits represent amounts deposited with financial institutions to settle employee-related obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business. Unbilled revenues are classified as financial assets as right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after passage of time. 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.

6. Other assets

Unbilled revenues are classified as non-financial asset where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones. Withholding taxes and others represent local taxes payable in various countries in which we operate. Deferred contract cost mainly comprises the cost of obtaining a contract and the cost of fulfilling a contract recorded in accordance with Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. We provide for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ("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.

7. Deferred tax assets / liabilities

Deferred tax assets primarily comprise deferred taxes on property, plant and equipment, accrued compensation to employees, trade receivable, compensated absences, post sales client support, carry forward loss, tax subsidy, lease liability and others. Deferred tax liability primarily comprise on intangibles and others.

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.

8. Income tax assets / liabilities

Our net profit earned from providing business process management 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 credit against our tax liabilities in India.

9. Financial liabilities

Liabilities for accrued Compensation to employees includes provision for salaries, allowances and variable pay to employees both in India and abroad, provision for bonus, performance and salary incentives payable to the staff. Provision for expenses represent amounts accrued for other operational expenses. Compensated absences are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation. Other financial liability includes financing arrangements entered into by the Company with a third party towards deferred contract cost assets.

Financial liabilities ((except foreign currency forward contracts and compensated absences) are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date are carried at fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments. Foreign Currency forward contracts are amortized through profit & loss.

10. Other liabilities

Withholding and other taxes payable represent local taxes payable in various countries in which we operate. Invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as unearned revenues.

11. Provisions

The Company provides its clients with a fixed-period post sales support on its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe and time and material contracts. Costs associated with such support services are accrued at the time related revenues are recorded and included in Statement of Profit or 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.

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,			
	2022	%	2021	%
Revenue from operations	6,684	100.0	5,450	100.0
Cost of Revenue	5,137	76.9	4,150	76.1
Gross profit	1,547	23.1	1,300	23.9
Selling and marketing expenses	204	3.1	212	3.9
General and administrative expenses	371	5.6	349	6.4
Operating profit	972	14.5	739	13.6
Other income	292	4.4	207	3.8
Finance cost	29	0.4	30	0.6
Profit before tax	1,235	18.5	916	16.8
Tax expense	275	4.1	221	4.1
Profit after tax	960	14.4	695	12.8

The function wise classification of the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Year ended March 31,			
	2022	%	2021	%
Revenue from operations	11,004	100.0	8,846	100.0
Cost of Revenue	8,798	80.0	6,987	79.0
Gross profit	2,206	20.0	1,859	21.0
Selling and marketing expenses	235	2.1	222	2.5
General and administrative expenses	592	5.4	564	6.4
Operating profit	1,379	12.5	1,073	12.1
Other income	238	2.2	199	2.2

Particulars	Year ended March 31,			
	2022	%	2021	%
Finance cost	45	0.4	41	0.5
Profit before tax	1,572	14.3	1,231	13.9
Tax expense	397	3.6	323	3.7
Profit after tax	1,175	10.7	908	10.3

1. Revenue

Of the total revenues for the year ended March 31, 2022, on a standalone basis, approximately 95.5% were export revenues whereas 4.5% were domestic revenues, as compared to 95.4% being export revenues and 4.6% domestic revenues during the previous year.

Of the total revenues for the year ended March 31, 2022, on a consolidated basis, approximately 97.2% were export revenues whereas 2.8% were domestic revenues, as compared to 97.1% being export revenues and 2.9% domestic revenues during the previous year.

Revenues for the current year increased by 22.6 % and 24.4 % under standalone and consolidated basis respectively as compared to the immediately preceding year. The increase in revenues was primarily attributable to an increase in digital revenues, deal wins including large deals and volume increases across most of the segments.

1.1 Analysis of Revenues

The company's revenues are segregated into onsite and offshore revenues. Onsite revenues are those services which are performed at our global development centers, while offshore services are those services which are performed at India development centers.

The details of revenues are as follows:-

in %

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Onsite	44.5	43.7	66.8	65.8
Offshore	55.5	56.3	33.2	34.2
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 Revenue from digital and core services for fiscal 2022 and 2021as follows :

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Consolidated		
	As at March 31,		% Increase
	2022	2021	
Digital Revenue	2,242	1,138	97.01
Core Revenue	8,762	7,708	13.67
Total	11,004	8,846	

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. Our revenues in reported currency terms for fiscal 2022 is US$ 1,336.8 million, a growth of 18.4%. Our revenues for fiscal 2022 in constant currency grew by 18.5%.

1.2 Revenues by Project Type

The company's revenues are generated principally on time and material , unit of work basis and fixed price contracts. Revenue from time-and-material and unit of work based contracts are recognized when the related services are performed. Fixed price business process management services revenue is recognized ratable either on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or using a percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and Group's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. Revenue from other fixed price, fixed-time frame contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time is recognized using the percentage of completion method.

The segmentation of service revenues based on project types is as follows:-

in %

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Fixed price	24.0	26.1	34.2	38.5
Time and material	76.0	73.9	65.8	61.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1.3 Voice Vs Non-Voice

Infosys BPM has from the beginning advocated a non-voice BPM strategy. The management is of the opinion that non voice would offer greater opportunities for process improvements, higher client retention and greater revenues. On a standalone basis, for the current year ended March 31, 2022, the voice and non voice proportion was at 10:90 whereas for the previous year, the voice and non-voice proportion was 11:89. On a consolidated basis, for the current year ended March 31, 2022, the voice and non voice proportion was at 6:94 whereas for the previous year, the voice and non-voice proportion was 7:93.

2. Expenditure

Cost of sales

The cost of efforts, comprising employee cost and cost of technical sub-contractors, has decreased as a percentage of revenue from 68.6% in fiscal 2021 to 68.3% in fiscal 2022 on a standalone basis and increased from 55.4% in fiscal 2021 to 56.9% in fiscal 2022 on a consolidated basis. The cost of efforts has increased mainly on account of compensation increase and increase in sub-contractors.

Selling and marketing expenses

The selling and marketing expenses on standalone and consolidated basis have reduced as a percentage of revenue during fiscal 2022 to 3.1% from 3.9% in fiscal 2021, and 2.1% during fiscal 2022 from 2.5% in fiscal 2021, mainly on account of a decrease in employee benefit costs offset by increase in brand building, marketing expenses and professional charges.

General and administration expenses

The general and administration expenses on standalone and consolidated basis have reduced as a percentage of revenue during fiscal 2022 to 5.6% from 6.4% in fiscal 2021, and 5.4% during fiscal 2022 from 6.4% in fiscal 2021, respectively, mainly on account of a decrease in travelling expense, communication costs and computer maintenance offset by increase in software cost for own use, insurance charges and rates & taxes.

3. Other income and finance cost

Other income primarily includes income from investments, gain /loss on investments, foreign exchange gain / loss on forward and options contracts and foreign exchange gain / loss on translation of other assets and liabilities. In the current year, the Company received ₹102 crore of dividend from its subsidiary, which is reflected in the Standalone financial statements. Interest income in fiscal 2022 has declined as compared to fiscal 2021 primarily due to a decrease in yield on investments and decrease in investable base. We use foreign exchange forward and options contracts to hedge our exposure against movements in foreign exchange rates. Finance cost is on account of leases. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases.

4. Provision for tax

The present Indian corporate tax rate is 34.94% (comprising a base rate of 30.0% and a surcharge of 12.0% on the base rate and an educational cess of 4.0% on the cumulative tax).

Provisions for taxation represent estimated income tax liabilities, both in India and abroad. On a standalone basis, for the year ended March 31, 2022, provision for taxation amounting to ₹ 252 crore and deferred tax asset of ₹ 23 crore were recognised. Effective Tax Rate for the current year is 24.15% as compared to 25.18% for the previous year. 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, provisions and other tax deductions. The decrease in effective tax rate from fiscal 2021 to fiscal 2022 was mainly due to decrease in exempt non-operating income and decrease in taxable business profits due to currency fluctuations and other disallowances.

On a consolidated basis, for the year ended March 31, 2022, provision for taxation amounts to ₹ 385 crore and deferred tax liability of ₹ 12 crore were recognised. Net impact of provision for taxation for different period is as follows.

in ₹ crore

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current taxes	252	218	385	318
Deferred taxes	23	3	12	5
Total	275	221	397	323

5. Segmental profitability

The Company internally reorganized 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. The CODM evaluates the Company'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. This is discussed in detail in Note 2.25 to the Consolidated financial statements in this Integrated Annual Report.

Business Segment - Consolidated

in ₹ crore

Particulars	FA (1)	IS (2)	CS (3)	S&F (4)	S&P (5)	DB (6)	MCM (7)	Others	Total
Segmental revenues									
2022	1,394	2,131	1,100	979	329	681	3,090	1,300	11,004
2021	1,198	1,523	835	1,049	316	485	2,379	1,061	8,846
Segmental operating income									
2022	287	504	(43)	225	66	107	389	144	1,679
2021	211	408	23	293	82	60	179	66	1,322
Segmental operating income (%)									
2022	20.6%	23.7%	-3.9%	23.0%	20.1%	15.7%	12.6%	11.1%	15.3%
2021	17.6%	26.8%	2.8%	27.9%	25.9%	12.4%	7.5%	6.2%	14.9%

(1) Finance & Accounts
(2) Industry Solutions
(3) Customer Service
(4) Sales & Fulfilment
(5) Sourcing & Procurement
(6) Digital Business
(7) McCamish

Geographic Segment - Consolidated

Particulars	North America	Europe	Others*	Total
Segmental revenues				
FY'22	7,715	2,427	862	11,004
FY'21	6,036	2,043	767	8,846
Growth %	27.8	18.8	12.4	24.4

* India and Rest of the world

12. Liquidity

The growth of the company has been largely financed by cash generated from operations. On a standalone basis, as at March 31, 2022 the company had cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 1,497 crore as compared to ₹ 3,000 as at March 31, 2021. The cash and cash equivalents decreased by ₹ 1,503 crore during the current year. On a consolidated basis, as at March 31, 2022 the company had cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 2,089 crore as compared to ₹ 4,080 as at March 31, 2021. The cash and cash equivalents decreased by ₹ 1,991 crore during the current year mainly due to payment of dividend and investment in financial assets.

The company's treasury policy calls for investing only in highly rated banks, financial institutions and companies for short maturities with a limit for individual entities. The company retains the money both in rupee and foreign currency accounts. The bank balances in overseas accounts are maintained to meet the expenditure of the overseas branches in the respective countries, and to meet project-related expenditure overseas. The company's policy is to maintain sufficient cash in the balance sheet to fund the ongoing capex requirements, the operational expenses and other strategic initiatives for the next one year and to maintain business continuity in case of exigencies.

13. Related party transactions

These have been discussed in detail in Note 2.23 to the standalone financial statements in this Integrated Annual Report.

14. Events occurring after the 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 the Board's report.

IV. Opportunities & threats:

1. Our strengths

Infosys BPM helps clients deliver improved business outcomes in addition to optimizing the efficiency of their business processes. We also have a proven global delivery model and commitment to quality and process execution. We operate our business from 30 Delivery centers with 7 in India, 5 in APAC, 13 in Europe, and 5 in the US. Client stickiness, deep, lasting client relationships and a strong brand name has helped us establish as the employer of choice. Expertise in lean automation and continuous improvement in the business of digital through our Digital Transformation Services helps us in improving the productivity and efficiency for our clients.

2. Our strategy

Infosys BPM seeks to differentiate itself in the market by navigating clients to experience their next by delivering business value through deep domain expertise and technology prowess. We invest in offerings that help clients optimize their Cost of Revenues (CoR) instead of the traditional approach of optimizing just the Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) expenses. We leverage the global delivery model to offer onshore, offshore and near shore services to clients. We have consistently scaled and sustained profitable growth through our digitalized service delivery, innovative operating, pricing and talent models. Through our integrated 'business domain people + software = 'humanware' approach we continue to co-create business value and enhancing experience for our clients and our employees.

Through our focus on reskilling our humanware, Infosys BPM fulfils its increasing need for highly skilled talent who are domain professionals and execute initiatives that the client values. Through our traditional services and digital service offerings we provide consultative solutions to our clients, thus helping us enhance stakeholder's experience.

We will continue to strengthen our position in the market through focused vertical utilities platform play, increased digital quotient and refreshing our service offerings in line with ongoing market trends. In terms of vertical capabilities, Infosys McCamish continues to increase its solution footprint in FY'21 through strategic purchase of a New Business and Underwriting platform from STEP Solutions Group LLC which will help to enhance our existing industry leading VPAS and NGIN policy administration platforms. This is in addition to our existing vertical utilities platform in mortgage (ISHS: International Stater Hypotheek System platforms). Similarly, within its enterprise capabilities, Infosys BPM has supplemented its Customer Service capabilities through the Eishtec asset takeover, platforms cutting across Procurement (GMRO: Global Maintenance Repair & Overhaul), Account Payables (APOC: AP on Cloud) and Business Operations (ILEAP). Infosys BPM has so far emerged as a trusted and valued collaboration partner for clients.

3. Our competition

We operate in a highly competitive and rapidly changing market. At one end of the spectrum, we compete with consulting firms and divisions of large multinational technology firms. Besides these, we directly compete with core Business Process Management players. In the future, we expect intensified competition from these firms also from new platform Business Process as a Service (BPaaS) players and captives. We understand that price alone cannot constitute a sustainable competitive advantage and we have improvised on our ability to attract and retain talent in the organization. We have also strengthened our articulation of long-term value to potential clients. We are focusing on increasing the scale and breadth of service offerings to provide one-stop solutions for customer needs.

V. Outlook, risk and concerns:

This section contains 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

The following lists our outlook, risks and concerns:

- There is a lot of pricing pressure in new contracts (especially large deals) due to aggressive competition play and wage inflation arising out of talent supply constraints.
- Some of our clients are impacted by ongoing supply chain disruption which has been exacerbated by the war in Ukraine.
- Return to office post COVID due to multiple reasons like employees relocated to hometowns etc. could pose a short to medium term risk of attrition and other operational issues.
- One of the key impacts from COVID-19 was around delays in decision-making at the client end, conservative discretionary spend except for digital transformation, deals being put on hold or abandoned, productivity benefit requirements from clients with continuing pricing pressure.
- Many customers are exploring the possibility of driving cost down through vendor consolidation and client moving to managed services model which may marginally impact profitability in future.
- Our revenues and expenses are difficult to predict and can vary significantly from period to period. We may not be able to sustain our previous profit margins or levels of profitability.
- The economic environment, pricing pressure and decreased employee utilization rates could potentially negatively impact our revenues.
- Our revenues are highly dependent on clients primarily located in the U.S. and Europe, as well as on clients concentrated in certain industries. An economic or industry slowdown in these regions may affect our business.
- Our success depends largely on our ability to attract, hire, train, motivate and retain talent.
- Intense competition in the market for technology services could affect our cost advantages.
- Our revenues are highly dependent upon a small number of clients, and the loss of any one of our major clients could significantly impact our business.
- Legislation in certain countries in which we operate, may restrict companies in those countries from outsourcing work to us, or may limit our ability to send our employees to certain client sites.
- Some of our long-term client contracts contain benchmarking provisions which, if triggered, could result in lower future revenues and profitability under the contract.

- Our business will suffer if we fail to anticipate and develop new services in order to keep pace with rapid changes in technology.
- Disruptions in telecommunications, system failures, or cyber-attacks could harm our ability to execute our Global Delivery Model, which could result in client dissatisfaction and a reduction of our revenues.
- We may be liable to our clients for damage caused by disclosure of confidential information, system failures, errors or unsatisfactory performance of services.
- The markets in which we operate are subject to the risk of earthquakes, floods, tsunamis and other natural and manmade disasters.
- 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 or terminate.
- Wage pressures in India and the hiring of employees outside India may prevent us from sustaining our competitive advantage and may reduce our profit margins.
- Terrorist attacks or severity of pandemic/ availability of vaccine ,a war could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

For more details on risk factors refer to our quarterly and annual filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), U.S., available on our website, www.infosysbpm.com.

VI. Internal control system 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 the business process outsourcing services industry enables us to recruit and retain some of the best available talent in India.

Ratio Analysis

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Ratios- Financial Performance (%)		
Gross profit / Revenue	20.0	21.0
Cost of sales / Revenue	80.0	79.0
Selling and Marketing Expenses / Revenue	2.1	2.5
General and administrative expenses / Revenue	5.4	6.4
Selling and marketing, general and administrative expenses/ Revenue	7.5	8.9
Aggregate employee costs / Revenue	51.8	54.2
Operating profit (PBIDAT) / Revenue	15.3	14.9
Operating profit / Revenue	12.5	12.1
Other Income / Revenue	2.2	2.2
Profit before tax / Revenue	14.3	13.9
Tax / Revenue	3.6	3.7
Effective tax rate - Tax / PBT	24.2	25.2
Profit after Tax/ Revenue	10.7	10.3
Ratios - Balance Sheet		
Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)	67	65
Consolidated Cash and investments / total assets %	33.0	44.8
Consolidated Cash and investments / Revenue %	34.6	53.6
Operating Cash Flows / Revenue %	8.5	13.2
Ratios- Return (%)		
ROCE (PBIT / average capital employed) *	25.5	21.2
Ratios- Growth (%)		
Revenue	24.4	27.8
Operating Profit after Depreciation and Interest	29.3	32.5
Net Profit	29.4	12.7
Earning Per Share- Basic**	29.4	12.7
Earning Per Share- Diluted	29.4	12.7

Note: The ratio calculations are based on consolidated IND AS financial statements

* Capital employed and Gross block considered based on average of Opening and Closing balance of the financial year

** 1.Weighted average number of shares are used in computing earning per share

2. Par value of the shares has been increased from Rs.10/- to Rs.10,000/- with effect from January 03, 2022 due to consolidation of share capital.

Risk management report

Note: 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.

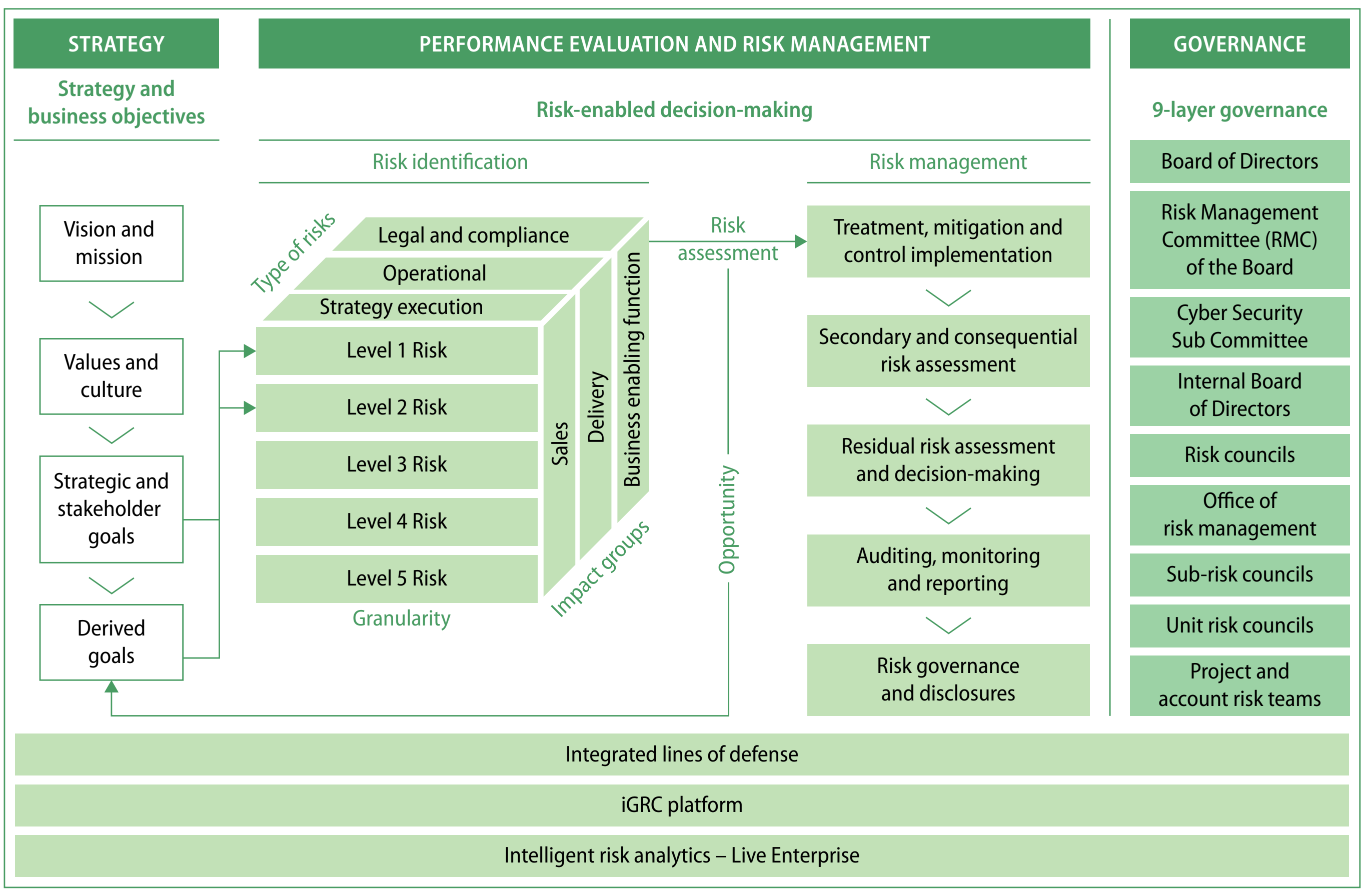
Overview

Our Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function enables the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives by identifying, analyzing, assessing, mitigating, monitoring and governing any risk or potential threat to these objectives. While this is the key driver, our values, culture and commitment to stakeholders – employees, customers, investors, regulatory bodies, partners and the community around us – are the foundation for our ERM framework.

The systematic and proactive identification of risks, and mitigation thereof, enables our organization to boost performance with effective and timely decision-making. Strategic decisions are taken after careful consideration of primary risks, secondary risks, consequential risks and residual risks. The ERM function also enables effective resource allocation through structured qualitative and quantitative risk impact assessment and prioritization based on our risk appetite. Our ERM framework encompasses all of the Company's risks 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.

Infosys BPM Limited has adopted the integrated risk management framework that is being implemented across the Group companies. The framework is based on international standards and tailored to suit business needs of Infosys Group including Infosys BPM Limited.

Integrated Enterprise Risk Management Framework



Risk Governance Structure

At the corporate level, leadership team lead by the Chief Executive Officer are responsible for managing the risks. The Board of Directors ("the Board") are responsible for monitoring the management of risks. Risks identified by risk management functions or roles at different levels in the organization are presented at the appropriate councils in the governance structure. 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 Chief Executive 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 and strategy committee of the Board on a quarterly basis.

The key highlights of the ERM framework adopted by Infosys BPM are as follows:

- Subsidiary-level sub risk councils comprising of the CEO, CFO, Head of Quality and Head of Risk Management, review all internal and external risks such as the business strategy risks, people risks, market risks, delivery risks, IP-related risks to name a few, on a quarterly basis.
- All critical strategic and strategic execution risks are presented to the Group's Strategic and Strategic Execution Risk Council (SSERC) on a quarterly basis.
- Operational and legal and compliance risks at the subsidiary are routed to the Group's operational risk council, and legal and compliance risk council which meet once a quarter.
- The day-to-day implementation of the risk management process are undertaken by respective functional teams and their implementation are overseen at the organization level by a Risk Management Core Group comprising members from each of the BEF and operations. On a monthly basis, the team reviews all the incidents, exceptions, and suggests necessary changes to the appropriate policies, processes, technology and standards for implementation and communication to stakeholders.

Please refer to Risk management report in Infosys Annual Report 2021-22 for details of Infosys integrated risks management framework.

Risk management highlights of the year

During the year, our focus was on strengthening the risk management program. We carried out following risk management activities during last fiscal:

- Regularly assessed strategic threats to our business, especially relating to product roadmap, business strategy, market risks, etc.
- Reviewed key operational risks applicable to BPM and the impact to our business.
- Reviewed legal and compliance risks applicable to BPM and the impact to our business

Third party assurance

Infosys BPM's internal controls are also audited by third party and this is done via Attestation Standards (AT 801) which is an internationally recognized auditing standard developed by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), which is part of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). AT 801 audit suggests that a service organization has been through an in-depth audit of control activities, which generally include controls over information technology and related processes. Infosys BPM has been providing all clean reports since 2004. The audit is conducted by one of big four audit firms.

Infosys BPM has covered the following locations for SOC1, Type 2 audit: Manila (Alabang and BGC), Philippines; Bengaluru, Mysuru, Hyderabad, Chennai (TRIL and TIDEL), Pune, Jaipur and Gurugram, India; Lodz, Poland; Brno, Czech Republic; Dalian and Hangzhou, China; Monterrey, Mexico; Belo Horizonte, Brazil; San Jose, Costa Rica; Arizona, Phoenix; Aguadilla, Puerto Rico; Dublin, Republic of Ireland; Utrecht, Netherlands; United Kingdom, Birmingham; Germany, Berlin and Australia, Sydney.

CEO and CFO certification

The Board of Directors

Infosys BPM Limited, Bengaluru

Dear members of the Board,

We, Anantharaman Radhakrishnan, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, and Prem Joseph Pereira, Chief Financial Officer of Infosys BPM Limited, to the best of our knowledge and belief, certify that:

1. We have reviewed the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, 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, 2022.
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 any 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 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 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 that the same have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

   d. Any instances of 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 managerial personnel have affirmed compliance with the code of conduct and ethics for the year covered by this report.

	Sd/-	Sd/-
Bengaluru	Anantharaman Radhakrishnan	Prem Joseph Pereira
April 11, 2022	*Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer*	*Chief Financial Officer*

Standalone Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for the year ended March 31, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Infosys Bpm Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of INFOSYS BPM LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, 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 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 2022, and its 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report, including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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 Flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 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.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. As stated in Note 2.11.2 to the standalone financial statements

(a) The final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

(b) The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

(c) The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year, which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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 No: 117366W/W-100018)

Anand Subramanian
(Partner)
(Membership No. 110815)

UDIN : 22110815AGVXTY5533

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 11, 2022

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 BPM 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 BPM LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind-AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management 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 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 Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the 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 Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, 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 control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018)

Anand Subramanian
(Partner)
(Membership No. 110815)

UDIN : 22110815AGVXTY5533

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 11, 2022

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 BPM Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) (A). The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B). The Company does not have intangible assets. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets, so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and 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) Based on our examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed / other documents evidencing title deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee), disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has made investments in and granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are generally been regular as per stipulation.

(d) In respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date.

(e) No loan granted by the Company, which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.

The Company has not provided any guarantee or security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts, which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under paragraph (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2022 on account of disputes are given below:

Nature of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount in Crores	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	101	FY 2004 -05 to FY 2017 - 18	Appellate Tribunal
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	22	AY 2008-09 to AY 2010-11, AY 2012-13 to AY 2013 -14 and AY 2015-16 to AY 2018-19	Appellate Authority up to Commissioner's Level
The Income Tax Act, 1961*	Income Tax	0	AY 2011-12	Appellate Tribunal
The Rajasthan Sales Tax Act, 1994*	RVAT	0	FY 2017 -18	Appellate Authority up to Commissioner's Level
Total		123		

* Less than INR 1 crore

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared "willful defaulter" by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year, and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year. Hence, reporting on paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally). Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and up to the date of this report) while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable 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. (a) In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and till date, for the year under audit in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions) and accordingly reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans, and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of Balance Sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report, and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of said Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 117366W/W-100018)

Anand Subramanian
(Partner)
(Membership No. 110815)

UDIN : 22110815AGVXTY5533

Place: Bengaluru

Date: April 11, 2022

Balance Sheet

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	275	234
Right-of-use assets	2.2	433	479
Capital work-in-progress	2.3	4	–
Goodwill		19	19
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	1,752	1,109
Loans	2.5	2	1
Other financial assets	2.6	41	41
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.16	72	95
Income tax assets (net)	2.16	137	137
Other non-current assets	2.9	62	78
Total non-current assets		2,797	2,193
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	660	175
Trade receivables	2.7	1,042	934
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	1,497	3,000
Loans	2.5	18	18
Other financial assets	2.6	325	512
Income tax assets (net)	2.16	54	–
Other current assets	2.9	236	207
Total current assets		3,832	4,846
Total assets		6,629	7,039
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.11	34	34
Other equity		4,784	4,996
Total equity		4,818	5,030
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.2	417	470
Other financial liabilities	2.12	1	1
Other non-current liabilities	2.14	1	12
Total non-current liabilities		419	483
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.2	84	78
Trade payables	2.13		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		–	–
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		64	62
Other financial liabilities	2.12	823	923
Other current liabilities	2.14	331	366
Provisions	2.15	16	25

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31,	
		2022	2021
Income tax liabilities (net)	2.16	74	72
Total current liabilities		1,392	1,526
Total equity and liabilities		6,629	7,039

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

Anand Subramanian
Partner
Membership number : 110815

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

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman and Director

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Statement of Profit and Loss

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

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from operations	2.17	6,684	5,450
Other income, net	2.18	292	207
Total Income		6,976	5,657
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.19	4,441	3,689
Cost of technical sub-contractors and professional charges	2.19	593	456
Travel expenses		18	18
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.1 & 2.2	186	159
Finance cost	2.2	29	30
Other expenses	2.19	474	389
Total expenses		5,741	4,741
Profit before tax		1,235	916
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.16	252	218
Deferred tax	2.16	23	3
		275	221
Profit for the year		960	695
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net of tax	2.20	(12)	(9)
		(12)	(9)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on investments, net of tax	2.4	(10)	(1)
		(10)	(1)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		(22)	(10)
Total comprehensive income for the year		938	685
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹ 10,000/- each			
Basic and diluted (₹)		2,83,726.18	2,05,510.47
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic and diluted	2.21	33,828	33,828

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
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for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys BPM Limited

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Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Statement of Changes in Equity

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity						Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company
		Reserves & Surplus					Other comprehensive income[(2)]	
		Capital reserve	Securities premium[(2)]	General reserve	Special economic zone re-investment reserve[(1)(2)]	Retained earnings[(2)]		
Balance as at April 1, 2020	34	1	25	1,000	161	3,464	(19)	4,666
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021								
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	695	–	695
Fair value changes on investments, net of tax (Refer note 2.4)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	(9)	(9)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	695	(10)	685
Transfer to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	–	–	–	–	151	(151)	–	–
Transfer from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization	–	–	–	–	(71)	71	–	–
Dividends (Refer to note 2.11)	–	–	–	–	–	(321)	–	(321)
Balance as at March 31, 2021	34	1	25	1,000	241	3,758	(29)	5,030
Balance as at April 1, 2021	34	1	25	1,000	241	3,758	(29)	5,030
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022								
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	960	–	960
Fair value changes on investments, net of tax (Refer note 2.4)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10)	(10)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax	–	–	–	–	–	–	(12)	(12)
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	–	960	(22)	938
Transfer to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	–	–	–	–	261	(261)	–	–
Transfer from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization	–	–	–	–	(88)	88	–	–
Dividends (Refer note 2.11)	–	–	–	–	–	(1,150)	–	(1,150)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	34	1	25	1,000	414	3,395	(51)	4,818

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

(2) A description of the purposes of each reserve within equity have been disclosed in Note 2.11.

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

Anand Subramanian
Partner
Membership number : 110815

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

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Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

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,	
		2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		960	695
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash generated from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.1 & 2.2	186	159
Finance cost	2.2	29	30
Income tax expense	2.16	275	221
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment		(1)	(1)
Interest and dividend income		(200)	(137)
Income on other financial assets		(70)	(42)
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		(8)	1
Allowance for credit loss on financial assets		5	1
Other adjustments		14	39
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(63)	(43)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		77	(158)
Trade payables		2	7
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		(151)	371
Cash generated from operations		1,055	1,143
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	2.16	(292)	(183)
Net cash generated from operating activities		763	960
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(152)	(81)
Deposits placed with corporation		(10)	(22)
Interest received on bank deposits and others		168	134
Investment in subsidiary	2.4	(72)	(38)
Payment to acquire financial assets			
Non-convertible debentures		(150)	(285)
Government securities		(791)	(162)
Certificates of deposit		(287)	–
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		(4,192)	(2,315)
Proceeds on sale of financial assets			
Non-convertible debentures		256	302
Certificates of deposit		–	249
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		4,115	2,399
Dividend received from subsidiary		102	–
Net cash (used in) / from investing activities		(1,013)	181
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payment of lease liabilities	2.2	(101)	(96)
Payment of dividends		(1,150)	(321)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,251)	(417)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31,	
		2022	2021
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(2)	2
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,501)	724
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.8	3,000	2,274
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2.8	1,497	3,000
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.8	–	–

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
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for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys BPM Limited

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Chief Financial Officer

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Company Secretary

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Overview

1.1 Company overview

Infosys BPM Limited ("Infosys BPM" or "the Company") (formerly known as Infosys BPO Limited) was incorporated on April 3, 2002 to provide business process management services to organizations that outsource their business processes. Infosys BPM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited. The Company helps clients improve their competitive positioning by managing their business processes in addition to providing increased value.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The name of the Company was changed from Infosys BPO Limited to Infosys BPM Limited with effect from December 18, 2017.

The standalone financial statements are approved by the Company's Board of Directors on April 11, 2022.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These standalone 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) . 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 applied consistently to all periods presented in these standalone financial statements 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 standalone financial statement.

1.3 Use of estimates and judgements

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 the standalone 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 management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID 19)

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of these standalone financial statements, including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has, at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements, used related information and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's standalone financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial statements.

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

a. Revenue recognition

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

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

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

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract. Also refer note no. 2.17.

b. Income taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdiction is India even though the Company also files tax returns in other overseas jurisdiction. 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 note no. 2.16 and note no. 2.22.

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

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 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. Also refer note no. 2.1.

d. Leases

Ind-AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors, such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Infosys BPM's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives.

The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no material changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts. Also refer note no. 2.2.

e. Allowance for credit losses on receivables and unbilled revenue

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considered current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Company has also considered credit reports and other related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future and has taken into account the estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID -19.

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 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)]	5 years
Computer equipment[(1)]	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures[(1)]	5 years
Office equipment[(1)]	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the lease term or 5 years whichever is lower

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

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

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. 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 or 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 generated 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 amortization or 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, 2022 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Buildings [1]	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2021	155	141	64	114	412	69	955
Additions	–	3	2	2	136	1	144
Deletions	–	–	–	(3)	(52)	–	(55)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	155	144	66	113	496	70	1,044
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	79	119	58	105	296	64	721
Depreciation	5	8	4	4	80	2	103
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	–	–	(3)	(52)	–	(55)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	84	127	62	106	324	66	769
Carrying value as at March 31, 2022	71	17	4	7	172	4	275
Carrying value as at April 1, 2021	76	22	6	9	116	5	234

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Buildings [1]	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2020	155	132	63	111	345	68	874
Additions	–	9	1	4	89	1	104
Deletions	–	–	–	(1)	(22)	–	(23)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021	155	141	64	114	412	69	955
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2020	73	107	52	103	264	61	660
Depreciation	6	12	6	3	53	3	83
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	–	–	(1)	(21)	–	(22)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	79	119	58	105	296	64	721
Carrying value as at March 31, 2021	76	22	6	9	116	5	234
Carrying value as at April 1, 2020	82	25	11	8	81	7	214

[1] Includes certain assets provided on cancellable operating lease to holding company.

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

2.2 Leases

Accounting Policy

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate 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 as Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

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

Lease liability and right-of-use assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

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

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

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

The changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows:

In ₹ crore

Particulars	Category of ROU asset		Total
	Land	Buildings	
Balance as of April 1, 2021	10	469	479
Additions[1]	–	44	44
Deletions	–	(7)	(7)
Depreciation	–	(83)	(83)
Balance as of March 31, 2022	10	423	433

[1] Net of adjustments on account of modifications

The changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset		Total
	Land	Buildings	
Balance as of April 1, 2020	10	417	427
Additions[1]	–	136	136
Deletions	–	(8)	(8)
Depreciation	–	(76)	(76)
Balance as of March 31, 2021	10	469	479

[1] Net of adjustments on account of modifications

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

The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning	548	488
Additions[1]	44	136
Deletions	(8)	(8)
Finance cost accrued during the year	29	30
Payment of lease liabilities	(101)	(96)
Translation difference	(11)	(2)
Balance at the end	501	548

[(1)] Net of adjustments on account of modifications

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹25 and ₹27 crore for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 on an undiscounted basis:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Less than one year	103	107
One to five years	325	352
More than five years	182	217
Total	610	676

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

Leases not yet commenced to which Company is committed amounts to ₹56 crore for a lease term ranging from 5 years to 6 years.

2.3 Capital work-in-progress

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Capital work-in-progress	4	–
Total Capital work-in-progress	4	–

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the year ending March 31, 2022:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	4	–	–	–	4
Total Capital work-in-progress	4	–	–	–	4

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the year ending March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	–	–	–	–	–
Total Capital work-in-progress	–	–	–	–	–

During the year ended March 31,2022 and March 31, 2021, in capital-work-in progress, there are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

2.4 Investments

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Non-current investments		
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	692	620
Government bonds	–	8
Non-convertible debentures	259	317
Government securities	801	164
Total non-current investments	1,752	1,109
Current investments		
Liquid mutual fund units	128	45
Government bonds	8	–
Certificates of deposit	289	–
Non-convertible debentures	81	130
Government securities	154	–
Total current investments	660	175
Total carrying value	2,412	1,284

(in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Non-current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries		
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o., 18,75,000 (18,75,000) equity shares of CZK 10 each, full paid	3	3
Infosys Poland Sp z.o.o, 5,000 (5,000) equity shares of PLN 500 each, fully paid	59	59
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	289	289
Portland Group Pty Limited, 1,74,50,000 (1,74,50,000) equity shares, fully paid	211	211
Infosys BPO Americas LLC	130	58
	692	620
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	–	8
	–	8
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	259	317
Government securities	801	164
	1,060	481
Total Non-current investments	1,752	1,109
Current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	128	45
	128	45

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Certificates of deposit	289	–
	289	–
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	8	–
	8	–
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	81	130
Government securities	154	–
	235	130
Total current investments	660	175
Total investments	2,412	1,284
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	1,303	619
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued thereon) - Non current	1,060	489
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued thereon) - Current	243	130
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1,109	665
Investment carried at cost	692	620
Investment carried at amortized cost	8	8
Investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,584	611
Investment carried at fair value through profit or loss	128	45

Refer to note no. 2.10 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Details of amounts recorded in Other Comprehensive income for:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022			Year ended March 31, 2021		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Net gain / (loss) on						
Non-convertible debentures	(7)	1	(6)	–	–	–
Government securities	(4)	–	(4)	–	–	–
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	(2)	1	(1)

Method of fair valuation:

(In ₹ crore)

Class of investment	Method	Fair Value as at March 31, 2022	Fair Value as at March 31, 2021
Non-convertible debentures	Quoted price and market observable inputs	340	447
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	128	45
Government securities	Quoted price	955	164
Certificates of deposit	Market observable inputs	289	–

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

2.5 Loans

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Loans to employees	–	5
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	–	5
	–	–
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	2	1
Total non-current loans	2	1
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	18	18
Total current loans	18	18
Total loans	20	19

2.6 Other financial assets

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non- current		
Security deposits (1)	3	3
Rental deposits (1)	38	38
Total non-current other financial assets	41	41
Current		
Security deposits (1)	–	–
Rental deposits (1)	–	–
Restricted deposits(1)**	156	137
Unbilled revenues(1) (3)*	133	195
Interest accrued but not due (1)	26	59
Foreign currency forward contracts (2)	8	9
Others (1) (4)	2	112
Total current other financial assets	325	512
Total other financial assets	366	553

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
(1) Financial assets carried at amortized cost	358	544
(2) Financial assets carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	8	9
(3) Includes dues from holding company, subsidiaries and other group companies (Refer note 2.23)	7	74
(4) Includes dues from holding company, subsidiaries and other group companies (Refer note 2.23)	2	109

* Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is conditional upon passage of time.

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

2.7 Trade receivables

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Current		
Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured(2)	1,056	946
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	14	12
Trade receivable considered good - Unsecured	1,042	934
Trade receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	5	–
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	5	–
Trade receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	–	–
Total trade receivables(1)	1,042	934
(1) Includes dues from companies where directors are interested		
(2) Includes dues from holding company, subsidiaries and other group companies (Refer to note 2.23)	206	152

The table below provides details regarding the ageing of Trade receivables as at March 31, 2022

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	890	158	2	–	1	–	1,051
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Less: Allowance for credit loss							14
Total trade receivables	890	158	2	–	1	5	1,042

The table below provides details regarding the ageing of Trade receivables as at March 31, 2021

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	778	161	1	–	1	–	941
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Disputed trade Receivables - considered good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Less: Allowance for credit loss							12
Total trade receivables	778	161	1	–	6	–	934

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	2021
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	1,272	2,283
Cash on hand	–	–
Others		
Deposits with financial institution	225	717
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,497	3,000
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	–	–
Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	365	1,519

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 include restricted bank balances of less than ₹ 1 crore each. This represents restricted bank balance, in trust account, in accordance with collection agency licensing requirements.

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.

2.9 Other assets

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	2021
Non-current		
Capital advances	1	–
Advances other than capital advance		
Others		
Prepaid expenses	–	–
Defined benefit assets	4	5
Deferred contract cost [(2)]	39	56
Withholding taxes and others [(3)]	18	17
Total non-current other assets	62	78
Current		
Advances other than capital advance		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods and services	2	3
Others		
Prepaid expenses	65	52
Deferred contract cost [(2)]	18	17
Withholding taxes and others [(3)]	110	110
Unbilled revenues[(1)]	41	25
Total current other assets	236	207
Total other assets	298	285

(1) Classified as non-financial asset as contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

(2) Deferred contract costs are upfront costs incurred for the contract and are amortized over the term of the contract. Costs which are expected to be amortized within twelve months from the Balance Sheet date have been presented as current.

(3) Withholding taxes and others primarily consists of input tax credits and Cenvat recoverable from Government of India.

2.10 Financial instruments

Accounting Policy

2.10.1 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, 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

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. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments, which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(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.

(v) Investment in subsidiaries

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

b. Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for 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 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 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 twelve months after the Balance Sheet date.

2.10.3 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.

2.10.4 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 financial instruments by category table below for the disclosure on carrying value and fair value on 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 short maturity of these instruments.

2.10.5 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022 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)	1,497	–	–	–	–	1,497	1,497
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)							
Non-convertible debentures[1]	–	–	–	–	340	340	340
Government bonds[2]	8	–	–	–	–	8	8
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	128	–	–	128	128
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	289	289	289
Government securities	–	–	–	–	955	955	955
Trade receivables (Refer to note 2.7)	1,042	–	–	–	–	1,042	1,042
Loans (Refer to note 2.5)	20	–	–	–	–	20	20
Other financial assets (Refer to note 2.6)[3][4]	358	–	8	–	–	366	366
Total	2,925	–	136	–	1,584	4,645	4,645
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.2)	501	–	–	–	–	501	501
Trade payables (Refer to note 2.13)	64	–	–	–	–	64	64
Other financial liabilities (Refer to note (2.12)	675	–	4	–	–	679	679
Total	1,240	–	4	–	–	1,244	1,244

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

(4) Excludes interest accrued on government bonds carried at amortized cost of less than ₹1 crore

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amortised 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)	3,000	–	–	–	–	3,000	3,000
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)							
Non-convertible debentures[1]	–	–	–	–	447	447	447
Government bonds[2]	8	–	–	–	–	8	8
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	45	–	–	45	45
Government Securities	–	–	–	–	164	164	164
Trade receivables (Refer to note 2.7)	934	–	–	–	–	934	934
Loans (Refer to note 2.5)	19	–	–	–	–	19	19
Other financial assets (Refer to note 2.6)[3][4]	544	–	9	–	–	553	553
Total	4,505	–	54	–	611	5,170	5,170
Liabilities:							
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.2)	548	–	–	–	–	548	548
Trade payables (Refer to note 2.13)	62	–	–	–	–	62	62
Other financial liabilities (Refer to note 2.12)	811	–	1	–	–	812	812
Total	1,421	–	1	–	–	1,422	1,422

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

(4) Excludes interest accrued on government bonds carried at amortized cost of less than ₹ 1 crore

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

The table below presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at March 31, 2022:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
	2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to note 2.4)	128	128	–	–
Investment in non-convertible debentures (Refer to note 2.4)[1]	340	265	75	–
Investments in government securities (Refer to note 2.4)	955	868	87	–
Investment in certificates of deposit (Refer to note 2.4)	289	–	289	–

Derivative financial instruments - Fair value gain on outstanding foreign currency forward contracts (Refer to note 2.6)	8	–	8	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - Fair value loss on outstanding foreign currency forward contracts (Refer note 2.12)	4	–	4	–

(1) During the year ended March 31, 2022, the non-convertible debentures of ₹75 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2, since they were valued based on Observable market inputs other than quoted prices.

The table below presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer to note 2.4)	45	45	–	–
Investment in non-convertible debentures (Refer to note 2.4)	447	447	–	–
Investments in government securities (Refer to note 2.4)	164	164	–	–
Derivative financial instruments - Fair value gain on outstanding foreign currency forward contracts (Refer to note 2.6)	9	–	9	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - Fair value loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts (Refer to note 2.12)	1	–	1	–

Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

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

Market risk

The Company operates internationally, and a major portion of the business is transacted in several currencies and consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through its sales and services in the United States and elsewhere, and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The Company holds derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The exchange rate between the 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 table below analyzes foreign currency risk from financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	U.S. dollars	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian dollars	Other currencies	Total
Net financial assets	946	195	37	21	36	1,235
Net financial liabilities	(407)	(92)	(36)	(17)	(205)	(757)
Total	539	103	1	4	(169)	478

The table below analyzes foreign currency risk from financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	U.S. dollars	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian dollars	Other currencies	Total
Net financial assets	984	214	50	23	45	1,316
Net financial liabilities	(347)	(97)	(20)	(19)	(234)	(717)
Total	637	117	30	4	(189)	599

Sensitivity analysis between Indian Rupees and USD

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Impact on the Company's incremental operating margins	0.32%	0.32%

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 exchange forward 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 inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

The table below gives details in respect of outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts:

Particulars	As at March 31,			
	2022		2021	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Forward contracts				
In U.S. dollars	113	855	91	662
In Euro	11	93	10	86
In Czech koruna	296	102	313	103
Total forwards		1,050		851

The foreign exchange forward contracts mature within twelve 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,	
	2022	2021
Not later than one month	330	574
Later than one month and not later than three months	240	277
Later than three months and not later than one year	480	–
	1,050	851

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

The table below provides quantitative information about offsetting of derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability
Gross amount of recognized financial asset / liability	8	(4)	11	(3)
Amount set off	–	–	(2)	2
Net amount presented in the Balance Sheet	8	(4)	9	(1)

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 ₹ 1042 crore and ₹ 934 crore as March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively and unbilled revenue amounting to ₹ 174 crore and ₹ 220 crore as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the United States.

Credit risk is managed 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 table below gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top ten customers:

(In %)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue from top customer	16%	11%
Revenue from top ten customers	49%	47%

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances is ₹ 2 crore and Nil for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively.

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning	12	18
Provisions recognized / (reversed)	2	(1)
Write-offs	(1)	(4)
Translation differences	1	(1)
Balance at the end	14	12

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. Investment primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, fixed maturity plan securities, quoted bonds issued by the government and quasi government organizations, non-convertible debentures issued by government aided institutions and certificates of deposit.

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 borrowing. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

As at March 31, 2022, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 2,440 crore, including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 1,497 crore and current investments of ₹ 660 crore. As at March 31, 2021, the Company had a working capital of ₹ 3,320 crore, including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 3,000 crore and current investments of ₹ 175 crore.

As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the outstanding compensated absences were ₹ 145 crore and ₹ 112 crore, respectively, which have been substantially funded. Accordingly, no liquidity risk perceived.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2022:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	64	–	–	–	64
Other financial liabilities (Refer to note 2.12)	679	–	–	–	679

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	62	–	–	–	62
Other financial liabilities (Refer to note 2.12)	812	–	–	–	812

2.11 Equity

Accounting Policy

Ordinary Shares

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

Description of reserves

Retained earnings

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

Securities premium

The amount received in excess of the par value of equity shares has been classified as securities premium.

Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve

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

Other components of equity

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

Equity share capital

(in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars Authorized	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Equity shares, ₹ 10,000/- (₹ 10/-) par value		
1,23,375 (12,33,75,000) equity shares	123	123
issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity shares, ₹ 10,000/- (₹ 10/-) par value		
33,828 (3,38,27,751) equity shares fully paid-up	34	34
	34	34

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10,000/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The Board of Directors, in their meeting held on January 08, 2020, considered and approved the scheme of consolidation of authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-up equity shares by increasing the par value of the equity shares from ₹ 10/- each to ₹10,000/- each such that every 1,000 equity shares with par value of ₹ 10/- each held by a member are consolidated and re-designated into 1 equity share with par value of ₹ 10,000/-.

The scheme was approved by shareholders in Annual General Meeting held on July 09, 2020. The National Company Law Tribunal, Bangalore Bench, vide its order dated December 08, 2021, approved the consolidation of the authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the Company. The Company has approved January 03, 2022 as the effective date for consolidation of share capital. On consolidation, the issued, subscribed and paid-up equity shares became 33,828 shares with par value of ₹10,000/- each.

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.

The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are set out below:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	% held	Number of shares	% held
Infosys Limited, the Holding Company	33,828	100.00	3,38,23,444	99.99

The details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year March 31, 2022 is set out below:

Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Infosys Limited, the Holding Company	33,828	100.00	0.01

The details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year March 31, 2021 is set out below:

Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Infosys Limited, the Holding Company	3,38,23,444	99.99	–

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	3,38,27,751	34	3,38,27,751	34
Add: Shares issued during the year	–	–	–	–
Less: Consolidation of par value from ₹10/- to ₹10,000/-	(3,37,93,923)	–	–	–
Number of shares at the end of the year	33,828	34	3,38,27,751	34

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. Companies are required to pay / distribute dividend after deducting applicable withholding income taxes.

The amount of per share (₹ 10/- par value) dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders is as follows:

(in ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Interim Dividend for fiscal 2022	165	–
Final Dividend for fiscal 2021	175	–
Interim Dividend for fiscal 2021	–	95

During the year ended March 31, 2022 on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2021 and interim dividend for fiscal 2022, the company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹1,150 crore.

The Board of Directors, in their meeting on April 11, 2022, recommended a final dividend of ₹205,000 /- per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹693 crore.

2.12 Other financial liabilities

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	1	1
Total non-current other financial liabilities	1	1
Current		
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees[(1)]	398	477
Accrued expenses[(1)]	239	159
Compensated absences	144	111
Capital creditors[(1)]	22	26

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Other payables[(1)(3)]	16	149
Foreign currency forward contracts[(2)]	4	1
Total current other financial liabilities	823	923
Total other financial liabilities	824	924
[(1)] Financial liability carried at amortized cost	675	811
[(2)] Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	4	1
[(3)]Includes dues to holding, subsidiaries and other group companies	6	146

2.13 Trade payables

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current		
Trade payables[(1)]	64	62
Total Trade payables	64	62
[(1)] Includes dues to holding, subsidiaries and other group companies (Refer to note 2.23)	22	24

As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, 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, 2022 and March 31, 2021, an amount of ₹3 crore and ₹2 crore was paid beyond the appointed day as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006.

The table below provides details regarding the ageing of Trade payables as at March 31, 2022

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
Others	51	13	–	–	–	64
Disputed Dues - MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed Dues - Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total trade payables	51	13	–	–	–	64

The table below provides details regarding the ageing of Trade payables as at March 31, 2021

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
Others	59	3	–	–	–	62
Disputed Dues - MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed Dues - Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total trade payables	59	3	–	–	–	62

2.14 Other liabilities

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Others		
Withholding taxes	–	11
Accrued defined benefit plan liability	1	1
Total non-current other liabilities	1	12
Current		
Unearned revenue	213	266

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Client deposits	1	1
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	117	99
Accrued defined benefit plan liability	–	–
Total current other liabilities	331	366
Total other liabilities	332	378

2.15 Provisions

Accounting Policy

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

a. Post-sales client support

The Company provides its clients with a fixed-period post-sales support on its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe and time and material contracts. Costs associated with such support services are accrued at the time related revenues are recorded and included in Statement of Profit or 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.

The provision for post sales client support and others as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and others	16	25
Total Provisions	16	25

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

2.16 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 equity.

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Current taxes	252	218
Deferred taxes	23	3
Income tax expense	275	221

Income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 includes reversal (net of provisions) of ₹23 crore and ₹ 10 crore respectively, pertaining to earlier periods. These reversals pertain to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the Company and upon filing of return across various jurisdictions.

Deferred income tax for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 substantially relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

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,	
	2022	2021
Profit before income taxes	1,235	916
Enacted tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	432	320
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for Indian tax purposes	(100)	(101)
Overseas taxes	14	12
Tax provision (reversals)	(23)	(10)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(36)	–
Effect of non-deductible expenses	(1)	3
Impact of change in tax rate	9	–
Others	(20)	(3)
Income tax expense	275	221

The applicable Indian corporate statutory tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is 34.94%.

In India, the company has benefited from certain tax incentives that the Government of India had provided for export of 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 Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of its business as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

The table below provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Income tax assets	191	137
Current Income tax liabilities	(74)	(72)
Net income tax assets at the end	117	65

The gross movement in the current income tax asset / (liability) for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Net income tax asset / (liability) at the beginning	65	100
Translation differences	7	(4)
Income tax paid, net of refunds	292	183
Income tax expense	(252)	(218)
MAT credit utilization	–	–
Income tax on other comprehensive income	5	4
Net income tax asset at the end	117	65

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and labilities (before set-off) for the year ended March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value as on April 01,2021	Changes through Profit & Loss	Changes through OCI	Translation difference	Carrying Value as on March 31,2022
Deferred income tax assets					
Property, plant and equipment	33	(12)	–	–	21
Lease liabilities	17	1	–	–	18
Compensated absences	33	4	–	–	37
Trade receivables	5	(1)	–	–	4
Derivative financial instruments	(3)	2	–	–	(1)
Others	10	(17)	–	–	(7)
Total deferred tax assets and liabilities	95	(23)	–	–	72

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and labilities (before set-off) for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value as on April 01,2020	Changes through Profit & Loss	Changes through OCI	Translation difference	Carrying Value as on March 31,2021
Deferred income tax assets					
Property, plant and equipment	33	–	–	–	33
Lease liabilities	16	1	–	–	17
Compensated absences	28	5	–	–	33
Trade receivables	7	(2)	–	–	5
Derivative financial instruments	6	(9)	–	–	(3)
Others	7	2	1	–	10
Total deferred tax assets and liabilities	97	(3)	1	–	95

Deferred income tax liabilities

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

The credits relating to temporary differences during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are primarily on account of property, plant and equipment, compensated absences, lease liability and others partially offset by reversal of credits pertaining to derivative financial instruments.

2.17 Revenue from operations

Accounting Policy

The Company derives revenues primarily from business process management services. Arrangements with customers for business process management services are either on a fixed-timeframe, unit of work or on a time-and-material basis.

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

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

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

Revenue on time-and-material contracts and unit of work-based contracts are recognized as the related services are performed. Fixed-price business process management services revenue is recognized ratably either on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or using a percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive.

Revenue from other fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Efforts or costs expended have been used to determine progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Progress towards completion is measured as the ratio of costs or efforts incurred to date (representing work performed) to the estimated total costs or efforts. Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the lives of the contracts and are recognized in profit or loss in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

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

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

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract (i.e., costs that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained) are recognized as an asset if the Company expects to recover them. Certain eligible, non-recurring costs (e.g. set-up or transition or transformation costs) that do not represent a separate performance obligation are recognized as an asset when such costs (a) relate directly to the contract; (b) generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying the performance obligation in the future; and (c) are expected to be recovered.

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

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

Revenue from operations for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Income from business process management services	6,684	5,450
	6,684	5,450

The Company has evaluated the impact of COVID – 19 resulting from (i) the possibility of constraints to render services, which may require revision of estimations of costs to complete the contract because of additional efforts; (ii) onerous obligations; (iii) penalties relating to breaches of service level agreements, and (iv) termination or deferment of contracts by customers. The Company has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 is not significant based on these estimates. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the Company continues to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to revenue in future periods.

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 by offerings. The Company believe 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,	
	2022	2021
Revenue by offerings		
Digital	1,156	609
Core	5,528	4,841
Total	6,684	5,450

Digital Services

Digital Services comprise of service and solution offerings of Infosys BPM that enable our clients to digitally transform their business processes. These include offerings that enhance customer experience through innovative operating models (business platforms), provide business insights that drive improved business outcomes (effectiveness), automate and help accelerate efficiency and productivity and services that assure compliance (such as Sox, GDPR). These solutions leverage AI-based analytics, web-based automation, digital interactive solutions, robotic process automation and platform-based technologies.

Core Services

Infosys BPM is the business process management subsidiary of Infosys, providing end-to-end business processing services for its clients across the globe. Core service offerings are in the areas of Industry-specific services (ex: Mortgage, Claim processing etc) and Enterprise Services (ex: Finance and accounting, HR, Supply services etc.)

Trade receivables and Contract Balances

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

Receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional. Unbilled revenues comprising revenues in excess of billings from time and material contracts and fixed-price business process management services are classified as financial asset when the right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

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

Invoicing in excess of earnings is classified as unearned revenue.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company recognized revenue of ₹ 221 crore and ₹ 186 crore arising from opening unearned revenue as of April 1, 2021 and April 1, 2020 respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, ₹ 26 crore and ₹ 19 crore of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed price development contracts as of April 1, 2021 and April 1, 2020 respectively 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 of March 31, 2022 other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above is ₹2561 crore. Out of this, the Company expects to recognize revenue of around 39.50% 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.

2.18 Other income, net

Accounting Policy

2.18.1 Other Income

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

2.18.2 Foreign Currency

a. Functional currency

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

b. 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss and reported within exchange gains / (losses) on translation of assets and liabilities, net. 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. The related revenue and expense are recognized using the same exchange rate.

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

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

Other income for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	–	–
Deposit with banks and others	88	137
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	30	28
Certificates of deposit	1	9
Government securities	32	–
Income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	–	1
Certificates of deposit	–	1
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Dividend income on liquid mutual funds units	–	3
Gains on liquid mutual funds units	6	2

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	2021
Profit / (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	1	1
Rental income from holding company	3	3
Dividend received from subsidiary	102	–
Interest income on Income tax refund	11	–
Exchange gains / (losses) on foreign currency forward contracts	(9)	40
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	24	(23)
Miscellaneous income, net	3	5
	292	207

2.19 Expenses

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	2021
Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries, including bonus	4,273	3,568
Contribution to provident and other funds	116	94
Staff welfare	52	27
	4,441	3,689
Cost of technical sub-contractors and Professional charges		
Cost of technical sub-contractors	486	412
Legal and professional	50	27
Recruitment and training	57	17
	593	456
Other expenses		
Consumables	13	12
Brand building and advertisement	3	11
Short-term leases (Refer to note 2.2)	25	27
Marketing expenses	7	3
Rates and taxes	4	5
Contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility	16	16
Communication expenses	98	91
Power and fuel	19	22
Repairs and maintenance	98	100
Bank charges and commission	4	4
Postage and courier	4	2
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	2	–
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	2	1
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	3	1
Provision for post sales client support and others	–	(1)
Cost of software packages	161	87
Insurance	12	7
Auditor's remuneration		
Statutory audit fees	1	–
Tax matters	–	–
Reimbursement of expenses	–	–
Others	2	1
	474	389

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 lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the 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 BPM Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (the Trust). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts, and contributions are invested in a scheme with 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 re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/ asset are recognized in other comprehensive income. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments is recognized in net profits in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company provides for minimum mandated retirement benefit scheme under Republic Act 7641 (R.A. 7641) covering eligible employees in Philippines. The R.A. 7641 scheme is a final salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lumpsum payment made on retirement. During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Company recognized net defined liability of ₹ 1 crore and ₹ 1 crore respectively (Refer note 2.14).

2.20.2 Superannuation

Certain employees of the Company are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations to the superannuation plan beyond the monthly contribution to the Infosys BPM Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

2.20.3 Pension

Certain employees of the Company are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations to the pension plan beyond the monthly contributions.

2.20.4 Provident fund

Eligible employees of the Company are participants in defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations under the provident fund plan beyond its monthly contributions.

2.20.5 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.

The Code on Social Security,2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

(a) Gratuity

The tables below set out the funded status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Change in benefit obligations		
Benefit obligations at the beginning	129	103
Service cost	15	15
Interest expense	7	6
Transfer of obligation	(2)	–
Remeasurements - Actuarial losses	18	13
Benefits paid	(17)	(8)
Benefit obligations at the end	150	129
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	134	103
Interest income	8	7
Transfer of employees	(4)	–
Remeasurements - Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	2	1
Contributions	31	31
Benefits paid	(17)	(8)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	154	134
Funded status	4	5
Prepaid gratuity asset	4	5

The amount for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expenses are as follows

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Service cost	15	15
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(1)	(1)
Net gratuity cost	14	14

The amount for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 recognized in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset)		
Actuarial losses	18	13
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(2)	(1)
	16	12

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
(Gain) / loss from change in demographic assumptions	–	–
(Gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	(1)	–
(Gain) / loss from change in experience assumptions	20	13
	19	13

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	6.5%	6.1%
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	7.5%	7.5%

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are set out below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	6.1%	6.2%
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	7.5%	7.5%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	5.9 years	5.9 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 of percentage point increase / decrease in	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	4	3
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation level	3	3

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.

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

The Company contributes all ascertained liabilities towards gratuity to the Infosys BPM Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the plan assets have been primarily invested in insurer managed funds.

Actual return on assets for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ₹ 10 crore and ₹ 8 crore respectively.

The Company expects to contribute ₹25 crore to the gratuity trusts during the fiscal 2023.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

(In ₹ crore)

Within 1 year	47
1-2 year	40
2-3 year	35
3-4 year	29
4-5 year	26
5-10 years	70

(b) Superannuation

The Company contributed ₹ 9 crore to the Superannuation Trust for the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ 7 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021).

(c) Provident fund

The Company contributed ₹ 90 crore towards Provident Fund for the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ 77 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021).

(d) Pension Fund

The Company contributed ₹ 13 crore to pension funds for the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ 12 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021).

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

Accounting Policy

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

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits, reverse 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:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Basic earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	33,828	33,828
Effect of dilutive common equivalent shares	–	–
Diluted earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	33,828	33,828

2.22 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

Accounting Policy

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Contingent liabilities:		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts[(1)]	265	234
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹ 84 crore (₹ 61 crore)]		
Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contacts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)[(2)]	87	82

(1) The claims against the Company majorly represent demands arising on completion of assessment proceedings under the Income Tax Act, 1961. These claims are on account of multiple issues of disallowances such

as disallowance of expenditure towards software being held as capital in nature, disallowance under section 80G, disallowance on account of denial of certain foreign tax credit among others.

The Company is contesting the demand and the management including its tax advisors believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

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

Legal Proceedings

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

2.23 Related party transactions

List of related parties:

Name of related parties	Country	Holding as at March 31,	
		2022	2021
Holding Company			
Infosys Limited	India	Holding Company	Holding Company
Subsidiaries			
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.[1]	Czech Republic	100%	100%
Infosys Poland Sp z.o.o[1]	Poland	100%	100%
Infosys BPO Americas LLC.[1]	U.S.	100%	100%
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC [1]	U.S.	100%	100%
Portland Group Pty Ltd[1]	Australia	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting Sp. z.o.o[29]	Poland	–	–
Infosys BPM UK Limited[1][35]	U.K.	–	–

Fellow subsidiaries	Country
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited (Infosys China)	China
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V. (Infosys Mexico)	Mexico
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB (Infosys Sweden)	Sweden
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited (Infosys Shanghai)	China
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC. (Infosys Nova)	U.S.
EdgeVerve Systems Limited (EdgeVerve)	India
Infosys Austria GmbH	Austria
Skava Systems Private Limited (Skava Systems)[41]	India
Kallidus Inc, (Kallidus)[42]	U.S.
Infosys Chile SpA	Chile
Infosys Arabia Limited[3]	Saudi Arabia
Infosys Consulting Ltda.[2]	Brazil
Infosys CIS LLC[2] [15]	Russia
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	Luxembourg
Infosys Americas Inc., (Infosys Americas)	U.S.
Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA (Infosys Public Services)	U.S.
Infosys Canada Public Services Inc[20][53]	Canada
Infosys Consulting Holding AG (Infosys Lodestone)	Switzerland
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited[4]	Australia
Infosys Consulting AG[4]	Switzerland
Infosys Consulting GmbH[4]	Germany
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	Romania
Infosys Consulting SAS[4]	France
Infosys Consulting s.r.o. v likvidaci (formerly Infosys Consulting s.r.o.)[4][52]	Czech Republic
Infosys Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.[4][48]	China
Infy Consulting Company Ltd[4]	U.K.
Infy Consulting B.V.[4]	The Netherlands
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda.[4][34]	Portugal

Infosys Consulting S.R.L.[4]	Argentina
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV[5]	Belgium
Panaya Inc. (Panaya)	U.S.
Panaya Ltd.[6]	Israel
Panaya GmbH[6]	Germany
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited (Brilliant Basics)[41]	U.K.
Brilliant Basics Limited[7][41]	U.K.
Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC[7][21]	Dubai
Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd. (Infosys Singapore)	Singapore
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC[8]	Dubai
Fluido Oy[8]	Finland
Fluido Sweden AB (Extero)[11]	Sweden
Fluido Norway A/S[11]	Norway
Fluido Denmark A/S[11]	Denmark
Fluido Slovakia s.r.o[11]	Slovakia
Fluido Newco AB[11][36]	Sweden
Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd [9]	Singapore
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd[8]	South Africa
WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody)[2][54]	U.S.
WDW Communications, Inc[10][55]	U.S.
WongDoody, Inc[10][56]	U.S.
HIPUS Co., Ltd[9]	Japan
Stater N.V.[9]	The Netherlands
Stater Nederland B.V.[12]	The Netherlands
Stater Duitsland B.V.[12][38]	The Netherlands
Stater XXL B.V.[12]	The Netherlands
HypoCasso B.V.[12]	The Netherlands
Stater Participations B.V.[12]	The Netherlands
Stater Deutschland Verwaltungs-GmbH[13][37]	Germany
Stater Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG[13][37]	Germany
Stater Belgium N.V./S.A.[14][39]	Belgium
Stater Gmbh[12][46]	Germany
Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US)[16]	U.S.
Simplus North America Inc.[17][45]	Canada
Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd.[17]	Australia
Simplus Australia Pty Ltd[18]	Australia
Sqware Peg Digital Pty Ltd[19][49]	Australia
Simplus Philippines, Inc.[17]	Philippines
Simplus Europe, Ltd.[17][47]	U.K.
Infosys Fluido UK, Ltd. (formerly Simplus U.K., Ltd)[22]	U.K.
Infosys Fluido Ireland, Ltd.(formerly Simplus Ireland, Ltd)[23]	Ireland
Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD[2][24]	Bulgaria
Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.[27]	U.S.
Kaleidoscope Prototyping LLC[28]	U.S.
GuideVision s.r.o.[25]	Czech Republic
GuideVision Deutschland GmbH[26]	Germany
GuideVision Suomi Oy[26]	Finland
GuideVision Magyarország Kft[26]	Hungary
GuideVision Polska SP.Z.O.O[26]	Poland
GuideVision UK Ltd[26]	U.K.
Blue Acorn iCi Inc (formerly Beringer Commerce Inc)[30]	U.S.
Beringer Capital Digital Group Inc[30][59]	U.S.
Mediotype LLC[31][59]	U.S.
Beringer Commerce Holdings LLC[31][59]	U.S.
SureSource LLC[32][57]	U.S.

Blue Acorn LLC[32][57]	U.S.
Simply Commerce LLC[32][57]	U.S.
iCiDIGITAL LLC[33][58]	U.S.
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojikeri Limited Sirketi[2][40]	Turkey
Infosys Germany Holding Gmbh[2][43]	Germany
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG[2][44]	Germany
Infosys Green Forum[2][50]	India
Infosys (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (formerly Global Enterprise International (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.)[51]	Malaysia
Infosys Business Solutions LLC[2][60]	Qatar
Infosys Germany GmbH (formerly Kristall 247. GmbH ("Kristall")[61]	Germany

(1) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited

(2) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited

(3) Majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Limited

(4) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG

(5) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG

(6) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Panaya Inc.

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

(8) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.

(9) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.

(10) Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody)

(11) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Fluido Oy

(12) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Stater N.V

(13) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Stater Duitsland B.V.

(14) Majority-owned and controlled subsidiary of Stater Participations B.V.

(15) Liquidated effective January 28, 2021.

(16) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC

(17) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Outbox Systems Inc.

(18) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd

(19) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Simplus Australia Pty Ltd

(20) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Public Services, Inc.

(21) Liquidated effective July 17, 2020

(22) On June 1, 2020, Fluido Oy, acquired 100% of the voting interests in Infosys Fluido UK, Ltd. (formerly Simplus U.K, Ltd)

(23) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Fluido UK, Ltd. (formerly Simplus U.K, Ltd)

(24) Incorporated effective September 11, 2020.

(25) On October 1, 2020, Infy Consulting Company Limited acquired 100% of voting interests in GuideVision s.r.o

(26) Wholly-owned subsidiary of GuideVision s.r.o.

(27) On October 9, 2020, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, acquired 100% voting interest in Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.

(28) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.

(29) Merged with Infosys Poland Sp. z.o.o, effective October 21, 2020

(30) On October 27, 2020, Infosys Nova Holding LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% voting interest in Blue Acorn iCi Inc (formerly Beringer Commerce Inc) and Beringer Capital Digital Group Inc

(31) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Blue Acorn iCi Inc

(32) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Beringer Commerce Holdings LLC

(33) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Beringer Capital Digital Group Inc.

(34) Liquidated effective November 19,2020

(35) Incorporated, effective December 9, 2020

(36) Merged into Fluido Sweden AB (Extero), effective December 18, 2020

(37) Merged into Stater Duitsland B.V., effective December 18, 2020

(38) Merged with Stater N.V., effective December 23, 2020

(39) On December 29, 2020, Stater Participation B.V acquired non-controlling interest of 28.01% of the voting interests in Stater Belgium NV/SA

(40) Incorporated on December 30, 2020.

(41) Under liquidation

(42) Liquidated effective March 9,2021

(43) Incorporated on March 23, 2021

(44) On March 28, 2021 Infosys Limited and Infosys Germany Holding Gmbh registered Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG, a partnership firm.

(45) Liquidated effective April 27,2021

(46) Incorporated on August 4, 2021

(47) Liquidated effective July 20, 2021

(48) Liquidated effective September 1, 2021

(49) Liquidated effective September 2, 2021

(50) Incorporated on August 31, 2021

(51) On December 14, 2021, Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited acquired 100% of voting interests in Infosys (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (formerly Global Enterprise International (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.)

(52) Liquidated effective December 16, 2021

(53) Liquidated effective November 23, 2021

(54) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, merged with WongDoody Inc, effective December 31, 2021

(55) Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody), merged with WongDoody Inc, effective December 31, 2021

(56) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, effective December 31, 2021

(57) Merged with Beringer Commerce Holdings LLC, effective January 1, 2022

(58) Merged with Beringer Capital Digital Group Inc, effective January 1, 2022

(59) Merged with Blue Acorn iCi Inc, effective January 1, 2022

(60) Incorporated on February 20, 2022

(61) On March 22, 2022, Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited acquired 100% of voting interests in Infosys Germany GmbH (formerly Kristall 247. GmbH ("Kristall"))

List of other related parties

Name of Trust	Country	Nature of relationship
Infosys BPM Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust (formerly Infosys BPO Limited Employees Superannuation Fund Trust)	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPM (Formerly known as Infosys BPO)
Infosys BPM Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (formerly Infosys BPO Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust)	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPM (Formerly known as Infosys BPO)

The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Capital transactions:		
Trade receivables		
Infosys Limited	183	145
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	3	3
Infosys BPO Americas	12	2
EdgeVerve	1	1
Infosys Public Services	1	1
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	5	–
Portland Group Pty Ltd	1	–
Infosys China	–	–
Stater Nederland B.V.	–	–
HIPUS Co., Ltd	–	–
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	–	–
Infosys Mexico	–	–
Infosys Poland Sp z.o.o	–	–
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	–	–
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojikeri Limited Sirketi	–	–
Infosys Austria GmbH	–	–
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	–	–
Infosys Sweden	–	–
Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd	–	–

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
	206	152
Other financial assets		
Infosys Limited	2	103
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	–	6
Infosys BPO Americas	–	–
EdgeVerve	–	–
Infosys Poland sp. z o o	–	–
Infosys China	–	–
	2	109
Unbilled revenues		
Infosys Limited	6	74
Infy Consulting Company Ltd	1	–
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	–	–
Infosys Austria GmbH	–	–
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	–	–
Infosys Sweden	–	–
	7	74
Trade payables		
Infosys Limited	9	11
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	9	8
Infosys Poland Sp z.o.o	1	2
Portland Group Pty Ltd	1	–
Infosys China	1	–
Infosys Mexico	1	–
HIPUS Co., Ltd	–	1
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	–	1
EdgeVerve	–	1
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	–	–
	22	24
Other financial liabilities		
Infosys Limited	5	144
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	1	–
EdgeVerve	–	2
Infosys BPO Americas	–	–
Infosys Poland Sp.z.o.o	–	–
	6	146

The details of the related parties transactions entered into by the Company for year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Capital transactions:		
Equity		
Infosys BPO Americas LLC	72	38
	72	38
Revenue transactions:		
Purchase of services		
Infosys Limited	95	110
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	101	118
Infosys Poland Sp z.o.o	22	24
Portland Group Pty Limited	13	5

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
EdgeVerve	3	5
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited	–	2
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	2	1
Infosys China	4	3
Infosys Consulting Ltda.	1	1
Infosys Mexico	1	–
Infy Consulting Company Ltd	–	–
HIPUS Co., Ltd	–	–
	242	269
Purchase of shared services including facilities and personnel		
Infosys Limited	51	24
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	3	–
Infosys BPO Americas LLC	–	–
	54	24
Sale of services		
Infosys Limited	2,001	1,322
Infosys McCamish Systems LLC	32	35
Infosys Public Services	12	8
Infosys BPO Americas	15	3
Portland Group Pty Ltd	3	3
EdgeVerve	5	4
Infosys Poland sp. z o o	3	1
Stater Nederland B.V.	2	2
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	5	–
Infosys China	1	–
Infy Consulting Company Ltd	1	–
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	1	–
Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd	1	–
HIPUS Co., Ltd	–	–
Infosys Mexico	–	–
Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.	–	–
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojikeri Limited Sirketi	–	–
Infosys Austria GmbH	–	–
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	–	–
Infosys Sweden	–	–
	2,082	1,378
Sale of shared services including facilities and personnel		
Infosys Limited	3	3
	3	3
Dividend received		
Portland Group Pty Ltd	102	–
	102	–
Dividend paid		
Infosys Limited	1,150	321
	1,150	321

List of key management personnel

Name of the related party	Designation
Anantharaman Radhakrishnan	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Ravikumar Singisetti	Chairman and Director
Inderpreet Sawhney	Director

Name of the related party	Designation
Prem Pereira	Chief Financial Officer
Bindu Raghavan	Company Secretary
Gopal Devanahalli	Independent Director
Michael Nelson Gibbs	Independent Director
Martha King [(1)]	Director

[(1)] Appointed as additional director effective May 11, 2021.

Transaction with key management personnel

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers[(1)]	7	8
Commission and other benefits to non-executive/independent directors	–	–
Total	7	8

[(1)] Does not include post-employment benefit based on actuarial valuation as this is done for the Company as a whole.

2.24 Segment reporting

The Company presents these standalone financial statements along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind-AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

2.25 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 and healthcare 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.

(In ₹ crore)

S.No	Particulars	As at March 31,	
		2022	2021
i)	amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	16	16
ii)	amount of expenditure incurred	16	16
iii)	shortfall at the end of the year	–	–
iv)	total of previous years shortfall	–	–
v)	reason for shortfall	Not applicable	Not applicable
vi)	nature of CSR activities	a) Promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare.b) Eradicating hunger, poverty and sanitation programs.c) Promoting education, enhancing vocational skills.d) Rural development.	a) Promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare.b) Eradicating hunger, poverty and sanitation programs.c) Promoting education, enhancing vocational skills.d) Rural development.
vii)	details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	–	–
viii)	where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	–	–

2.26 Analytical ratios

Certain analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31,		% of Varianace
			2022	2021	
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liability	2.8	3.2	(12.5%)
Debt – Equity Ratio	Total Debt[1]	Shareholder's Equity	0.10	0.11	(9.1%)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service[2]	Debt Service[3]	11.8	9.6	22.9%
Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	19.5%	14.3%	36.4%
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Revenue	Average Accounts Receivable	6.8	5.8	17.2%
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase of services/consumables	Average Trade Payables	16.9	14.5	16.6%
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	2.7	1.6	68.8%
Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	14.4%	12.8%	12.5%
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed[4]	23.8%	17.0%	40.0%
Return on Investment	Income from investments	Average Investment	4.6%	6.4%	(28.1%)

(1) Debt represents lease liabilities

(2) Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.

(3) Lease payments for the current year

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

During the year ended March 31, 2022, there is a variance of more than 25% compared to previous year in Return on Equity (ROE), Net capital turnover ratio, Return on capital employed (ROCE) due to Dividend payouts to shareholders and Dividend income received from subsidiary. Variance in Return on Investment is due to change in investment mix.

2.27 Relationship with struck off companies

The below table provides details regarding relationship with struck off companies for the year ended March 31, 2022 :

(In ₹ crore)

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transactions with Struck off Company	Balance Outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Balance Outstanding as at March 31, 2021	Transactions during the year	Relationship with Struck off company
Mysodet Private Limited	Payables	–	–	–	Vendor
Evineon Technologies Private Limited	Payables	–	–	–*	Vendor

*Less than ₹ 1 crore

2.28 Function wise classification of Statement of Profit and Loss

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31,	
		2022	2021
Revenue from operations	2.17	6,684	5,450
Cost of sales		5,137	4,150
Gross Profit		1,547	1,300
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses		204	212
General and administration expenses		371	349
Total operating expenses		575	561
Operating profit		972	739
Other income	2.18	292	207
Finance cost	2.2	(29)	(30)
Profit before tax		1,235	916
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.16	252	218
Deferred tax	2.16	23	3
Profit for the year		960	695
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net of tax		(12)	(9)
		(12)	(9)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on investments, net of tax	2.4	(10)	(1)
		(10)	(1)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		(22)	(10)
Total comprehensive income for the year		938	685

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

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

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman and Director

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Consolidated Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for the year ended March 31, 2022

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Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members Of Infosys BPM Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of INFOSYS BPM 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, 2022, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (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 the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS'), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2022, and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and their consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to the Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, 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 Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor’s 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company, has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, none of the directors of the Company is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A” which is based on the auditors’ reports of the Company. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

h. 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.

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

  i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group.

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

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

  iv) (a) The Management of the Company, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

  (b) The Management of the Company, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or any of such subsidiaries shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

  (c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us on the Company whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v) As stated in Note 2.11.2 to the consolidated financial statements

  a. The final dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act as applicable.

  b. The interim dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year and until the date of this report is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

  c. The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

2. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order/CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO report of the Company and its subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, and based on the identification of matters of qualifications or adverse remarks in CARO report, we report that the there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in CARO reports.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Anand Subramanian
(Partner)
(Membership No. 110815)

(UDIN: YYYYY)

Place: Bengaluru
Date: April 11, 2022

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	348	311
Right of use assets	2.2	853	896
Capital work-in-progress	2.3	4	1
Goodwill	2.4	436	426
Other intangible assets	2.4	11	16
Financial assets:			
Investments	2.5	1,160	533
Loans	2.6	385	50
Other financial assets	2.7	571	469
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.17	107	126
Income tax assets (net)	2.17	137	141
Other non-current assets	2.10	277	110
Total non-current assets		4,289	3,079
Current assets			
Financial assets:			
Investments	2.5	660	175
Trade receivables	2.8	2,031	1,575
Cash and cash equivalents	2.9	2,089	4,080
Loans	2.6	182	18
Other financial assets	2.7	1,299	1,150
Income tax assets (net)	2.17	54	-
Other current assets	2.10	931	518
Total current assets		7,246	7,516
Total assets		11,535	10,595
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.12	34	34
Other equity		6,128	6,092
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		6,162	6,126
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Total equity		6,162	6,126
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
Lease liabilities	2.2	828	876
Other financial liabilities	2.13	614	474
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.17	8	14
Other non-current liabilities	2.15	1	19
Total non-current liabilities		1,451	1,383
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities:			
Lease liabilities	2.2	159	142

Trade payables	2.14	337	208
Other financial liabilities	2.13	2,532	1,917
Other current liabilities	2.15	747	674
Provisions	2.16	19	30
Income tax liabilities (net)	2.17	128	115
Total current liabilities		3,922	3,086
Total equity and liabilities		11,535	10,595

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

Anand Subramanian
Partner
Membership No. 110815

Bengaluru
April 11, 2022

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

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the

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

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31,	
		2022	2021
Revenue from operations	2.18	11,004	8,846
Other income, net	2.19	238	199
Total income		11,242	9,045
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.20	5,703	4,793
Cost of technical sub-contractors and professional charges	2.20	1,138	605
Travel expenses		20	19
Cost of software packages and others		1,983	1,656
Finance cost	2.2	45	41
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.1 , 2.2 & 2.4	300	249
Other expenses	2.20	481	451
Total expenses		9,670	7,814
Profit before tax		1,572	1,231
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.17	385	318
Deferred tax	2.17	12	5
		397	323
Profit for the period		1,175	908
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit (liability)/asset, net of tax			(12)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net of tax	2.5	(1)	-
		(13)	(9)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net		34	36
Fair value changes on investments, net of tax	2.5	(10)	(1)
		24	35
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		11	26
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,186	934
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,175	908
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		1,175	908
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,186	934
Non-controlling interests		-	-
		1,186	934
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹10,000/- each			
Basic and Diluted (₹)		3,47,316.97	2,68,293.48
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic and Diluted		33,828	33,828

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number:117366W/ W-100018

Anand Subramanian
Partner
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Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Bengaluru

April 11, 2022

Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity								Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company
		Reserves & surplus					Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income		
		Capital reserve	Securities premium[2]	General reserve	Special economic zone re-investment reserve [1]	Retained earnings	Business transfer adjustment reserve[3]	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Other items of other comprehensive income	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	**34**	**1**	**25**	**1,004**	**161**	**4,280**	**(111)**	**(12)**	**131**	**5,513**
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021										
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	908	-	-	-	908
Exchange differences on translation foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36
Fair value changes on investments, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/ asset, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	(9)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**908**	**-**	**-**	**26**	**934**
Dividends (refer note 2.12)	-	-	-	-	-	(321)	-	-	-	(321)
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	-	-	-	-	151	(151)	-	-	-	-
Utilisation of Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve	-	-	-	-	(71)	71	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**34**	**1**	**25**	**1,004**	**241**	**4,787**	**(111)**	**(12)**	**157**	**6,126**
Balance as at April 01, 2021	**34**	**1**	**25**	**1,004**	**241**	**4,787**	**(111)**	**(12)**	**157**	**6,126**
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2022										
Dividends (refer note 2.12)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,150)	-	-	-	(1,150)
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1,175	-	-	-	1,175
Exchange differences on translation foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Fair value changes on investments, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)	(10)
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit (liability)/asset, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	(12)

Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-		-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Total Comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25**	**-**	**(1)**	**12**	**36**
Transfer to Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve[1]	-	-	-	-	262	(262)	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Special Economic Zone Re-investment Reserve on utilization[1]	-	-	-	-	(88)	88	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	34	1	25	1,004	415	4,638	(111)	(13)	169	6,162

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

[2]Securities premium- refer note 2.12

[3]Capital reserve created on account of acquisition of entity which is under common control. Cash consideration of ₹113 crore was paid on the Februrary 20, 2020 (acquisition date) and business transfer reserve is created on account of this transfer for ₹111 crore,refer note 2.24

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

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

Anand Subramanian
Partner
Membership No. 110815

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Bengaluru
April 11, 2022

Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
April 11, 2022

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, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the year		1,175	908
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income tax expense	2.17	397	323
Depreciation and amortization	2.1 , 2.2 & 2.4	300	249
Finance cost		45	40
Sale of duty scrips		-	-
Interest on bank deposits and others		(103)	(139)
Income on other financial assets		(73)	(42)
Impairment loss recognised/(reversed) under expected credit loss model		25	27
Other Adjustments		(201)	37
Profit/Loss/fair value change on Investments		(35)	1
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment		(1)	-
Exchange difference on translation of assets and liabilities		(56)	16
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(991)	(861)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		(142)	(185)
Trade payables		129	3
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		882	1,072
Cash generated from operations		1,351	1,449
Income taxes paid,net of refunds		(417)	(277)
Net cash generated by operating activities		934	1,172
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		(178)	(139)
Deposits placed with corporations		(10)	(22)
Financial asset under financial arrangement		(23)	(49)
Interest received on bank deposits and others		158	145
Receipt towards Financial asset under revenue deals		18	-
Loan (given)/ repaid by fellow subsidiary		(503)	39
Payments to acquire financial assets			
Preference and other securities		(19)	(13)
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		(4,192)	(2,315)
Certificate of deposits		(287)	-
Non-convertible debentures		(150)	(285)
Government Securities		(791)	(162)
Proceeds on sale of financial assets			

Preference and other securities		-	22
Non-convertible debentures		256	302
Certificates of deposit		-	249
Liquid mutual fund units and fixed maturity plan securities		4,115	2,399
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		(1,606)	171
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Payment of dividends		(1,150)	(321)
Financial liability under financial arrangement		52	83
Loan repaid to fellow subsidiary		-	-
Repayment towards Financial liability under revenue deals		(31)	(1)
Payment of lease liability		(185)	(161)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,314)	(400)
Effect of exchange rate on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		(5)	-
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(1,986)	943
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	2.9	4,080	3,137
Cash and cash equivalents at the end	2.9	2,089	4,080
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.9	-	-

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

Anand Subramanian
Partner
Membership No. 110815

Bengaluru
April 11, 2022

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

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Overview

1.1 Company overview

Infosys BPM Limited ("Infosys BPM" or "the Company") along with its wholly owned subsidiaries, Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o., Infosys Poland Sp.z.o.o, Infosys McCamish Systems LLC, Portland Group Pty Ltd ,Infosys BPO Americas LLC & Infosys BPM UK Limited , collectively called as "The Group" is a leading provider of business process management services to organizations that outsource their business processes. The Group leverages the benefits of service delivery globalization, process redesign and technology and thus drives efficiency and cost effectiveness into client's business processes and thereby improve their competitive position by managing their business processes in addition to providing increased value.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited.

With effect from December 18, 2017, the name of the Company was changed from Infosys BPO Limited to Infosys BPM Limited.

The Group's consolidated financial statements are approved by the Company's Board of Directors on April 11, 2022.

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). 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 applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements.

1.3 Basis of consolidation

Infosys BPM consolidates entities which it owns or controls. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries, as disclosed in Note no.1.1. 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 judgements

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

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID-19)

The Group has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Group has, at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, used internal and external sources of information and related information and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Group's consolidated financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements.

1.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

a. Revenue recognition

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

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

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

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract. Also refer note no. 2.18.

b. Income taxes

The Group's major tax jurisdiction is India, although the Group 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 note no. 2.17.

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the 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. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Group. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of the Group's assets are determined by 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 note no. 2.1).

d. 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 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 cash generating units is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of the cash generating unit or groups of cash generating units which are benefitting from the synergies of the acquisition and which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose.

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based it's 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 management's best estimate about future developments.

e. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Group makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Group considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Infosys BPM's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives.

The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Group has concluded that no changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts. Also refer note no. 2.2.

f. Allowance for credit losses on receivables and unbilled revenue

The Group determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Group considered current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the group deals with and the countries where it operates. In calculating expected credit loss, the Group has also considered credit reports and other related credit information for its customers to estimate the probability of default in future and has taken into account estimates of possible effect from the pandemic relating to COVID -19.

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 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:

Building[(1)]	22-25 years
Plant and machinery[(1)]	5 years
Computer equipment[(1)]	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures[(1)]	5 years
Office equipment[(1)]	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Over lease term or 5 years which ever is lower

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

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

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

Impairment

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and 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 or 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 generated unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2022 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2021	155	202	65	127	558	93	1,200
Additions	–	3	2	3	162	2	172
Deletions	–	–	–	(3)	(56)	(1)	(60)
Translation difference	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2022	155	205	67	127	667	95	1,316
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2021	79	156	58	115	400	81	889
Depreciation	6	15	4	5	101	5	136
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	–	–	(3)	(56)	(1)	(60)
Translation difference	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2022	85	171	62	117	448	85	968
Carrying value as of March 31, 2022	70	34	5	10	219	10	348
Carrying value as at April 1, 2021	76	46	7	12	158	12	311

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2021 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2020	155	184	64	123	470	91	1,087
Additions	–	18	1	7	119	5	150
Deletions	–	–	–	(3)	(31)	(3)	(37)
Translation difference	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2021	155	202	65	127	558	93	1,200
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2020	73	136	53	112	362	78	814
Depreciation	6	20	5	5	68	6	110
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	–	–	–	(2)	(30)	(3)	(35)
Translation difference	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	79	156	58	115	400	81	889
Carrying value as at March 31, 2021	76	46	7	12	158	12	311
Carrying value as of April 1, 2020	82	48	11	11	108	13	273

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

2.2 Leases

Accounting Policy

The Group as a lessee

The Group's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Group assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether: (1) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Group has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate 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 as Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

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

Lease liability and Right-of-use assets have been separately presented in the balance sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Group as a lessor

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

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

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

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2022:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as of April 1, 2021	10	843	43	896
Additions/Adjustments[1]	–	31	90	121
Deletions/Adjustments	–	(10)	–	(10)
Depreciation	–	(133)	(26)	(159)
Translation difference	–	4	1	5
Balance as of March 31, 2022	10	735	108	853

[1] Net of adjustments on account of modifications

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as of April 1, 2020	10	826	–	836
Additions/Adjustments[1]	–	149	47	196
Deletions/Adjustments	–	(11)	–	(11)
Depreciation	–	(130)	(4)	(134)
Translation difference	–	9	–	9
Balance as of March 31, 2021	10	843	43	896

[1] Net of adjustments on account of modifications

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

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2022 on an undiscounted basis:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Less than one year	184	181
One to five years	647	625
More than five years	295	384
Total	1,126	1,190

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

The following is the movement in the net investment in sublease of ROU assets during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning	3	–
Additions	5	3
Interest income accrued during the year	–	–
Lease receipts	(1)	–
Balance at the end	7	3

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of net investment in sublease of ROU asset as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 on an undiscounted basis:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Less than one year	2	1
One to five years	4	2
More than five years	–	–
Total	6	3

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

Leases not yet commenced to which Group is committed amounts to ₹102 crore for a lease term ranging from 4 to 6 years.

2.3 Capital work-in-progress

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Capital work-in-progress	4	1
Total Capital work-in-progress	4	1

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the year ending March 31, 2022

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	4	–	–	–	4
Total Capital work-in-progress	4	–	–	–	4

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the year ending March 31, 2021

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	1	–	–	–	1
Total Capital work-in-progress	1	–	–	–	1

During the year ended March 31,2022 and March 31, 2021, in capital-work-in progress there are no projects whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

2.4 Goodwill and other intangible assets

Accounting Policy

Goodwill represents the cost of business acquisition in excess of the groups 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, a gain is recognized immediately in net profit in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss. 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 number of factors including operation results, business plans and future cash flows. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGU) or groups of CGU's expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of the 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 in goodwill is recognized in the net profit the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

Following is a summary of changes in the carrying amount of goodwill:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Carrying value at the beginning	426	406
Translation differences	10	20
Carrying value at the end	436	426

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the cash generate units (CGU) or groups of CGU's, 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 CGU's.

The allocation of goodwill to operating segments are as follows as at March 31, 2022 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Segment	As at March 31, 2022
Finance & Accounts	45
Sourcing & Procurement	159
McCamish	232
Total	436

The allocation of goodwill to operating segments are as follows as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Segment	As at March 31, 2022
Finance & Accounts	46
Sourcing & Procurement	156
McCamish	224
Total	426

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The value-in-use is determined based on specific calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections for a CGU / groups of CGU's over a period of five years. An average of the range of each assumption used is mentioned below. As of March 31, 2022 the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount. The recoverable amount was computed based on the value-in-use. The carrying amount of the CGU was computed by allocating the net assets to operating segments for the purpose of impairment testing. The key assumptions used for the calculations are as follows:

(in %)

	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Long term growth rate	9-11	9-11
Operating margins	10-11	10-11
Discount rate	11.9	11.5

The above discount rate is based on the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Company. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows.

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.

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 or 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 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.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2022:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Software	Customer related	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2021	24	118	142
Additions during the year	–	–	–
Deletions during the year	–	–	–
Translation difference	1	4	5
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2022	25	122	147
Accumulated amortization as of April 1, 2021	(10)	(116)	(126)
Amortization expense	(3)	(2)	(5)
Deletion during the year	–	–	–
Translation differences	(1)	(4)	(5)
Accumulated amortization as of March 31, 2022	(14)	(122)	(136)
Carrying value as of March 31, 2022	11	–	11
Carrying value as of April 1, 2021	14	2	16
Estimated Useful Life (in years)	5	10	
Estimated Remaining Useful Life (in years)	5	1	

Following are the changes in the carrying value of acquired intangible assets for the year ended March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Software	Customer related	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2020	9	114	123
Additions during the year	14	–	14
Deletions during the year	–	–	–
Translation difference	1	4	5
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2021	24	118	142

Particulars	Software	Customer related	Total
Accumulated amortization as of April 1, 2020	(9)	(109)	(118)
Amortization expense	(1)	(3)	(4)
Deletion during the year	–	–	–
Translation differences	–	(4)	(4)
Accumulated amortization as of March 31, 2021	(10)	(116)	(126)
Carrying value as of March 31, 2021	14	2	16
Carrying value as of April 1, 2020	–	5	5
Estimated Useful Life (in years)	5	10	
Estimated Remaining Useful Life (in years)	5	1	

The amortization expense has been included under depreciation and amortization expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

2.5 Investments

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Non–current investments		
Preference securities	23	11
Other securities	77	33
Non-convertible debentures	259	317
Government bonds	–	8
Government Securities	801	164
Total non-current investments	1,160	533
Current investments		
Liquid mutual fund units	128	45
Non-convertible debentures	81	130
Government Securities	154	–
Certificates of deposit	289	–
Government bonds	8	–
Total current investments	660	175
Total carrying value	1,820	708

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Non-current		
Quoted investments- carried at amortized cost		
Investments in government bonds	–	8
Quoted investments- carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-Convertible debentures	259	317
Government securities	801	164
Unquoted investments- carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Tidal Scale Inc. - Preference &other securities	23	11
The House Fund II,L.P.- other securities	77	33
Total non-current investments	1,160	533
Current		
Quoted investments- carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-Convertible debentures	81	130
Government securities	154	–
Quoted investments- carried at amortised cost		
Government bonds	8	–
Unquoted investments- carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Certificates of deposit	289	–
Unquoted investments- carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	128	45
Total current investments	660	175
Total investments	1,820	708
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	1,303	619
Market value of quoted investments (Including interest thereon) - Non current	1,060	489
Market value of quoted investments (Including interest thereon)- Current	243	130
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	517	89
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,584	611
Investment carried at amortised cost	8	8
Investment carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	228	89

Refer to note no. 2.11 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Particulars	Year ended March 31,					
	2022			2021		
	Gross	Tax	Net	Gross	Tax	Net
Net Gain/(loss) on						
Non-convertible debentures	(7)	1	(6)	–	–	–
Government securities	(4)	–	(4)	–	–	–
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	(2)	1	(1)
Equity /Preference/others	–	–	–	–	–	–

Method of fair valuation:

Class of investment	Method	Fair Value as at March 31,	
		2022	2021
Non-convertible debentures	Quoted price and market observable inputs	340	447
Liquid mutual fund units	Quoted price	128	45
Certificates of deposit	Market observable inputs	289	-
Government Securities	Quoted price	955	164
Preference securities	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiple method	23	11
Other securities	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiple method	77	33

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

2.6 Loans

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Non-current		
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Loans to employees	–	5
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans to employees	–	5
	–	–
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	2	2
Loans to fellow subsidiary	383	48
	385	50
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	18	18
Loans to fellow subsidiary	164	–
	182	18

2.7 Other financial assets

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Non-current		
Security deposits[(1)]	3	4
Rental deposits [(1)]	48	48
Unbilled revenues [(1)(#)]	480	388
Financial Asset under revenue deals[(1)]	33	27
Investment in Sub-Lease[(1)]	7	2
Total non-current other financial assets	571	469

Current		
Security deposits [1]	–	1
Rental deposits [1]	–	–
Restricted deposits[1]*	157	137
Unbilled revenues [1][3]	1,068	820
Interest accrued but not due[1]	26	59
Foreign currency forward contracts[2]	8	9
Financial Asset under revenue deals[1]	17	18
Investment in Sub-Lease[1]	4	1
Others[1][4]	19	105
Total current other financial assets	1,299	1,150
Total financial assets	1,870	1,619
[1] Financial assets carried at amortised cost.	1,862	1,610
[2] Financial assets carried at fair value through Profit or Loss.	8	9
[3] Includes dues from holding company and other group companies (Refer note 2.23)	7	74
[4] Includes dues from holding company and other group companies (Refer note 2.23)	4	103

* Restricted deposits represent deposit with financial institutions to settle employees compensated absences 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.

2.8 Trade receivables

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Current		
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured[2]	2,083	1,614
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	52	39
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	2,031	1,575
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	–	–
Less: Allowance for credit impairement	–	–
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	–	–
Total trade receivables[1]	2,031	1,575
[1] Includes dues from companies where directors are interested.		
[2] Includes dues from holding company and group companies (Refere note 2.23)	185	173

The table below provides details regarding the ageing of Trade receivables as at March 31, 2022

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,581	450	22	6	1	-	2,060
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	–	–	–	18	–	–	18
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Less: Allowance for credit loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	52
Total trade receivables	1,581	450	22	24	1	5	2,031

The table below provides details regarding the ageing of Trade receivables as at March 31, 2021

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	1,196	386	5	–	2	–	1,589
Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	–	–	18	–	2	1	21
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Less: Allowance for credit loss	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
Total trade receivables	1,196	386	23	–	8	1	1,575

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	1,864	3,363
Cash on hand	–	–
Others		
Deposits with financial institution	225	717
	2,089	4,080
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	–	–
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	365	1,519

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 includes restricted bank balances of less than ₹ 1 crore each. This represents restricted bank balance in trust account, in accordance with collection agency licensing requirements.

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

2.10 Other assets

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
NON-CURRENT		
Capital advances	1	–
Advances other than capital advance		
Others		
Prepaid expenses	14	12
Deferred contract cost[3]	151	57
Withholding taxes and others[1]	17	17
Unbilled revenues[2]	90	19
Defined benefit assets	4	5
Total Non-Current other assets	277	110
CURRENT		
Advances other than capital advance		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods and services	3	3
Others		
Withholding taxes and others[1]	117	119
Prepaid expenses	484	296
Unbilled revenues[2]	183	82
Deferred contract cost[3]	134	18
Others	10	–
Total Current other assets	931	518
Total other assets	1,208	628

[1] Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits.

[2] Classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

[3] Deferred contract costs are upfront costs incurred for the contract and are amortized over the term of the contract. Cost which are expected to be amortized within twelve months from the balance sheet date have been presented as current

2.11 Financial instruments

Accounting Policy

2.11.1 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.

2.11.2 Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised 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 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 and loss.

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

2.11.3 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.

2.11.4 Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

2.11.5 Impairment

The 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 revenue with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses or (reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amortised 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 Note 2.9)	2,089	–	–	–	–	2,089	2,089
Investments (Refer Note 2.5)							
Preference and other securities	–	–	100	–	–	100	100
Non–convertible debentures[1]	–	–	–	–	340	340	340
Certificates of deposit	–	–	–	–	289	289	289
Government bonds[3]	8	–	–	–	–	8	8
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	128	–	–	128	128
Government Securities	–	–	–	–	955	955	955
Trade receivables (Refer Note 2.8)	2,031	–	–	–	–	2,031	2,031
Loans (Refer Note 2.6)	567	–	–	–	–	567	567
Other financial assets (Refer Note 2.7)[2][4]	1,862	–	8	–	–	1,870	1,870
Total	6,557	–	236	–	1,584	8,377	8,377
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer Note 2.14)	337	–	–	–	–	337	337
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 2.2)	987	–	–	–	–	987	987
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note 2.13)	2,942	–	9	–	–	2,951	2,951
Total	4,266	–	9	–	–	4,275	4,275

(1) The carrying value of debentures approximates fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rates.

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

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

(4) Excludes interest accrued on government bonds carried at amortized cost of less than ₹1 crore.

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amortised 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 Note 2.9)	4,080	–	–	–	–	4,080	4,080
Investments (Refer Note 2.5)							
Preference and other securities	–	–	44	–	–	44	44
Non-convertible debentures[1]	–	–	–	–	447	447	447
Government bonds[3]	8	–	–	–	–	8	8
Liquid mutual fund units	–	–	45	–	–	45	45

Particulars	Amortised 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		
Government Securities	–	–	–	–	164	164	164
Trade receivables (Refer Note 2.8)	1,575	–	–	–	–	1,575	1,575
Loans (Refer Note 2.6)	68	–	–	–	–	68	68
Other financial assets (Refer Note 2.7)[(2)(4)]	1,610	–	9	–	–	1,619	1,619
Total	7,341	–	98	–	611	8,050	8,050
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer Note 2.14)	208	–	–	–	–	208	208
Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 2.2)	1,018	–	–	–	–	1,018	1,018
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note 2.13)	2,222	–	10	–	–	2,232	2,232
Total	3,448	–	10	–	–	3,458	3,458

(1) The carrying value of debentures approximates fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rates.

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

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

(4) Excludes interest accrued on government bonds carried at amortized cost of less than ₹1 crore.

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.

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 following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at March 31, 2022:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in preference securities (Refer Note 2.5)	23	–	–	23
Investments in other securities (Refer Note 2.5)	77	–	–	77
Investments in non-convertible debentures (Refer Note 2.5)[(1)]	340	265	75	–
Investments in certificate of deposits (Refer Note 2.2)	289	–	289	–
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer Note 2.5)	128	128	–	–
Investments in government securities (Refer note 2.5)	955	868	87	–
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer Note 2.7)	8	–	8	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - fair value loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts (Refer Note 2.13)	9	–	9	–

(1) During the year ended March 31, 2022, the non - convertible debentures of ₹ 75 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2, since they were valued based on Observable market inputs other than quoted prices.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments in preference securities (Refer Note 2.5)	11	–	–	11
Investments in other securities (Refer Note 2.5)	33	–	–	33
Investments in non-convertible debentures (Refer Note 2.5)	447	447	–	–
Investments in liquid mutual fund units (Refer Note 2.5)	45	45	–	–
Investments in government securities (Refer note 2.5)	164	164	–	–
Derivative financial instruments - gain on outstanding foreign currency forward and option contracts (Refer Note 2.7)	9	–	9	–
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - fair value loss on outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts (Refer Note 2.13)	10	–	10	–

One percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation at 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 United States and elsewhere, and purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The exchange rate between the 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 following table analyzes foreign currency risk from financial assets and liabilites as at March 31, 2022:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	U.S. dollars	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian dollars	Other currencies	Total
Net Financial Assets	1,262	513	68	21	37	1,901
Net Financial Liabilities	(411)	(503)	(36)	(17)	(205)	(1,172)
Total	851	10	32	4	(168)	729

The following table analyzes foreign currency risk from financial assets and liabilites as at March 31, 2021:

In ₹ crore

Particulars	U.S. dollars	Euro	United Kingdom Pound Sterling	Australian dollars	Other currencies	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1,243	353	62	24	54	1,736
Trade receivables	(580)	(416)	(35)	(15)	(232)	(1,278)
Total	663	(63)	27	9	(178)	458

Sensitivity analysis between Indian rupee and USD

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Impact on the Company's incremental Operating Margins	0.20%	0.20%

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 year and the current reporting year.

Derivative financial instruments

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

The following table gives details in respect of outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts:

Particulars	As at March 31,			
	2022		2021	
	In million	In ₹ crore	In million	In ₹ crore
Forward contracts				
In U.S. dollars	148	1,120	111	809
In Euro	25	211	10	86
In United Kingdom Pound Sterling	3	30	–	–
In Czech koruna	296	102	313	103
In Poland zloty	–	–	14	26
Total forwards		1,463		1,023

The foreign exchange forward contracts mature within twelve 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,	
	2022	2021
Not later than one month	556	746
Later than one month and not later than three months	427	277
Later than three months and not later than one year	480	–
	1,463	1,023

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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The following table provides quantitative information about offsetting of derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability	Derivative financial asset	Derivative financial liability
Gross amount of recognized financial asset/liability	9	(9)	11	(11)
Amount set off	–	–	(2)	2
Net amount presented in balance sheet	9	(9)	9	(9)

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 ₹ 2,031 crore and ₹ 1,575 crore as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively and unbilled revenue amounting to ₹ 1,821 crore and ₹ 1,309 crore as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, respectively. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers primarily located in the United States.

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. As per Ind AS 109, the group uses 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."

Write off policy

Receivables are written off when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the group determines through its continuous credit-monitoring that the amount is not recoverable due to the financial inability of or disputes with the customer. In some cases, such financial assets written off could still be subject to enforcement activities by the group in line with its policy of recovery of dues.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customer and top ten customers:

(In %)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue from top customer	12%	7%
Revenue from top ten customers	40%	35%

Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances for the year ended March 31, 2022 was ₹ 21 crore. The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances for the year ended March 31, 2021 was ₹ 25 crore.

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Balance at the beginning	39	28
Provisions recognized	21	25
Write-offs	(4)	(6)
Translation differences	(4)	(8)
Balance at the end	52	39

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.

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 believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements.

As of March 31, 2022, the group had a working capital of ₹ 3,324 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 2,089 crore and current investments of ₹ 660 crore. As of March 31, 2021, the group had a working capital of ₹ 4,430 crore including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 4,080 crore and current investments of ₹ 175 crore.

As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the outstanding compensated absences were ₹ 195 crore and ₹ 159 crore, respectively, which have been substantially funded. Further, as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the group had no outstanding bank borrowings. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2022:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	337	–	–	–	337
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note 2.13)	2,951	–	–	–	2951

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-4 years	4-7 years	Total
Trade payables	208	–	–	–	208
Other financial liabilities (Refer Note 2.13)	2,232	–	–	–	2,232

2.12 Equity

Accounting Policy

Ordinary Shares

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

Description of Reserves

Retained earnings

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

Securities premium

The amount received in excess of the par value of equity shares has been classified as securities premium.

Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve

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

Other components of equity

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

Equity share capital

(in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorized Equity shares, 1,23,375 (12,33,75,000) equity shares	123	123
Issued, subscribed and paid-up Equity shares, 33,828(3,38,27,751) equity shares fully paid up	34	34
	34	34

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹10,000/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The Board of Directors, in their meeting held on January 08, 2020, considered and approved the scheme of consolidation of authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-up equity shares by increasing the par value of the equity shares from ₹10/-each to ₹10,000/- each such that every 1,000 equity shares with par value of ₹10/- each held by a member are consolidated and re-designated into 1 equity share with par value of ₹ 10,000/-

The scheme was approved by share holders in Annual General Meeting held on July 09, 2020. The National Company Law Tribunal, Bangalore Bench, vide its order dated December 08, 2021, approved the consolidation of the authorized, issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the company. The Company has approved January 03, 2022 as the effective date for consolidation of share capital. On consolidation, the Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity shares will be 33,828 shares with par value of ₹10,000/- each.

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.

The details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares as at:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	% held	Number of shares	% held
Infosys Limited, the holding company	33,828	100.00	3,38,23,444	99.99

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at :

(in ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	3,38,27,751	34	3,38,27,751	34
Add: Shares issued during the period	–	–	–	–
Less: Consolidation of par value from ₹10/- to ₹10,000/-	(33,793,923)	–	–	–
Number of shares at the end of the year	33,828	34	3,38,27,751	34

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. Companies are required to pay/distribute dividend after deducting applicable with holding income taxes. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law of foreign exchange and is also subject to withholding tax at applicable rates.

The amount of per share (₹ 10/- par value) dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders is as follows:

(In ₹)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Interim Dividend for fiscal 2022	165	–
Final Dividend for fiscal 2021	175	–
Interim Dividend for fiscal 2021	–	95

During the year ended March 31, 2022 on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2021 and interim dividend for fiscal 2022, the company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹1,150 crore.

The Board of Directors, in their meeting on April 11, 2022, recommended a final dividend of ₹205,000 /- per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. This payment is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the company and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹693 crore.

Earnings per equity share

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

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

2.13 Other financial liabilities

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	5	4
Financial Liability under revenue deals(1)	166	64
Accrued expenses(1)(3)	443	406
Total non-current other financial liabilities	614	474
Current		
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees(1)	526	592
Capital creditors(1)	23	27
Accrued expenses(1)(3)	1,648	964
Financial Liability under revenue deals(1)	110	19
Other payables (1)(4)	26	150
Compensated absences	190	155
Foreign currency forward contracts(2)	9	10
Total current other financial liabilities	2,532	1,917
Total other financial liabilities	3,146	2,391
(1) Financial liability carried at amortized cost	2,942	2,222
(2) Financial liability carried at fair value through Profit or loss	9	10
(3) Includes dues to holding Company and other Group Companies (refer note 2.23)	122	–
(4) Includes dues to holding company and other Group Companies (refer note 2.23)	13	150

2.14 Trade payables

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current		
Trade payables[1]	337	208
Total Trade payables	337	208
[1] Includes dues to holding company and other Group Companies (refer note 2.23)	99	66

As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, 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, 2022 and March 31, 2021, an amount of ₹3 crore and ₹2 crore was paid beyond the appointed day as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006.

The table below provides details regarding the ageing of Trade payables as at March 31, 2022

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
Others	255	82	–	–	–	337
Disputed Dues- MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed Dues- Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total trade payables	255	82	–	–	–	337

The table below provides details regarding the ageing of Trade payables as at March 31, 2021

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
Others	159	49	–	–	–	208
Disputed Dues- MSME	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disputed Dues- Others	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total trade payables	159	49	–	–	–	208

2.15 Other liabilities

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-current		
Others		
Withholding taxes	–	18
Accrued defined benefit plan liability	1	1
Total non-current other liabilities	1	19
Current		
Unearned revenue	502	539
Client deposits	82	1
Others		
Withholding taxes and other payables	163	134
Total current other liabilities	747	674
Total other liabilities	748	693

2.16 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 and others

The Group provides its clients with a fixed-period post sales support on its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe and time and material contracts. Costs associated with such support services are accrued at the time related revenues are recorded and included in cost of sales. 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 customer support and other provisions

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Current		
Others		
Post sales client support and Other provisions	19	30
Total provisions	19	30

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

2.17 Income taxes

Accounting Policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the interim condensed 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. 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 equity.

Income tax expense in the consolidated statement of profit and loss comprises:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Current taxes	385	318
Deferred taxes	12	5
Income tax expense	397	323

Income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 includes reversal (net of additional provisions) of ₹ 33 crore and ₹ 1 crore respectively, pertaining to earlier periods. These reversals pertains to prior periods on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters in favor of the Company and upon filing of return across various jurisdictions.

Deferred income tax for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, substantially relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

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,	
	2022	2021
Profit before income taxes	1,572	1,231
Enacted tax rates in India	34.94%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	549	430
Tax effect due to non-taxable income for tax purposes	(97)	(96)
Tax effect of non-deductible losses of 10AA units	–	–
Overseas taxes	14	13

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Base erosion and anti abuse (BEAT) tax liability	–	–
Tax provision (reversals), overseas and domestic	(23)	(1)
Effect of exempt non-operating income	(36)	–
Effect of differential overseas tax rates	(3)	(18)
Effect of non-deductible expenses	19	26
Impact of change in tax rate	9	–
Others	(35)	(31)
Income tax expense	397	323

The applicable Indian statutory tax rates for fiscal 2022 and fiscal 2021 is 34.94% and 34.94% respectively.

In India, the Group has benefited from certain tax incentives that the Government of India had provided for export of services from the units registered under the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005. SEZ units which began the provision of services on or after April1,2005 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. Upto 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.

The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities are as follows

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Income tax assets	191	141
Current Income tax liabilities	(128)	(115)
Net income tax assets at the end	63	26

The gross movement in the current income tax asset/(liability) for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Net income tax asset at the beginning	26	76
Translation differences	2	(13)
Income tax paid,net of tax	417	277
Income tax expense	(385)	(318)
Income tax on other comprehensive income	3	4
Net income tax asset at the end	63	26

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and labilities (before set off) for the year ended March 31, 2022 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Carrying Value as on April 1,2021	Changes through Profit & Loss	Changes through OCI	Translation difference	Carrying Value as on March 31,2022
Deferred income tax assets					
Property, plant and equipment	33	(13)	–	–	20
Lease Liabilities	17	1	–	–	18
Compensated absences	42	4	–	–	46
Accrued compensation to employees	8	1	–	–	9
Intangible Assets	8	(2)	–	–	6
Minimum alternative tax carry forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Trade receivables	14	19	–	–	33
Post sales client support	2	6	–	–	8
Derivative Financial Instruments	(3)	2	–	–	(1)
Others	43	(20)	1	1	25
Total defered tax assets	164	(2)	1	1	164
Deferred income tax liabilites					
Property, plant and equipment	(2)	(3)	–	–	(5)
Others	(19)	(6)	–	(1)	(26)
Intangibles	(31)	–	–	(3)	(34)
Total deferred tax liabilites	(52)	(9)	–	(4)	(65)

The movement in gross deferred income tax assets and labilities (before set off) for the year ended March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Carrying Value as on April 1,2020	Changes through Profit & Loss	Changes through OCI	Translation difference	Carrying Value as on March 31,2021
Deferred income tax assets					
Property, plant and equipment	33	–	–	–	33
Lease Liabilities	16	1	–	–	17
Compensated absences	36	6	–	–	42
Accrued compensation to employees	13	(5)	–	–	8
Intangible Assets	9	(1)	–	–	8
Minimum alternative tax carry forwards	–	–	–	–	–
Trade receivables	6	8	–	–	14
Post sales client support	5	(3)	–	–	2
Derivative Financial Instruments	6	(9)	–	–	(3)
Others	37	5	1	–	43
Total defered tax assets	161	2	1	–	164
Deferred income tax liabilites					
Property, plant and equipment	–	(2)	–	–	(2)
Others	(17)	(3)	–	1	(19)
Intangibles	(29)	(2)	(1)	1	(31)
Total deferred tax liabilites	(46)	(7)	(1)	2	(52)

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Deferred income tax assets after set off	107	126
Deferred income tax liabilities after set off	(8)	(14)

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

The charge relating to temporary differences during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are primarily on account of compensated absences, carry forward of losses and tax subsidy partially offset by reversal of credits pertaining to property, plant and equipment, lease liability, trade receivable and intangibles.

2.18 Revenue from Operations

Accounting Policy

The Group derives revenues primarily from business process management services. Arrangements with customers for business process management services are either on a fixed-timeframe, unit of work or on a time-and-material basis.

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

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

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

Revenue on time-and-material contracts and unit of work based contracts are recognized as the related services are performed. Fixed price business process management services revenue is recognized ratably either on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or using a percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and Group's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive.

Revenue from other fixed price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Efforts or costs expended have been used to determine progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Progress towards completion is measured as the ratio of costs or efforts incurred to date (representing work performed) to the estimated total costs or efforts. Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the lives of the contracts and are recognized in profit or loss in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

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

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

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

Contracts with customers includes subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Group is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Group first evaluates whether it controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. The Group considers whether it has the primary obligation to fulfil the contract, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the goods or service and therefore is acting as a principal or an agent.

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract (i.e., costs that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained) are recognized as an asset if the Company expects to recover them. Certain eligible, nonrecurring costs (e.g. set-up or transition or transformation costs) that do not represent a separate performance obligation are recognized as an asset when such costs (a) relate directly to the contract; (b) generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying the performance obligation in the future; and (c) are expected to be recovered.

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

The Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Revenues from operations for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Income from business process management services	11,004	8,846
	11,004	8,846

The Group has evaluated the impact of COVID – 19 resulting from (i) the possibility of constraints to render services which may require revision of estimations of costs to complete the contract because of additional efforts;(ii) onerous obligations;(iii) penalties relating to breaches of service level agreements, and (iv) termination or deferment of contracts by customers. The Group has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 is not material based on these estimates. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the Group continues to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to revenue in future periods.

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 by offerings . The Group believe 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.

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue by offerings		

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Digital	2,242	1,138
Core	8,762	7,708
Total	11,004	8,846
Revenues by Geography		
North America	7,715	6,036
Europe	2,427	2,043
India	304	256
Rest of the world	558	511
Total	11,004	8,846

Digital Services

Digital Services comprise of service and solution offerings of Infosys BPM that enable our clients to digitally transform their business processes. These include offerings that enhance customer experience through innovative operating models (business platforms), provide business insights that drive improved business outcomes (effectiveness), automate and help accelerate efficiency and productivity and services that assure compliance (such as Sox, GDPR). These solutions leverage AI-based analytics, web-based automation, digital interactive solutions, robotic process automation and platform based technologies.

Core Services

Infosys BPM is the business process management subsidiary of Infosys, providing end-to-end business processing services for its clients across the globe. Core service offerings are in the areas of Industry-specific services (ex: Mortgage, Claim processing etc) and Enterprise Services (ex: Finance and accounting, HR, Supply services etc.)

Trade receivables and Contract Balances

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

Receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional. Unbilled revenues comprising revenues in excess of billings from time and material contracts and fixed price business process management services are classified as financial asset when the right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

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

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Group recognized revenue of ₹ 419 crore and ₹ 377 crore arising from opening unearned revenue as of April 1, 2021 and April 1, 2020 respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, ₹ 97 crore and ₹ 13 crore of unbilled revenue pertaining to fixed price development contracts as of April 1, 2021 and April 1, 2020 respectively 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 of March 31, 2022 other than those meeting the exclusion criteria mentioned above is ₹5,235 crore. Out of this, the Group expects to recognize revenue of around 38.7% 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.

2.19 Other income, net

Accounting policy

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

Foreign currency

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. The functional currencies for Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o., Infosys Poland Sp.z.o.o, Infosys Consulting Sp.z.o.o,Infosys McCamish Systems LLC, Portland Group Pty Ltd and Infosys BPO Americas LLC are the respective local currencies. These consolidated 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 the interim condensed consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and reported within exchange gains/(losses) on translation of assets and liabilities, net. 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. The related revenue and expense are recognized using the same exchange rate.

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

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 consolidated statement of Profit and Loss. However when a change in the parent's ownership does not result in laws of control of a subsidiary, such changes are recorded through equity.

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.

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 with the Balance sheet date.

Other income for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest income on financial assets at carried at amortised cost:		
Deposit with banks and others	92	139
Interest income on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Non convertible debentures	30	28
Certificates of deposit	1	9
Government Securities	32	–
Income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non convertible debentures	–	1
Certificates of deposit	–	1
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss:		
Dividend income on liquid mutual funds units	–	3
Gains on liquid mutual funds units	6	2
Profit on sale of Property, plant and equipment	1	–
Rental income from holding company	3	3
Exchange gains/(losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	(24)	42
Exchange gains/(losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	37	(35)
Profit/(loss) on sale of Investments	–	–
Interest income on Income tax refund	11	–
Interest income on prepaid contract cost	5	–
Fair Valuation loss on Investments	35	(1)
Other Miscellaneous income,net	9	7
	238	199

2.20 Expenses

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries and bonus including overseas staff expenses	5,516	4,657
Staff welfare	66	38
Contribution to provident and other funds	121	98
	5,703	4,793
Cost of technical sub-contractors and professional charges		
Cost of technical sub-contractors	999	534
Legal and professional	67	44
Recruitment and training	72	27
	1,138	605
Other expenses		
Computer maintenance	12	18
Printing and stationery	3	1
Short-term leases	27	31
Office maintenance	109	110
Consumables	14	15
Brand building and advertisement	19	11
Marketing expenses	6	3
Power and fuel	22	24
Insurance charges	14	9
Communication	117	108
Rates and taxes	19	15
Contribution to Corporate Social Responsibility	16	15
Donations	29	26
Bank charges and commission	7	5
Postage and courier	35	33

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Allowances for credit losses on financial assets	21	25
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	4	1
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	2	1
Provision for post sale customer support and others	–	(3)
Other miscellaneous expenses	5	3
	481	451

2.21 Employee benefits

Accounting Policy

Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of Infosys BPM. 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 BPM Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (formerly Infosys BPO Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by law of India.

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

The Company provides for Minimum mandated retirement benefit scheme under Republic Act 7641 (R.A. 7641) covering eligible employees in Philippines. The R.A. 7641 scheme is a final salary Defined Benefit Plan that provides for a lump sum payment made on retirement. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the company recognized net defined liability of ₹ 1 Crore (Refer note 2.14).

Superannuation

Certain employees of the Group are participants in a defined contribution plan. The Group has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its monthly contributions.

Provident fund

Eligible employees of the Company are participants in defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations under the provident fund plan beyond its monthly contributions.

Compensated absences

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

The Code on Social Security,2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However,the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

(a) Gratuity

The following tables set out the funded status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognized in the group's financial statements as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Change in benefit obligations		
Benefit obligations at the beginning	129	103
Service cost	15	15
Interest expense	7	6
Transfer of obligation	(2)	–
Remeasurements - Actuarial losses	18	13
Benefits paid	(17)	(8)
Benefit obligations at the end	150	129
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning	134	103
Interest income	8	7
Transfer of employees	(4)	–
Remeasurements - Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	2	1
Contributions	31	31
Benefits paid	(17)	(8)
Fair value of plan assets at the end	154	134
Funded status	4	5
Prepaid gratuity	4	5

Amounts for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under employee benefit expenses.

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Service cost	15	15

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset	(1)	(1)
Net gratuity cost	14	14

Amounts for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 recognized in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset)		
Actuarial losses	19	13
(Return) / loss on plan assets excluding amounts included in the net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset)	(2)	(1)
	17	12

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	–	–
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(1)	–
(Gain)/loss from change in experience assumptions	20	13
	19	13

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations as of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	6.5%	6.1%
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	7.5%	7.5%

The weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are set out below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	6.1%	6.2%
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation levels	7.5%	7.5%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	5.9 years	5.9 years

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

The group 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.

(In ₹ crore)

Impact of percentage point increase/decrease in	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	4	3
Weighted average rate of increase in compensation level	3	3

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.

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

The group contributes all ascertained liabilities towards gratuity to the Infosys BPO Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. As of March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the plan assets have been primarily invested in insurer managed funds.

Actual return on assets for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 were ₹ 10 crore and ₹ 8 crore respectively.

The Group expects to contribute ₹ 25 crore to gratuity trust during Fiscal 2023.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

(In ₹ crore)

Within 1 year	47
1-2 year	40
2-3 year	35
3-4 year	29
4-5 year	26
5-10 years	70

(b) Superannuation

The Company contributed ₹ 14 crore to the Superannuation Trust for the year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ 11 crore for year ended March 31, 2021).

(c) Provident fund

The Company contributed ₹ 90 crore towards Provident Fund for year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ 77 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021).

(d) Pension Fund

The Company contributed ₹ 13 crore to pension funds for year ended March 31, 2022 (₹ 12 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021).

2.22 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

Accounting Policy

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Contingent liabilities :		
Claims against the group, not acknowledged as debts[(1)]	265	182
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹ 84 crore (₹61 crore)]		
Commitments :		
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts[(2)]	103	95
(net of advances and deposits)		
Other commitments[(3)]	17	32

[(1)] The claims against the Company majorly represent demands arising on completion of assessment proceedings under the Income Tax Act, 1961. These claims are on account of multiple issues of disallowances such as disallowance of expenditure towards software being held as capital in nature, disallowance under section 80G, disallowance on account of denial of certain foreign tax credit among others.

The Group is contesting the demand and the management including its tax advisors believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

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

[(3)] Other commitments relate to investment committed by Infosys Poland Sp.z.o.o in the House Fund II,L.P.. during the current year."

Legal Proceedings

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 Group's results of operations or financial condition.

2.23Related party transactions

List of related parties:

Name of subsidiaries	Country	Holding as at March 31, 2021
Holding Company		
Infosys Limited	India	100%

Fellow subsidiaries	Country
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited (Infosys China)	China
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V. (Infosys Mexico)	Mexico
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB (Infosys Sweden)	Sweden
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited (Infosys Shanghai)	China
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC. (Infosys Nova)	U.S.
EdgeVerve Systems Limited (EdgeVerve)	India
Infosys Austria GmbH	Austria
Skava Systems Private Limited (Skava Systems)[(38)]	India
Kallidus Inc, (Kallidus)[(39)]	U.S.
Infosys Chile SpA	Chile
Infosys Arabia Limited[(2)]	Saudi Arabia
Infosys Consulting Ltda.[(1)]	Brazil
Infosys CIS LLC[(1) (14)]	Russia
Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l	Luxembourg
Infosys Americas Inc., (Infosys Americas)	U.S.
Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA (Infosys Public Services)	U.S.
Infosys Canada Public Services Inc[(19)(50)]	Canada
Infosys Consulting Holding AG (Infosys Lodestone)	Switzerland
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited[(3)]	Australia
Infosys Consulting AG[(3)]	Switzerland
Infosys Consulting GmbH[(3)]	Germany
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	Romania
Infosys Consulting SAS[(3)]	France
Infosys Consulting s.r.o. v likvidaci (formerly Infosys Consulting s.r.o.)[(3)(49)]	Czech Republic
Infosys Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.[(3)(45)]	China
Infy Consulting Company Ltd[(3)]	U.K.
Infy Consulting B.V.[(3)]	The Netherlands
Lodestone Management Consultants Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda.[(3)(32)]	Portugal
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.[(3)]	Argentina

Fellow subsidiaries	Country
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV[4]	Belgium
Panaya Inc. (Panaya)	U.S.
Panaya Ltd.[5]	Israel
Panaya GmbH[5]	Germany
Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited (Brilliant Basics)[38]	U.K.
Brilliant Basics Limited[6][38]	U.K.
Brilliant Basics (MENA) DMCC[6][20]	Dubai
Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd. (Infosys Singapore)	Singapore
Infosys Middle East FZ LLC[7]	Dubai
Fluido Oy[7]	Finland
Fluido Sweden AB (Extero)[10]	Sweden
Fluido Norway A/S[10]	Norway
Fluido Denmark A/S[10]	Denmark
Fluido Slovakia s.r.o[10]	Slovakia
Fluido Newco AB[10][33]	Sweden
Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd [8]	Singapore
Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd[7]	South Africa
WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody)[1][51]	U.S.
WDW Communications, Inc[9][52]	U.S.
WongDoody, Inc[9][53]	U.S.
HIPUS Co., Ltd[8]	Japan
Stater N.V.[8]	The Netherlands
Stater Nederland B.V.[11]	The Netherlands
Stater Duitsland B.V.[11][35]	The Netherlands
Stater XXL B.V.[11]	The Netherlands
HypoCasso B.V.[11]	The Netherlands
Stater Participations B.V.[11]	The Netherlands
Stater Deutschland Verwaltungs-GmbH[12][34]	Germany
Stater Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG[12][34]	Germany
Stater Belgium N.V./S.A.[13][36]	Belgium
Stater Gmbh[11][43]	Germany
Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US)[15]	U.S.
Simplus North America Inc.[16][42]	Canada
Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd.[16]	Australia
Simplus Australia Pty Ltd[17]	Australia
Sqware Peg Digital Pty Ltd[18][46]	Australia
Simplus Philippines, Inc.[16]	Philippines
Simplus Europe, Ltd.[16][44]	U.K.
Infosys Fluido UK, Ltd. (formerly Simplus U.K., Ltd)[21]	U.K.
Infosys Fluido Ireland, Ltd.(formerly Simplus Ireland, Ltd)[22]	Ireland
Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD[1][23]	Bulgaria
Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.[26]	U.S.
Kaleidoscope Prototyping LLC[27]	U.S.
GuideVision s.r.o.[24]	Czech Republic
GuideVision Deutschland GmbH[25]	Germany
GuideVision Suomi Oy[25]	Finland
GuideVision Magyarország Kft[25]	Hungary
GuideVision Polska SP.Z.O.O[25]	Poland
GuideVision UK Ltd[25]	U.K.
Blue Acorn iCi Inc (formerly Beringer Commerce Inc)[28]	U.S.
Beringer Capital Digital Group Inc[28][56]	U.S.
Mediotype LLC[29][56]	U.S.
Beringer Commerce Holdings LLC[29][56]	U.S.
SureSource LLC[30][54]	U.S.

Fellow subsidiaries	Country
Blue Acorn LLC[30][54]	U.S.
Simply Commerce LLC[30][54]	U.S.
iCiDIGITAL LLC[31][55]	U.S.
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojikeri Limited Sirketi[1][37]	Turkey
Infosys Germany Holding Gmbh[1][40]	Germany
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG[1][41]	Germany
Infosys Green Forum[1][47]	India
Infosys (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (formerly Global Enterprise International (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.)[48]	Malaysia
Infosys Business Solutions LLC[1][57]	Qatar
Infosys Germany GmbH (formerly Kristall 247. GmbH ("Kristall")[58]	Germany

(1) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited

(2) Majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Limited

(3) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG

(4) Majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Holding AG

(5) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Panaya Inc.

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

(7) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.

(8) Majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd.

(9) Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody)

(10) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Fluido Oy

(11) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Stater N.V

(12) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Stater Duitsland B.V.

(13) Majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Stater Participations B.V.

(14) Liquidated effective January 28, 2021.

(15) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC

(16) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Outbox Systems Inc.

(17) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd

(18) Wholly owned subsidiary of Simplus Australia Pty Ltd

(19) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Public Services, Inc.

(20) Liquidated effective July 17, 2020

(21) On June 1, 2020, Fluido Oy, acquired 100% of the voting interests in Infosys Fluido UK, Ltd. (formerly Simplus U.K, Ltd)

(22) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Fluido UK, Ltd. (formerly Simplus U.K, Ltd)

(23) Incorporated effective September 11, 2020.

(24) On October 1, 2020, Infy Consulting Company Limited acquired 100% of voting interests in GuideVision s.r.o

(25) Wholly-owned subsidiary of GuideVision s.r.o.

(26) On October 9, 2020, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, acquired 100% voting interest in Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.

(27) Wholly owned subsidiary of Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc.

(28) On October 27, 2020, Infosys Nova Holding LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% voting interest in Blue Acorn iCi Inc (formerly Beringer Commerce Inc) and Beringer Capital Digital Group Inc

(29) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Blue Acorn iCi Inc

(30) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Beringer Commerce Holdings LLC

(31) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Beringer Capital Digital Group Inc.

(32) Liquidated effective November 19,2020

(33) Merged into Fluido Sweden AB (Extero), effective December 18, 2020

(34) Merged into Stater Duitsland B.V., effective December 18, 2020

(35) Merged with Stater N.V., effective December 23, 2020

(36) On December 29, 2020, Stater Participation B.V acquired non-controlling interest of 28.01% of the voting interests in Stater Belgium NV/SA

(37) Incorporated on December 30, 2020.

(38) Under liquidation

(39) Liquidated effective March 9,2021

(40) Incorporated on March 23, 2021

(41) On March 28, 2021 Infosys Limited and Infosys Germany Holding Gmbh registered Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG, a partnership firm.

(42) Liquidated effective April 27,2021

(43) Incorporated on August 4, 2021

(44) Liquidated effective July 20, 2021

(45) Liquidated effective September 1, 2021

(46) Liquidated effective September 2, 2021

(47) Incorporated on August 31, 2021

(48) On December 14, 2021, Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited acquired 100% of voting interests in Infosys (Malaysia) SDN. BHD. (formerly Global Enterprise International (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.)

(49) Liquidated effective December 16, 2021

(50) Liquidated effective November 23, 2021

(51) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, merged with WongDoody Inc, effective December 31, 2021

(52) Wholly-owned subsidiary of WongDoody Holding Company Inc. (WongDoody), merged with WongDoody Inc, effective December 31, 2021

(53) Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, effective December 31, 2021

(54) Merged with Beringer Commerce Holdings LLC, effective January 1, 2022

(55) Merged with Beringer Capital Digital Group Inc, effective January 1, 2022

(56) Merged with Blue Acorn iCi Inc, effective January 1, 2022

(57) Incorporated on February 20, 2022

(58) On March 22, 2022, Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited acquired 100% of voting interests in Infosys Germany GmbH (formerly Kristall 247. GmbH ("Kristall"))

Infosys BPM Limited has provided guarantee for performance of certain contracts entered into by its subsidiary.

List of other related parties

Particulars	Country	Nature of relationship
Infosys BPM Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust (formerly Infosys BPO Limited Employees Superannuation Fund Trust)	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPM (Formerly known as Infosys BPO)
Infosys BPM Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (formerly Infosys BPO Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust)	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPM (Formerly known as Infosys BPO)

Refer Notes 2.21 for information on transactions with post-employment benefit plans mentioned above.

The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Trade receivables		
Infosys Limited	216	169
Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V.	–	–
Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA	1	1
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	1	–
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) N.V.	–	–
Infosys Consulting AG	–	–
Infy Consulting Company Limited	1	–
Infosys Consulting GmBH	1	1
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	1	1
Stater Nederland B.V.	–	–
HIPUS Co., Ltd	–	1
Infosys Luxembourg S.à.r.l	1	–
Infosys Consulting Romania	–	–
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB (Infosys Sweden)	–	–
Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd	–	–
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	12	–
Infosys Austria GmbH	–	–
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojikeri Limited Sirketi	–	–
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	–	–
	234	173
Other financial assets		
Infosys Limited	18	103
Infy Consulting Company Ltd		–
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	–	–

Particulars	As at March 31,	
	2022	2021
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	–	–
	18	103
Other assets		
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	10	–
	10	–
Unbilled revenues		
Infosys Limited	6	74
Infy Consulting Company Ltd	1	–
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	–	–
	7	74
Loans given		
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	38	6
Infosys Consulting Pte Ltd(Singapore)	165	–
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	299	–
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited	45	42
	547	48
Trade payables		
Infosys Limited	97	63
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	–	1
Infy Consulting Company Limited	–	–
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	1	–
Infosys Technologies S.de R.L.de C.V. (Infosys Mexico)	1	–
Infosys Consulting S.R.L	–	–
Infosys Consulting Ltda. (Brazil)	–	1
HIPUS Co., Ltd	–	1
	99	66
Other financial liabilities		
Infosys Limited	13	148
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	–	2
	13	150
Provision for expenses		
Infosys Limited	121	–
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	–	–
Blue Acorn iCi Inc (formerly Beringer Commerce Inc)	1	–
	122	–

Details of related party transactions entered into by the group

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue transactions:		
Purchase of services		
Infosys Limited	614	291
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	3	5
Infy Consulting Company Limited	1	3
Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited(Australia)	–	2
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	4	3
Infosys Consulting S.R.L	1	–
HIPUS Co., Ltd	–	1
Infosys Consulting Ltda. (Brazil)	1	1
Infosys Technologies S.de R.L.de C.V. (Infosys Mexico)	1	–
Blue Acorn iCi Inc (formerly Beringer Commerce Inc)	1	–

Particulars	Year ended March 31,	
	2022	2021
	626	306
Purchase of shared services including facilities and personnel		
Infosys Limited	51	24
Infosys Consulting AG	–	1
	51	25
Sale of services		
Infosys Limited	2,315	1,550
Infosys Consulting AG	2	1
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	5	4
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	1	–
Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA	12	8
Infosys Technologies S.de R.L.de C.V. (Infosys Mexico)	–	–
Infy Consulting Company Limited	1	21
Infosys Consulting GmbH	10	11
Stater Nederland B.V.	2	2
HIPUS Co., Ltd	–	–
Infosys Consulting (Belgium) N.V.	–	–
Infosys Luxembourg S.à.r.l	2	1
Infosys Consulting S.R.L.	–	–
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB (Infosys Sweden)	1	–
Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd	1	–
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	12	–
Infosys Austria GmbH	–	–
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojikeri Limited Sirketi	–	–
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Argentina)	–	–
	2,364	1,598
Sale of shared services including facilities and personnel		
Infosys Limited	3	3
	3	3
Interest income		
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited	1	1
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	–	–
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG	3	–
Infosys Consulting Ltda. (Brazil)	–	1
Infosys Consulting Pte. Ltd. (Infosys Singapore)	1	–
	5	2
Dividend Paid		
Infosys Limited	1,150	321
	1,150	321

Changes in key management personnel

Name of the related party	Designation
Anantharaman Radhakrishnan	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Ravikumar Singisetti	Chairman and Director
Inderpreet Sawhney	Director
Prem Pereira	Chief Financial Officer
Bindu Raghavan	Company Secretary
Gopal Devanahalli	Independent Director
Michael Nelson Gibbs	Independent Director
Martha King[(1)]	Director

(1) Appointed as additional director effective May 11, 2021

Transaction with key management personnel

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	2021
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers[(1)]	7	8
Commission and other benefits to non-executive/independent directors	–	–
Total	7	8

[(1)] Does not include post-employment benefit based on actuarial valuation as this is done for the Company as a whole.

2.24 Business combinations

Accounting policy

Our business combinations are accounted for using Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. Business combinations between entities under common control is accounted for at carrying value. The identity of the reserves is preserved as they appear in the standalone financial statements of the Company in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the acquired entity. The difference, if any, between the consideration and the amount of share capital of the acquired entity is transferred to business transfer reserve.

Infosys Consulting Poland Sp.z.o.o

On February 20, 2020, Infosys Poland Sp.z.o.o, an wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited acquired 100% voting rights in Infosys consulting Poland Sp.z.o.o, an wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting holding AG., for a cash consideration of ₹113 crore (PLN 61.8Mn). As this transaction is a common control business combination, the difference, between the consideration and the amount of share capital of the acquired entity is transferred to "Business Transfer Reserve".

Infosys Consulting Sp. z.o.o was merged with Infosys Poland Sp z.o.o as per court order effective October 21, 2020.

2.25 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.

From April 01, 2018 the Group internally reorganized 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. 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 for the Group are primarily Finance & Accounts(FA), Industry Solutions(IS), Customer Service(CS), Sales & Fulfilment(S&F), Sourcing & Procurement(S&P), Digital business(DB), McCamish(MCM) and Others. McCamish segment includes revenue from platform and other services.

Revenue and identifiable operating expenses in relation to segments are categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment. Allocated expenses of segments include on-site 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. 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.

Disclosure of revenue by geographic locations is given in note 2.18 Revenue from operations.

Business segments

Year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	FA	IS*	CS	S&F*	S&P*	DB	MCM	Others*	Total
Revenue from operation	1,394	2,131	1,100	979	329	681	3,090	1,300	11,004
	1,198	1,523	835	1,049	316	485	2,379	1,061	8,846
Identifiable operating expenses	664	1,252	843	572	175	428	2,400	764	7,098
	565	785	575	578	157	301	1,871	617	5,449
Allocated expenses	443	375	300	182	88	146	301	392	2,227
	422	330	237	178	77	124	329	378	2,075
Operating income	287	504	(43)	225	66	107	389	144	1,679
	211	408	23	293	82	60	179	66	1,322
Unallocable expenses									300
									249
Operating profit									1,379
									1,073
Other income, net									238
									199
Finance Cost									45
									41
Profit before tax									1,572
									1,231
Tax expense									397
									323
Net profit									1,175
									908
Depreciation and amortization									300
									249
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									–
									–

* During the year ended March 31, 2022 in order to broad base our growth, the Group has reorganized and created an additional segment – MDDM [Master Data Management and Data Management services] which is reported under others and for the year ended March 31, 2021 segment information has been re-stated to give effect of new methodology.

2.26 Relationship with struck off companies

The below table provides details regarding relationship with struck off companies for the year ended March 31, 2022 :

(In ₹ crore)

Name of Struck off Company	Nature of transactions with Struck off Company	Balance Outstanding as at March 31, 2022	Balance Outstanding as at March 31, 2021	Transactions during the year	Relationship with Struck off company
Mysodet Private Limited	Payables	–	–	–	Vendor
Evineon Technologies Private Limited	Payables	–	–	–*	Vendor

* less than ₹ 1 crore

2.27 Function wise classification of Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31,	
		2022	2021
Revenue from operations	2.18	11,004	8,846
Cost of sales		8,798	6,987
Gross profit		2,206	1,859
Operating expenses:			

Selling and marketing expenses		235	222
Administrative expenses		592	564
Total operating expenses		827	786
Operating profit		1,379	1,073
Other income, net	2.19	238	199
Finance cost	2.2	45	41
Profit before tax		1,572	1,231
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.17	385	318
Deferred tax	2.17	12	5
Profit for the year		1,175	908
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit (liability)/asset, net of tax		(12)	(9)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income,net of tax	2.5	(1)	–
		(13)	(9)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net of tax		34	36
Fair value changes on investments, net of tax	2.5	(10)	(1)
		24	35
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		11	26
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,186	934
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,175	908
Non-controlling interests		–	–
		1,175	908
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,186	934
Non-controlling interests		–	–
		1,186	934

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

Ravikumar Singisetti
Chairman

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Prem Pereira
Chief Financial Officer

Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

Bengaluru
April 11, 2022

Global Presence

Registered Office

Plot No. 26 / 3, 26 / 4 and 26 / 6 Electronics City, Hosur Road Bengaluru 560100

Tel. : 91 80 -28522405

Fax : 91 80 -28522411

Web Site : www.infosysbpm.com

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Parramatta NSW 2150
Tel : 61 2 8913 5900

India

Bengaluru

Electronics City, Hosur
Road, Bengaluru 560 100
Tel. : 91 80 2852 2411
Fax : 91 80 2852 2411

Salarpuria Infozone
Wing A & B, 4th Floor,No. 39
(P) 41 (P) and 42 (P)
Electronic City Phase I, Hosur
Road, Bengaluru 560 100
Tel. : 91 80 4067 0035
Fax : 91 80 4067 0034

Bharatiya Center of
Information Technology
Block 1, 3rd floor and portion
of 4th floor, Thanisandra, Main
Road, Chokkanahalli
Bengaluru 560 064
Tel : 080 46154600

Axis Sai Jyoti,
No.785, Ground Floor,
15th Cross, 100 Feet road,
Sarakki,1st Phase, JP
Nagar, Bengaluru 560 078

Chennai

4th & 12th Floor,
A Block, South Wing,
Tidel Park Ltd, No 4,
Rajiv Gandhi Salai (OMR),
Taramani, Chennai 600113
Tel. : 91 44 3090 7001
Fax : 91 44 3090 7005

Unit of Ramanujan IT city
SEZ Hardy towers, 3rd & 4th
Floor, TRIL infopark ltd,
Taramani, Rajiv Gandhi Salai
(OMR) Chennai 600113
Tel. : 044-66855111
Fax : 044-66855107

Gurugram

7th Floor, Tower B and C
Building No. 6 DLF Cyber City
Developer Limited, Special
Economic Zone Sector
24 and 25 DLF PH-3,
Gurugram, Haryana
Tel. : 91 124 458 3700
Fax : 91 124 458 3701

Jaipur

IT-A-001 Mahindra World City
Special Economic Zone
Village Kalwara
Tahsil Sanganer
Jaipur 302037
Tel. : 91 141 3956 000
Fax : 91 141 3956 100

Hyderabad

Hyderabad STPI
B-10, (II Floor), Survey No
210, Manikonda Village,
Rajendranagar Mandal,
Lingampally, Rangareddy
District Hyderabad – 500032
Tel : 91 40 2300 5223

Hyderabad SEZ
10th & 11th Floor, Mantri
Cosmos, ISB Road, Financial
District, Nanakram Guda,
Hyderabad 500032

Mysuru

Plot No. 347 / A, 347 / C,
348, 349, 373 to 375,
Hebbal Electronics City,
Hootagalli,
Mysuru 570 027
Tel : 91 821 240 4101
Fax : 91 821 240 4200

Pune

Unit of Infosys Limited –SEZ,
(UNIT-I) Plot No 24/3, Rajiv
Gandhi InfoTech Park,
Hinjawadi, Phase II, Village –
Man, Taluka – Mulshi,
Pune – 411057 India
Tel: 91 20 4023 2000
Fax: 91 20 3982 8000

(UNIT-II) Plot No 24/3, Rajiv
Gandhi InfoTech Park,
Hinjawadi, Phase II, Village –
Man, Taluka – Mulshi,
Pune – 411057 India
Tel: 91 20 4023 2000
Fax: 91 20 3982 8000

Plot No. 24, Phase II, (SDB-4),
Village Mann, Tal- M Pune,
Maharashtra-411057 ,India
Tel: 91 20 4023 2000
Fax: 91 20 3982 8000

SEZ Unit, Embassy Tech
Zone, Rhine Building, LG,
G & 1st Floor, Wing-A,
G & 1st Floor Wing-B,
Plot No. 3, Rajiv Gandhi
Infotech Park, Hinjawadi,
Phase - II, Pune – 411
057, Maharashtra, India
Tel: 91 20 67719099

Ascendas Services India Pvt
Ltd Ground floor, Juniper
International Tech Park
Plot No. 18, MIDC Phase III
Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park,
Hinjewadi (one line)
Pune 411 057
Tel: 91 20 4023 2000

Kapil Towers, Wing B
Ground Floor
Dr Ambedkar Road
Near Sangam Bridge
Pune 411 001

Philippines

Taguig City

23rd Floor, BGC Corporate
Center, 11th Ave,Cor
30th St, Fort Bonifacio
Taguig City Metro
Manila Philippines 1634
Tel. : 6329449999
Fax : 632944-9980

Muntinlupa City

5th, 6th, 7th 12th and Ground
Floor, Site 3, Vector 2 Building,
Northgate Cyberzone,
Filinvest Corporate City,
Alabang, Muntinlupa City,
Metro Manila, Philippines 1781
Tel. : 632 823 0000

11th, 12th, 14th Floor Unit 01, One
Giffinstone Building,
3 Spectrum, Midway Extension
Alabang, Muntinlupa City,
Metro Manila, Philippines

Europe

United Kingdom

London

14th Floor,
10 Upper Bank Street
Canary Wharf,
Tel.: 44 20 7715 3388
Fax: 44 20 7715 3301

Birmingham

Parklands court
24 Parklands, Birmingham
Greak park
Rubery,
Birmingham
B45 9PZ
United Kingdom

The Netherlands

Eindhoven

Flight Forum 40,
Floor 0,5657,
DB Eindhoven,
Tel : 31402321100

Ireland

Dublin

3046-3050 Lakedrive,
Citywest,
Dublin 24.
Tel: 00353 1 467 7200

Waterford

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Old Kilmeaden Road,
Waterford, X91 W2WH
Tel:+353 51 337 800

Causeway
Capital Railway Square
Block B Ground Floor
Waterford, X91
Ireland

Tipperary

Infosys BPM Clonmel,
Ard Gaoithe
Business Park, Clonmel, Co.
Tipperary, E91 V2N8
Tel :+353 51 337 800

Armagh

Infosys BMP Craigavon,
Unit 9, Silverwood
Business Park,
Lurgan, Northern Ireland,
BT66 6SY
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Wexford

Infosys BPM Wexford,
Knockenhoy Office Centre,
Sinnottstown Lane,
Drinagh, Wexford, Y35 K124
Tel :+353 51 337 800

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United States

Atlanta

3225, Cumberland Boulevard,
Suite 700, Atlanta, GA 30339
Tel : 1 770 799 1958
Fax : 1 770 799 1861

Phoenix

15 10835 North 25 Avenue
Suite 300 Phoenix, Arizona-
USA-85029

Puerto Rico Aguadilla

Road No. 2,
West of KM 126,
BO Camital Bajo,
Aguadilla, 00603
Tel : 1 787 658 3400

Costa Rica San Jose

Piso 3 Edificio N & M2,
Forum 2, Lindora, Santa,
Ana San Jose 10901,
Costa Rica.
Tel. : 506 2205 1201
Fax : 506 2205 1299

Subsidiaries of Infosys BPM Limited

Infosys BPO Americas LLC

United States

Atlanta

3225, Cumberland Boulevard,
Suite 700, Atlanta, GA 30339
Tel : 1 770 799 1958
Fax : 1 770 799 1861

India

Building #24,2nd Floor,
Plot #26/3,26/4 and 26/6
Electronics City,
Hosur Road,
Bangalore -560100

Portland Group Pty ltd

Australia

Brisbane

Suite 401, Level 4, 40 Creek
Street, Brisbane, QLD 4000
Tel : 61 7 3009 8100

Melbourne

Two Melbourne Quarter,
Level 7, 697 Collins Street,
(Level 4 for deliveries)
Docklands Melbourne
VIC 3008, Australia

Perth

Level 29, 221 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000 Australia
Tel : 61 8 9254 9313
Fax : 61 8 9254 9388

Sydney

Suite 9.01, Level 9, 130 Pitt Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel : 61 2 9210 4399

Infosys Poland Sp. z o. o.

Poland

Łódz

Pomorska 106A, 91 402 Łódz
Polska,Poland
Tel : 48 42 278 15 00
Fax : 48 42 278 15 01

Wroclaw

Wroclaw 50-086; ul. Sucha 3
Polska,Poland
Tel: +48 7171 43458
Fax: +48 7171 43458

Muchoborska 8 lok. 1
54-424 Wrocław, Poland
T: +48 71 72 76 550
F: +48 71 72 76 599

Poznań

Pl. Władysława Andersa 7
61-894 Poznań
Polska,Poland

Kraków

Kraków
Opolska 100, 31-323 Kraków
Polska,Poland

Infosys McCamish Systems LLC

United States

Atlanta

3225, Cumberland Boulevard
Suite 700, Atlanta, GA 30339
Tel : 1 770 690 1500
Fax : 1 770 690 1800

Des Moines

500 SW 7th St. Suite 200 / 201
Des Moines, IA 50309
Tel : 1 515 365 1236
Fax : 1 515 365 0236

Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o

Czech Republic

Vlněna 526/1, Trnitá, 602 00
Brno,Czech Republic
tel: +420 515 914 600

Infosys BPM UK Limited

London

14th Floor, 10 Upper Bank Street
Canary Wharf, London
- E14 5NP, England
Tel.: 44 20 7715 3388
Fax: 44 20 7715 3301

July 21, 2022

Dear Member,

You are cordially invited to attend the 20th Annual General Meeting of the members of Infosys BPM Limited ("the Company") to be held on August 16, 2022 at 5:30 p.m. IST through video conference and other audio visual means (VC).

The Notice of the meeting, containing the business to be transacted, is enclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,

Sd/-

Ravikumar S.
Chairman

Enclosures:

1. Notice to the 20th Annual General Meeting
2. Instructions for participation through VC

Note: Attendees who require technical assistance to access and participate in the meeting through VC are requested to contact the helpline number +91 80 41167775

INFOSYS BPM LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Infosys BPO Limited)
CIN: U72200KA2002PLC030310
Plot Nos. 26/3, 26/4 and 26/6
Hosur Road , Electronics City
Bengaluru - 560 100, India
T 91 80 2852 2405 / 4187 9999
F 91 80 2852 2411

www.infosysbpm.com

Notice of 20th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the twentieth Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members of Infosys BPM Limited ("the Company") will be held on Tuesday, August 16, 2022 at 5:30 PM IST through video conference and other audio-visual means (VC) 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 31,2022 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 ₹ 205,000 per equity share for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Item No. 3 – Appointment of Anantharaman Radhakrishnan, as director liable to retire by rotation

To appoint a Director in place of Anantharaman Radhakrishnan (DIN: 07516278), who retires by rotation and, being eligible, seeks reappointment.

Members 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, Anantharaman Radhakrishnan (DIN: 07516278), who retires by rotation, be and is hereby reappointed as a director liable to retire by rotation.

Item No. 4 – Reappointment of Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants as the statutory auditors of the Company

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:

"**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to Sections 139, 141, 142, and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof), and pursuant to the recommendations of the audit committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP Chartered Accountants (Firm registration number: 117366 W/W 100018) ('Deloitte') be, and are hereby reappointed as statutory auditors of the Company for a second term of five consecutive years, who shall hold office from the conclusion of this 20th AGM till the conclusion of the 25th AGM of the Company to be held in the year 2027, at such remuneration as may be determined by the Board of Directors of the Company (including its Committee thereof)."

By order of
the Board of Directors
For Infosys BPM Limited

Sd/-
Bindu Raghavan
Company Secretary

July 21, 2022
Bengaluru

Notes

1. Pursuant to the General Circular numbers 2/2022 and 19/2021, other circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Circulars"), companies are allowed to hold AGM through VC, without the physical presence of members at a common venue. Hence, in compliance with the circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC.
2. A member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his / her behalf and the proxy need not be a member of the Company.

   Since this AGM is being held in accordance with the Circulars through VC, the facility for appointment of proxies by the members will not be available.
3. Corporate members intending to authorize their representatives to participate and vote at the meeting are requested to send a certified copy of the Board resolution / authorization letter to the Company.
4. Participation of members through VC will be reckoned for the purpose of quorum for the AGM as per section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").
5. The Register of Directors 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 electronically for inspection by the members during the AGM. All documents referred to in the Notice will also be available for electronic inspection without any fee by the members from the date of circulation of this Notice up to the date of AGM. Members seeking to inspect such documents can send an email to: cosecretarybpm@ infosys.com.
6. In compliance with Section 107 of the Act, the Company will provide the voting through show of hands at the meeting for each of the resolutions.

7. Since the AGM will be held through VC in accordance with the Circulars, the route map, proxy form and attendance slip are not attached to this Notice.
8. Details of the VC are provided below:

   Instructions to join

   Recommended browser: Google chrome

   Meeting access code: 2517 253 5020

   URL: https://infosys.webex.com

   Meeting password: The password will be shared before the AGM

Explanatory statement

Item no. 4 – Reappointment of Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, as statutory auditors of the Company

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration Number 117366W/W-100018), (hereinafter referred to as Deloitte) were appointed as statutory auditors of the Company at the 15th AGM held on June 24, 2017 to hold office from the conclusion of the said meeting till the conclusion of the 20th AGM to be held in the year 2022. In terms of the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, and other applicable provisions, the Company can appoint or reappoint an audit firm as statutory auditors for not more than two (2) terms of five (5) consecutive years. Deloitte is eligible for reappointment for a further period of five years. Based on the recommendations of the audit committee, the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on April 11, 2022, approved the reappointment of Deloitte as the statutory auditors of the Company to hold office for a second term of five consecutive years from the conclusion of the ensuing AGM until the conclusion of the 25th AGM to be held in the year 2027. The reappointment is subject to approval of the shareholders of the Company.

The Board of Directors, in consultation with the audit committee, may fix the terms and conditions of appointment, including remuneration, in such manner and to such extent as may be mutually agreed with the statutory auditors.

Considering the evaluation of the past performance, experience and expertise of Deloitte and based on the recommendation of the audit committee, it is proposed to appoint Deloitte as statutory auditors of the Company for a second term of five consecutive years till the conclusion of the 25th AGM of the Company in terms of the aforesaid provisions. Apart from the audit services, the Company would also obtain certifications from the statutory auditors under various statutory regulations and certifications required by clients, banks, statutory authorities, audit related services and other permissible non-audit services as required from time to time, for which they will be remunerated separately on mutually agreed terms.

Brief profile of Deloitte

Deloitte Haskins & Sells was constituted in 1997 and was converted to a Limited Liability Partnership, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP ("DHS LLP" or "Firm"), in November 2013. DHS LLP is registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (Registration No. 117366W/W-100018). The Firm has around 4000 professionals and staff. DHS LLP has offices in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Coimbatore, Kochi, Pune, Jamshedpur and Goa. The registered office of the Firm is One International Center, Tower 3, 27th to 32nd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (West), Mumbai - 400013, Maharashtra, India. The Firm has been engaged in statutory audits of some of the large companies in the technology sector.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company and their respective relatives are concerned or interested, financially or otherwise, in passing the proposed Resolution.

The Board recommends the resolution set forth in item no. 4 for the approval of members.

Additional information on director recommended for appointment / re-appointment/ as required under the applicable Secretarial Standards:

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan

Anantharaman Radhakrishnan (Radha) is the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of Infosys BPM Limited. Prior to this role, Radha was the Chief Operating Officer (COO) managing the global operations for the organization. He has played multiple roles at Infosys BPM, spanning technology, transformation, enterprise capability and global centers management, working with clients in their transformation journey, enhancing business value delivered. Further, Radha has spent many years with the Infosys group, working across consulting and IT services, before his stint in business process management. Before Infosys, he has worked with a transnational corporation and brings with him rich leadership experience and intensive domain capability across multiple industries.

Radha is a postgraduate from Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow (IIM-L), and an Honors graduate in mechanical engineering from the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli (NIT, Trichy).

Age: 54 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

Companies (other than Infosys Group) in which Anantharaman Radhakrishnan holds directorship and committee membership Directorship: Nil

Shareholding in the Company: Nil

Remuneration proposed to be paid: The details of remuneration paid during fiscal 2022 is available in the Corporate governance report section of the Annual Report.

Date of first appointment on Board, last drawn remuneration and number of Board meetings attended: Radha was first appointed to the Board on May 16, 2017. The details of number of meetings attended are provided in the Corporate governance report section of the Annual Report.

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, risks and uncertainties regarding COVID-19 and the effects of government and other measures seeking to contain its spread, 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, global increase in wages including India and the US, change in the Indian regulations governing wages, restrictions on immigration in the US, and corporate actions.

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, and are discussed in more detail in our Form 20-F filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. In the 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.

Creative concept, design, and production by Infosys Limited.

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Infosys BPM Limited Annual Report 2021–22