

Mindtree Limited
Balance sheet

	Note	As at December 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018*	Rs in million As at April 1, 2017*
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3	3,550	3,509	3,809
Capital work in progress		119	92	192
Goodwill	4	4,730	4,537	4,468
Other intangible assets	4	1,294	1,520	1,941
Financial assets	5			
Investments	5.1	326	74	74
Loans	5.2	678	751	667
Other financial assets	5.3	-	-	209
Deferred tax assets (Net)	16	357	318	624
Other non-current assets	6	1,821	1,547	1,326
		12,875	12,348	13,310
Current assets				
Financial assets	7			
Investments	7.1	8,110	7,206	5,869
Trade receivables	7.2	13,364	10,155	8,962
Cash and cash equivalents	7.3	1,613	3,276	2,497
Loans	7.4	122	17	12
Other financial assets	7.5	2,186	3,081	2,225
Other current assets	8	1,749	1,283	1,034
		27,144	25,018	20,599
TOTAL ASSETS		40,019	37,366	33,909
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	9	1,642	1,639	1,680
Other equity	10	30,008	25,775	24,093
		31,650	27,414	25,773
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	11			
Borrowings	11.1	5	9	13
Other financial liabilities	11.2	-	-	230
Other non-current liabilities	12	101	85	71
		106	94	314
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities	13			
Borrowings	13.1	-	3,000	978
Trade Payables				
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1	8	10
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,136	1,703	1,642
Other financial liabilities	13.2	2,395	1,812	2,638
Other current liabilities	14	1,753	1,802	1,126
Provisions	15	1,480	1,218	1,105
Current tax liabilities (Net)		498	315	323
		8,263	9,858	7,822
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		40,019	37,366	33,909

*Refer note 36

See accompanying notes to the standalone interim financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Mindtree Limited**

V. Balaji
Partner

N. Krishnakumar
Chairman

Rostow Ramanan
CEO & Managing Director

Pradip Menon
Chief Financial Officer

Vedavalli Sridharan
Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date : January 16, 2019

Place: Bengaluru
Date : January 16, 2019

Mindtree Limited
Statement of profit and loss

	Note	Rs in million, except per share data			
		For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017*	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017*
Revenue from operations	17	17,872	13,777	51,821	39,988
Other income	18	(200)	59	603	1,311
Total income		17,672	13,836	52,424	41,299
Expenses					
Employee benefits expense	19	11,141	8,946	32,707	26,340
Finance costs	21	-	46	29	111
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	410	419	1,213	1,332
Other expenses	23	3,897	2,758	11,272	8,599
Total expenses		15,448	12,169	45,221	36,382
Profit before tax		2,224	1,667	7,203	4,917
Tax expense:					
Current tax	16	263	158	1,744	998
Deferred tax	16	48	95	(98)	41
Profit for the period		1,913	1,414	5,557	3,878
Other comprehensive income					
	27				
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		(31)	7	(79)	(19)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		8	(1)	19	4
B Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		2	(59)	262	88
Total other comprehensive income		(21)	(53)	202	73
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,892	1,361	5,759	3,951
Earnings per share:	25				
Equity shares of par value Rs 10 each					
(1) Basic (Rs)		11.64	8.63	33.86	23.31
(2) Diluted (Rs)		11.62	8.61	33.80	23.25

*Refer note 36

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Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru

Date : January 16, 2019

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Date : January 16, 2019

Mindtree Limited
Statement of cash flows

Rs in million, except per share data
For the nine months ended December 31

	2018	2017*
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the period	5,557	3,878
<i>Adjustments for :</i>		
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	1,646	1,039
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,213	1,332
Expense on employee stock based compensation	63	143
Allowance for expected credit losses	122	7
Finance costs	29	111
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	(102)	(89)
Dividend income	-	(1)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(12)	(4)
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	(255)	(319)
Reversal of liability towards acquisition of businesses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	-	(742)
Unrealised exchange difference on liability towards acquisition of businesses	-	23
Unrealised exchange difference on derivatives	(76)	8
Income from government grant	-	(8)
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(80)	18
<i>Changes in operating assets and liabilities</i>		
Trade receivables	(3,331)	(1,415)
Other assets	494	(173)
Trade payables	445	63
Other liabilities	491	1,136
Provisions	262	54
Net cash provided by operating activities before taxes	6,466	5,061
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(1,731)	(1,231)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,735	3,830
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,056)	(759)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	28	6
Payment towards acquisition of businesses	-	(164)
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	46	43
Dividend income received	-	1
Purchase of investments	(13,128)	(9,741)
Proceeds from sale of investments	12,256	8,445
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(1,854)	(2,169)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Issue of share capital (net of issue expenses paid)	3	1
Payment for buyback of shares	-	(2,640)
Finance costs	(40)	(24)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(4)	-
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(3,000)	(40)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	1,500
Dividends paid (including distribution tax)	(1,587)	(1,748)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(4,628)	(2,951)
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	80	(15)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,667)	(1,305)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,262	2,497
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 7.3)	1,595	1,192

Mindtree Limited
Statement of cash flows

Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities					Rs in million	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2018*	Proceeds	Repayment	Fair value changes	As at December 31, 2018	
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	14	-	(4)	-	10	
Short-term borrowings	3,000	-	(3,000)	-	-	
Total liabilities from financing activities	3,014	-	(3,004)	-	10	

*Refer note 36

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Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date : January 16, 2019

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Mindtree Limited
Statement of changes in equity

Rs in million

(a) Equity share capital

	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2017	1,680
Add: Shares issued on exercise of stock options and restricted shares	1
Less: Buyback of equity shares (refer note 9(e))	42
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1,639
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,639
Add: Shares issued on exercise of stock options and restricted shares	3
Balance as at December 31, 2018	1,642

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus* (refer note 10)							Items of Other Comprehensive Income* (refer note 10)			Total other equity
	Capital reserve	General reserve	Special Economic Zone reinvestment reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium	Share option outstanding account	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR)	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	87	1,542	-	-	1,238	51	22,361	(722)	-	(36)	24,521
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	-	-	-	-	(38)	-	(288)	(102)	-	-	(428)
Balance as at April 1, 2017	87	1,542	-	-	1,200	51	22,073	(824)	-	(36)	24,093
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,878	-	-	-	3,878
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	(15)	73
Created during the period	-	(42)	865	42	-	-	(865)	-	-	-	-
Utilised during the period	-	-	(240)	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 9(e))	-	(1,274)	-	-	(1,237)	-	(87)	-	-	-	(2,598)
Transferred to securities premium reserve	-	-	-	-	45	(45)	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment (refer note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	143
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,160)	-	-	-	(1,160)
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(187)	-	-	-	(187)
Balance as at December 31, 2017	87	226	625	42	8	149	23,892	(736)	-	(51)	24,242
Balance as at April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	87	1,542	-	-	1,238	51	22,361	(722)	-	(36)	24,521
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	-	-	-	-	(38)	-	(288)	(102)	-	-	(428)
Balance as at April 1, 2017	87	1,542	-	-	1,200	51	22,073	(824)	-	(36)	24,093
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,699	-	-	-	5,699
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	(18)	128
Created during the period	-	(42)	1,223	42	-	-	(1,223)	-	-	-	-
Utilised during the period	-	-	(459)	-	-	-	459	-	-	-	-
Buyback of equity shares (refer note 9(e))	-	(1,274)	-	-	(1,237)	-	(87)	-	-	-	(2,598)
Transferred to securities premium reserve	-	-	-	-	45	(45)	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	195
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,488)	-	-	-	(1,488)
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(254)	-	-	-	(254)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	87	226	764	42	8	201	25,179	(678)	-	(54)	25,775
Balance as at April 1, 2018	87	226	764	42	8	201	25,179	(678)	-	(54)	25,775
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,557	-	-	-	5,557
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	-	(60)	202
Created during the period	-	-	933	-	-	-	(933)	-	-	-	-
Utilised during the period	-	-	(728)	-	-	-	728	-	-	-	-
Transferred to securities premium reserve	-	-	-	-	125	(125)	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment (refer note 19)	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	63
Cash dividends (refer note 10.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,312)	-	-	-	(1,312)
Dividend distribution tax (refer note 10.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(277)	-	-	-	(277)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	87	226	969	42	133	139	28,942	(416)	-	(114)	30,008

*Refer note 36

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Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru

Date : January 16, 2019

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Mindtree Limited
Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts
For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018
(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. Company overview

Mindtree Limited ('Mindtree' or 'the Company') is an international Information Technology consulting and implementation company that delivers business solutions through global software development. The Company is structured into four industry verticals – Retail, CPG and Manufacturing (RCM), Banking, Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI), High Technology and Media (Hi-tech) (erstwhile Technology, Media and Services-TMS) and Travel and Hospitality (TH). The Company offers services in the areas of agile, analytics and information management, application development and maintenance, business process management, business technology consulting, cloud, digital business, independent testing, infrastructure management services, mobility, product engineering and SAP services.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Bengaluru, Karnataka, India and has offices in India, United States of America (USA), United Kingdom, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, UAE, Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, France, Ireland, Poland, Mexico and Republic of China. The Company has its primary listings on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The standalone interim financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on January 16, 2019.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

(a) Statement of compliance

These standalone interim financial statements (the 'financial statements') have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with the date of initial application being April 1, 2018. Ind AS 115 establishes a comprehensive framework on revenue recognition. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The application of Ind AS 115 did not have material impact on the financial statements. As a result, the comparative information has not been restated.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates': On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment is effective from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this amendment on the financial statements and concluded that the impact is not material.

(b) Basis of measurement

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

- i. Derivative financial instruments;
- ii. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);
- iii. Share based payment transactions and
- iv. Defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits.

(c) Use of estimates and judgment

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

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

i) Revenue recognition:

a) The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognized revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable.

b) Contracts with customers often include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Determining whether products and services are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately or together requires significant judgment based on nature of the contract, transfer of control over the product or service, ability of the product or service to benefit the customer on its own or together with other readily available resources and the ability of the product or service to be separately identifiable from other promises in the contract.

ii) *Income taxes:* The Company's two major tax jurisdictions are India and USA, though the Company also files tax returns in other foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer note 16.

iii) *Liability towards acquisition of businesses:* Contingent consideration representing liability towards acquisition of business is reassessed at every reporting date. Any increase or decrease in the probability of achievement of financial targets would impact the measurement of the liability. Appropriate changes in estimates are made when the Management becomes aware of the circumstances surrounding such estimates.

Mindtree Limited
Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts
For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018
(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

iv) *Other estimates:* The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required. The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (i.e. the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company.

(ii) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses). Also refer note 2.1(a).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

(iii) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is measured at cost. Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised when its right to receive the dividend is established.

(iv) Financial instruments

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sale of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognised on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payables are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: non-derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at FVTOCI or fair value through profit and loss account (FVTPL), non derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL and derivative financial instruments (under the category of financial assets or financial liabilities) at FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

a) *Non-derivative financial assets*

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand, book overdraft and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

(ii) Debt instruments at FVTOCI

A debt instrument shall be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- (b) the asset's contractual cash flow represent SPPI

Debt instruments included within FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting period at fair value plus transaction costs. Fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain/(loss) in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss. Interest earned is recognised under the effective interest rate (EIR) model.

(iii) Equity instruments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments held for trading is classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

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If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognised in OCI which is not subsequently recycled to statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Financial assets at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.

In addition the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair values with all changes in the statement of profit and loss.

b) *Non-derivative financial liabilities*

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL represented by contingent consideration are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

c) *Derivative financial instruments*

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on foreign currency assets or liabilities and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currencies. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

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

(i) Cash flow hedges: Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the cash flow hedging reserve to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

(ii) Others: Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges and the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses).

(v) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement: Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

b) Depreciation: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life and lease term. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings	5 - 30 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years
Computers	2 - 3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Electrical installations	3 years
Office equipment	4 years
Vehicles	4 years
Plant and machinery	4 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. 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 disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital advances and capital work- in-progress respectively.

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

(vi) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective 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.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Intellectual property	5 years
Computer software	2-3 years
Business alliance relationships	4 years
Customer relationships	3 - 5 years
Vendor relationships	5 to 10 years
Trade name	10 years
Technology	10 years
Non-compete agreement	5 years

(vii) Business combination, Goodwill and Intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition.

Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

a) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognized as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized in capital reserve.

b) Intangible assets

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

(viii) Leases

Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments and receipts under operating leases are recognised as an expense and income respectively, on a straight line basis in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term except where the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

(ix) Impairment

a) Financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12-months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

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(i) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

(ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At regular intervals, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

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

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU prorata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognised in statement of profit and loss and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

(x) Employee benefits

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

The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

a) Social security plans

Employees contributions payable to the social security plan, which is a defined contribution scheme, are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders services.

b) Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company and SBI Life Insurance Company. The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Further, the profit or loss does not include an expected return on plan assets. Instead net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income.

Remeasurements comprising actuarial gains or losses and return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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c) Compensated absences

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

(xi) Share based payments

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments, for rendering services over a defined vesting period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant.

The expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the share based payment reserve, a component of equity.

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

The fair value of the amount payable to the employees in respect of phantom stocks, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date based on the fair value of the phantom stock options plan. Any changes in the liability are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

(xii) Provisions

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

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

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

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(xiii) Revenue

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development and related services. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a product or a service to a customer. The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

a) Time and materials contracts

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

b) Fixed-price contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts are recognized using the "percentage-of-completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity.

If the Company does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract cost incurred for which recoverability is probable.

When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period.

'Unearned revenues' represent billing in excess of revenue recognized. Advance payments received from customers for which no services are rendered are presented as 'Advance from customers'.

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c) Maintenance contracts

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized ratably over the period of the contract. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period of time, revenue is recognized on a straight line basis over the specified period or under some other method that better represents the stage of completion.

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, the Company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers', by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each of the distinct performance obligation. The arrangements generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as distinct performance obligation. For allocating the consideration, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of distinct performance obligation at its stand-alone selling price, in accordance with principles given in Ind AS 115.

The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers by reducing the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale.

Revenues are shown net of sales tax, value added tax, service tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of post contract support services at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

(xiv) Warranty provisions

The Company provides warranty provisions on all its products sold. A liability is recognised at the time the product is sold. The Company does not provide extended warranties or maintenance contracts to its customers.

(xv) Finance income and expense

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested, dividend income and gains on the disposal of FVTPL financial assets. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans and borrowings. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis. This includes changes in the fair value of foreign exchange derivative instruments, which are accounted at fair value through profit or loss.

(xvi) Income tax

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

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

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

Deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

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

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

(xvii) Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential 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 for bonus shares, as appropriate.

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(xviii) Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably.

(xix) Government grants

Grants from the Government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that:

- (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them; and
- (ii) the grant will be received.

Government grants related to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate. Such grants are deducted in reporting the related expense. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income over the expected useful life of the asset.

Where the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset is accounted for on the basis of its acquisition cost. In case a non-monetary asset is given free of cost it is recognised at a fair value. When loan or similar assistance are provided by the government or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is recognized as government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognized and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. A repayment of Government grant is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. Repayment of grant is recognised by reducing the deferred income balance, if any and the rest of the amount is charged to statement of profit and loss.

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Non-current assets

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Computers	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value										
At April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	84	3,273	1,311	217	898	2,990	702	378	29	9,882
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	-	(1)	26	-	12	49	-	20	-	106
At April 1, 2017	84	3,272	1,337	217	910	3,039	702	398	29	9,988
Additions	-	41	66	-	34	187	10	31	-	369
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Disposals / adjustments	-	(26)	(15)	-	(2)	(190)	(2)	(6)	(2)	(243)
At December 31, 2017	84	3,287	1,388	217	942	3,038	710	423	27	10,116
At April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	84	3,273	1,311	217	898	2,990	702	378	29	9,882
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	-	(1)	26	-	12	49	-	20	-	106
At April 1, 2017	84	3,272	1,337	217	910	3,039	702	398	29	9,988
Additions	-	322	105	2	50	354	41	44	-	918
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4
Disposals / adjustments	-	(26)	(15)	-	(3)	(202)	(4)	(10)	(2)	(262)
At March 31, 2018	84	3,568	1,427	219	957	3,194	739	433	27	10,648
At April 1, 2018	84	3,568	1,427	219	957	3,194	739	433	27	10,648
Additions	-	114	90	-	67	565	51	35	-	922
Translation adjustment	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(2)
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	(19)	-	(1)	(140)	-	(10)	-	(170)
At December 31, 2018	84	3,682	1,497	219	1,023	3,618	790	458	27	11,398
Accumulated depreciation										
At April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	9	1,168	911	217	667	2,407	492	217	23	6,111
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	-	-	18	-	7	34	1	9	(1)	68
At April 1, 2017	9	1,168	929	217	674	2,441	493	226	22	6,179
Depreciation expense	-	172	139	-	89	383	98	48	3	932
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Disposals / adjustments	-	(26)	(15)	-	(2)	(188)	(2)	(6)	(2)	(241)
At December 31, 2017	9	1,314	1,053	217	761	2,638	589	268	23	6,872
At April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	9	1,168	911	217	667	2,407	492	217	23	6,111
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	-	-	18	-	7	34	1	9	(1)	68
At April 1, 2017	9	1,168	929	217	674	2,441	493	226	22	6,179
Depreciation expense	1	231	185	-	116	491	123	63	5	1,215
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	4
Disposals / adjustments	-	(26)	(15)	-	(3)	(199)	(4)	(10)	(2)	(259)
At March 31, 2018	10	1,373	1,099	217	787	2,736	612	280	25	7,139
At April 1, 2018	10	1,373	1,099	217	787	2,736	612	280	25	7,139
Depreciation expense	-	192	109	1	84	360	68	48	2	864
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	(4)	-	(1)	(140)	-	(9)	-	(154)
At December 31, 2018	10	1,565	1,204	218	870	2,955	680	319	27	7,848
Net carrying value as at December 31, 2018	74	2,117	293	1	153	663	110	139	-	3,550
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2018	74	2,195	328	2	170	458	127	153	2	3,509
Net carrying value as at December 31, 2017	75	1,973	335	-	181	400	121	155	4	3,244
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2017	75	2,104	408	-	236	598	209	172	7	3,809

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Non-current assets

4 Goodwill and other intangible assets

a) Goodwill and other intangible assets	Goodwill	Other intangible assets							Total other intangible assets	
		Intellectual property	Business alliance relationships	Customer relationships	Non compete agreement	Vendor relationships	Tradename	Technology		Computer software
Gross carrying value										
At April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	2,769	67	72	932	24	203	166	261	1,063	2,788
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	1,699	-	-	330	29	478	120	1	7	965
At April 1, 2017	4,468	67	72	1,262	53	681	286	262	1,070	3,753
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	27
Translation adjustment	35	-	-	23	-	-	4	-	-	27
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2017	4,503	67	72	1,285	53	681	290	262	1,097	3,807
At April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	2,769	67	72	932	24	203	166	261	1,063	2,788
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	1,699	-	-	330	29	478	120	1	7	965
At April 1, 2017	4,468	67	72	1,262	53	681	286	262	1,070	3,753
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
Translation adjustment	69	-	-	30	-	9	6	-	-	45
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2018	4,537	67	72	1,292	53	690	292	262	1,105	3,833
At April 1, 2018	4,537	67	72	1,292	53	690	292	262	1,105	3,833
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54
Translation adjustment	193	-	-	37	3	56	14	-	-	110
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2018	4,730	67	72	1,329	56	746	306	262	1,159	3,997
Accumulated amortisation										
At April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	-	67	39	369	11	70	27	46	1,011	1,640
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	-	-	-	80	7	61	18	-	6	172
At April 1, 2017	-	67	39	449	18	131	45	46	1,017	1,812
Amortisation expense	-	-	13	224	8	74	25	19	37	400
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	(1)	-	(2)	-	-	-	(3)
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2017	-	67	52	672	26	203	70	65	1,054	2,209
At April 1, 2017 (as earlier published)	-	67	39	369	11	70	27	46	1,011	1,640
Effect of common control business combination (refer note 36)	-	-	-	80	7	61	18	-	6	172
At April 1, 2017	-	67	39	449	18	131	45	46	1,017	1,812
Amortisation expense	-	-	18	276	11	93	30	26	46	500
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2018	-	67	57	726	29	224	75	72	1,063	2,313
At April 1, 2018	-	67	57	726	29	224	75	72	1,063	2,313
Amortisation expense	-	-	13	180	8	69	22	20	37	349
Translation adjustment	-	-	-	20	2	15	4	-	-	41
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At December 31, 2018	-	67	70	926	39	308	101	92	1,100	2,703
Net carrying value as at December 31, 2018	4,730	-	2	403	17	438	205	170	59	1,294
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2018	4,537	-	15	566	24	466	217	190	42	1,520
Net carrying value as at December 31, 2017	4,503	-	20	613	27	478	220	197	43	1,598
Net carrying value as at April 1, 2017	4,468	-	33	813	35	550	241	216	53	1,941
Estimated useful life (in years)	NA	5	4	3 - 5	5	5 - 10	10	10	2 - 3	
Estimated remaining useful life (in years)	NA	-	0.25	1.50	1.25 - 1.50	1.50 - 7.00	6.50 - 7.00	6.50	0.19 - 1.89	

The aggregate amount of research and development expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the quarter and period ended December 31, 2018 is Rs 133 and Rs 383 respectively. (For the quarter and period ended December 31, 2017 Rs 89 and Rs 306 respectively).

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4 Goodwill and other intangible assets

b) Impairment

Following is a summary of changes in the carrying amount of goodwill:

Particulars	As at		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Carrying value at the beginning of the period	4,537	4,468	4,813
Translation differences	193	69	(345)
Carrying value at the end of the period	4,730	4,537	4,468

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Cash Generating Units (CGU) or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the goodwill for any impairment at the operating segment level, which is represented through groups of CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. The fair value of a CGU is determined based on the market capitalization. The value-in-use is determined based on specific calculations. These calculations use pre tax cash flow projections over a period of five years, based on financial budgets approved by management and an average of the range of each assumption mentioned below.

The Company does its impairment evaluation on an annual basis and as of March 31, 2018, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount, hence impairment is not triggered. The key assumptions used for the calculations were as follows:

Particulars	As at
	March 31, 2018
Discount rate	15.0% - 20.8%

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.

The goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries has been allocated as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2018
RCM	2,386
BFSI	1,133
Hi-tech	948
TH	70
Total	4,537

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Non-current assets

5 Financial assets

5.1 Investments

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
1) Investments in equity instruments (unquoted)			
Wholly owned subsidiaries			
Mindtree Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd ('MSSCL')	14	14	14
1 (March 31, 2018: 1 and April 1, 2017: 1) fully paid equity share of £0.001 each in Bluefin Solutions Limited, ('Bluefin UK')*	-	-	-
1 (March 31, 2018: 1 and April 1, 2017: 1) fully paid equity share of MYR 100,000 each in Bluefin Solutions Sdn Bhd. ('Bluefin Malaysia')*	2	2	2
Others			
a) 2,400 (March 31, 2018: 2,400 and April 1, 2017: 2,400) equity shares in Careercommunity.com Limited	-	-	-
b) 950,000 (March 31, 2018: 950,000 and April 1, 2017: 950,000) equity shares of Rs 1 each in NuvePro Technologies Private Limited	1	1	1
c) 12,640 (March 31, 2018: 12,640 and April 1, 2017: 12,640) equity shares in Worldcast Technologies Private Limited	-	-	-
2) Investments in preference shares (unquoted)			
643,790 (March 31, 2018: 643,790 and April 1, 2017: 643,790) Series A Convertible Preferred Stock at US\$ 0.0001 each fully paid at premium of US \$ 0.2557 each in 30 Second Software Inc.	7	7	7
3) Investments in non-convertible bonds (quoted)			
50 (March 31, 2018: 50 and April 1, 2017: 50) secured redeemable non-convertible bonds of Rs 1 million each in the nature of promissory notes in PNB Housing Finance Limited	50	50	50
50,000 (March 31, 2018: Nil and April 1, 2017: Nil) secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of Rs 1,000 each in Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	50	-	-
100 (March 31, 2018: Nil and April 1, 2017: Nil) secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of Rs 1,001.019 each in Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	101	-	-
100 (March 31, 2018: Nil and April 1, 2017: Nil) secured redeemable non-convertible debentures of Rs 1,012,705 each in Aditya Birla Finance Limited	101	-	-
Total	326	74	74
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	302	50	50
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	302	50	50
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	24	24	24
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	1	1	1

* Investment in Bluefin UK has been extinguished (except for 1 share in Bluefin UK and Bluefin Malaysia) against the transfer of net assets and business to the Company, details of which are as below (Refer Note 36):

Particulars	Amount in Rs million
Other intangible assets	1,153
Goodwill	2,152
Net assets	758

5.2 Loans

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>			
Security deposits*	678	751	667
Total	678	751	667

* Includes deposits to related parties Rs 175 as at December 31, 2018 (As at March 31, 2018: Rs 270 and As at April 1, 2017: Rs 270). Refer Note 33 for related party balances.

5.3 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Other receivables	-	-	209
Total	-	-	209

6 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Capital advances	104	70	27
Advance income-tax including tax deducted at source (net of provision for taxes)	1,584	1,336	1,130
Prepaid expenses	117	125	152
Service tax receivable	11	11	1
Others	5	5	16
Total	1,821	1,547	1,326

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Current assets

7 Financial assets

7.1 Investments

Particulars	As at		As at		As at	
	December 31, 2018		March 31, 2018		April 1, 2017	
i) Investments in Mutual Funds (quoted)						
Name of the fund	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	16,822,340	774	26,667,084	726	20,337,960	475
IDFC Mutual Fund	61,049,693	836	64,650,425	882	30,177,703	483
UTI Mutual Fund	7,043,485	204	13,845,137	229	6,524,291	314
Aditya Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund	7,465,058	859	1,370,919	189	8,342,033	468
Reliance Mutual Fund	5,927,055	518	13,319,482	286	14,984,782	434
Axis Mutual Fund	39,400	80	3,182,085	63	6,136,034	184
Tata Mutual Fund	16,047,173	287	13,147,641	463	13,695,729	357
SBI Mutual Fund	3,133,152	518	11,684,841	503	5,703,787	331
Sundaram Mutual Fund	2,047,209	53	5,788,879	152	3,954,557	101
L & T Mutual Fund	-	-	16,837,950	415	13,259,434	315
HDFC Mutual Fund	28,135,099	670	18,131,696	415	33,595,174	692
Bank of India AXA Mutual Fund	11,985,348	157	24,642,422	347	15,346,945	226
Kotak Mutual Fund	18,211,159	847	15,681,220	520	9,497,288	230
IDBI Mutual Fund	-	-	-	-	69,403	122
DSP Mutual Fund*	4,093,428	284	25,738,957	378	27,949,288	357
DHFL Pramerica Mutual Fund (DHFL)	-	-	3,698,944	82	4,320,662	70
Invesco Mutual Fund	7,134,107	233	5,180,783	316	-	-
Franklin Templeton Mutual Fund	15,069,395	349	11,549,278	152	-	-
Total		6,669		6,118		5,159
* Formerly known as DSP Blackrock Mutual Fund						
ii) Investment in non-convertible bonds (quoted)						
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures in Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited	100	107	100	100	-	-
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures in Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited	-	-	-	-	100	100
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures in Bajaj Finance Limited	50	47	-	-	-	-
Secured redeemable non-convertible debentures in Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	20	206	-	-	-	-
Total		360		100		100
iii) Investments in term deposit (unquoted)						
Interest bearing deposits with:-						
-Bajaj Finance Limited		390		300		360
-Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited		100		200		250
-Kotak Mahindra Prime Limited		50		50		-
-PNB Housing Finance Limited		100		250		-
-Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited		200		-		-
Total		840		800		610
iv) Investments in commercial paper (unquoted)						
-Barclays Investment and Loans (India) Limited		191		142		-
-Kotak Mahindra Investment Limited		50		46		-
		241		188		-
Grand Total		8,110		7,206		5,869
Aggregate carrying amount of quoted investments		7,029		6,218		5,259
Aggregate market value of quoted investments		7,029		6,218		5,259
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		1,081		988		610

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7.2 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
<i>(Unsecured)</i>			
Considered good	13,605	10,274	9,068
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(241)	(119)	(106)
Total	13,364	10,155	8,962

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward- looking estimates. At regular intervals, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. The Company estimates the following matrix at the reporting date.

	Ageing			
	1-90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	More than 360 days*
Default rate	0.1%	2.5%	22%	60%

*In case of probability of non-collection, default rate is 100%

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		Year ended
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the period	212	128	119	106	106
Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables calculated at lifetime expected credit losses	29	(15)	122	7	13
Provision at the end of the period	241	113	241	113	119

7.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Cash on hand	-	-	-
Balances with banks in current accounts and deposit accounts*	1,598	3,263	2,151
Other bank balances**	15	13	346
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	1,613	3,276	2,497
Book overdrafts used for cash management purposes (Refer Note 13.2)	(18)	(14)	-
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	1,595	3,262	2,497

*The deposits maintained by the Company with banks comprises time deposits, which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

**Other bank balances represent earmarked balances in respect of unpaid dividends and dividend payable.

7.4 Loans

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
<i>(Unsecured, considered good)</i>			
Security deposits*	122	17	12
Total	122	17	12

* Includes deposits to related parties Rs 95 as at December 31, 2018 (As at March 31, 2018: Rs Nil and as at April 1, 2017: Rs Nil). Refer Note 33 for related party balances.

7.5 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Advances to employees	243	273	296
Less: Provision for doubtful advances to employees	(11)	(9)	(14)
	232	264	282
Unbilled revenue*	1,848	2,791	1,885
Derivative financial instruments	63	1	37
Accrued income	43	25	21
Total	2,186	3,081	2,225

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

8 Other current assets

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Advance to suppliers	190	43	39
Prepaid expenses	379	812	760
Unbilled revenue*	824	-	-
Others	356	428	235
Total	1,749	1,283	1,034

*Classified as non financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones

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9 Equity share capital

a) Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Authorised			
800,000,000 (March 31, 2018 : 800,000,000 and April 1, 2017: 800,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	8,000	8,000	8,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital			
164,214,041 (March 31, 2018: 163,926,311 and April 1, 2017: 168,025,546) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	1,642	1,639	1,680
Total	1,642	1,639	1,680

b) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period are as given below:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Number of shares	Rs	Number of shares	Rs	Number of shares	Rs
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	163,926,311	1,639	168,025,546	1,680	167,786,176	1,678
Add: Shares issued on exercise of stock options and restricted shares	287,730	3	124,765	1	239,370	2
Less: Buyback of equity shares*	-	-	4,224,000	42	-	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the period	164,214,041	1,642	163,926,311	1,639	168,025,546	1,680

* Refer note 9(c)

c) The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 each.

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

Each holder of the equity share, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholders meeting, is entitled to one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholders meeting.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees and foreign currency. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

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 after distribution of amounts payable to preference shareholders. However, no such preference shares exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d) Equity shareholder holding more than 5 percent of equity shares along with the number of equity shares held at the beginning and at the end of the period are as given below:

Name of the shareholder	As at December 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
1. Coffee Day Enterprises Limited*	17,461,768	10.6%	17,461,768	10.7%	17,461,768	10.4%
2. Nalanda India Fund Limited	14,568,212	8.9%	14,568,212	8.9%	15,796,356	9.4%
3. Coffee Day Trading Limited	10,594,244	6.5%	10,594,244	6.5%	10,594,244	6.3%

*The Company has received a communication that one of the shareholders with respect to his share-holding of 3.33% in the Company shall vote along side and in tandem with Coffee Day Enterprises Limited.

e) In the period of five years immediately preceding December 31, 2018:

i) The Company has allotted 83,893,088 and 41,765,661 fully paid up equity shares during the quarter ended March 31, 2016 and June 30, 2014 respectively, pursuant to 1:1 bonus share issue approved by shareholders. Consequently, options/ units granted under the various employee share based plans are adjusted for bonus share issue.

ii) Pursuant to the approval of the Board and the Administrative Committee at its meetings held on June 28, 2017 and July 20, 2017 respectively, the Company bought back 4,224,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each on a proportionate basis, at a price of Rs 625 per equity share for an aggregate consideration of Rs 2,640 (Rupees Two thousand six hundred and forty million only), and completed the extinguishment of the equity shares bought back. Capital redemption reserve has been created to the extent of nominal value of share capital extinguished amounting to Rs 42 million. The buyback and creation of capital redemption reserve was effected by utilizing the securities-premium and free reserves.

iii) The Company has not allotted any other equity shares as fully paid up without payment being received in cash.

f) Employee stock based compensation

The Company instituted the Employees Stock Option Plan ('ESOP') in fiscal 2000, which was approved by the Board of Directors ('the Board'). The Company currently administers seven stock option programs, a restricted stock purchase plan and a phantom stock options plan.

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Program 1 [ESOP 1999]

This plan was terminated on September 30, 2001 and there are no options outstanding as at December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017.

Program 2 [ESOP 2001]

Options under this program have been granted to employees at an exercise price of Rs 50 per option (Rs 12.5 per option post bonus issue). All stock options have a four-year vesting term and vest and become fully exercisable at the rate of 15%, 20%, 30% and 35% at the end of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years respectively from the date of grant. Each option is entitled to 1 equity share of Rs 10 each. This program extends to employees who have joined on or after October 1, 2001 or have been issued employment offer letters on or after August 8, 2001 or options granted to existing employees with grant date on or after October 1, 2001. This plan was terminated on April 30, 2006. The contractual life of each option is 11 years after the date of grant.

Particulars	Quarter ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise price	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise price
Outstanding options, beginning of the period	-	-	1,400	12.50
Granted during the period	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-	1,400	12.50
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding options, end of the period	-	-	-	-
Options vested and exercisable, end of the period	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Nine months ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise price	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise price
Outstanding options, beginning of the period	-	-	1,680	12.50
Granted during the period	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-	1,680	12.50
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding options, end of the period	-	-	-	-
Options vested and exercisable, end of the period	-	-	-	-

Program 3 [ESOP 2006 (a)]

This plan was terminated on October 25, 2006 and there are no options outstanding as at December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017.

Program 4 [ESOP 2006 (b)]

Options under this program are granted to employees at an exercise price periodically determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. All stock options have a four-year vesting term and vest and become fully exercisable at the rate of 15%, 20%, 30% and 35% at the end of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years respectively from the date of grant. Each option is entitled to 1 equity share of Rs 10 each. This program extends to employees to whom the options are granted on or after October 25, 2006. The contractual life of each option is 5 years after the date of grant. There are no outstanding options as at December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017.

Program 5 [ESOP 2008A]

Options under this program are granted to employees of erstwhile Aztecsoft Limited as per swap ratio of 2:11 as specified in the merger scheme. Each new option is entitled to 1 equity share of Rs 10 each.

Particulars	Quarter ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise Price	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise Price
Outstanding options, beginning of the period	-	-	-	-
Granted during the period	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding options, end of the period	-	-	-	-
Options vested and exercisable, end of the period	-	-	-	-

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Particulars	Nine months ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise Price	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise Price
Outstanding options, beginning of the period	-	-	145,456	105.88
Granted during the period	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the period	-	-	145,456	105.88
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding options, end of the period	-	-	-	-
Options vested and exercisable, end of the period	-	-	-	-

Directors' Stock Option Plan, 2006 ('DSOP 2006')

Options under this program have been granted to independent directors at an exercise price periodically determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. All stock options vest and become fully exercisable equally over three year vesting term at the end of 1, 2 and 3 years respectively from the date of the grant. Each option is entitled to 1 equity share of Rs 10 each. The contractual life of each option is 4 years after the date of the grant. There are no outstanding options as at December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017.

Program 7 [ESOP 2010A]

In-principle approvals for administering the seventh stock option program i.e. ESOP 2010A have been received by the Company from the BSE and NSE for 1,135,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each. No options have been granted under the program as at December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017.

Employee Restricted Stock Purchase Plan 2012 ('ERSP 2012')

ERSP 2012 was instituted with effect from July 16, 2012 to issue equity shares of nominal value of Rs 10 each. Shares under this program are granted to employees at an exercise price of not less than Rs 10 per equity share or such higher price as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. Shares shall vest over such term as determined by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee not exceeding ten years from the date of the grant. All shares will have a minimum lock in period of one year from the date of allotment.

Particulars	Quarter ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise Price	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise Price
Outstanding shares, beginning of the period	-	-	26,025	10.00
Granted during the period	24,670	10.00	-	-
Exercised during the period	24,670	10.00	26,025	10.00
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding shares, end of the period	-	-	-	-
Shares vested and exercisable, end of the period	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Nine months ended December 31,			
	2018		2017	
	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise Price	Number of share options	Weighted average Exercise Price
Outstanding shares, beginning of the period	-	-	-	-
Granted during the period	287,730	10.00	123,085	10.00
Exercised during the period	287,730	10.00	123,085	10.00
Lapsed during the period	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding shares, end of the period	-	-	-	-
Shares vested and exercisable, end of the period	-	-	-	-

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Other Stock based compensation arrangements

The Company has also granted phantom stock options and letter of intent to issue shares under ERSP 2012 plan to certain employees which is subject to certain vesting conditions. Details of the outstanding options/ units as at December 31, 2018 are given below:

Particulars	Phantom stock options plan
Total no. of units/ shares	425,000
Vested units/ shares	-
Lapsed units/ shares	-
Forfeited units/ shares	-
Cancelled units/ shares	-
Outstanding units/shares as at the end of the period	425,000
Contractual life	1 year
Date of grant	April 1, 2018
Price per share/ unit	Grant price of Rs 772

Particulars	ERSP 2012 plan**
Outstanding units/shares as at the beginning of the period	658,000
Number of units/shares granted under letter of intent during the period	26,590
Vested units/ shares	287,730
Lapsed units/ shares	16,620
Forfeited units/ shares	-
Cancelled units/ shares	11,000
Outstanding units/shares as at the end of the period	369,240
Contractual life	1-4 years
Date of grant*	April 14, 2017, July 26, 2017, August 23, 2017, April 20, 2018, October 19, 2018
Price per share/ unit*	Exercise price of Rs 10

*Based on Letter of Intent

**Does not include direct allotment of shares

The weighted average fair value of each unit under the above mentioned ERSP 2012 plan, granted during the period ended December 31, 2018 was Rs 966.16 using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

	As at December 31, 2018
Weighted average grant date share price	978.60
Weighted average exercise price	Rs 10
Dividend yield %	0.32%
Expected life	1 year
Risk free interest rate	7.51%
Volatility	29.68%

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10 Other equity	As at December 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
a) Capital reserve Any profit or loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments is transferred to capital reserve.	87	87	87
b) Capital redemption reserve A statutory reserve created to the extent of sum equal to the nominal value of the share capital extinguished on buyback of Company's own shares pursuant to Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.	42	42	-
c) Securities premium Amounts received on (issue of shares) in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium, net of utilisation.	133	8	1,200
d) General reserve This represents appropriation of profit by the Company.	226	226	1,542
e) Special Economic Zone reinvestment This Special Economic Zone reinvestment 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 terms of the section 10AA(2) of Income Tax Act, 1961.	969	764	-
f) Retained earnings Retained earnings comprises of undistributed earnings net of amounts transferred to General reserve.	28,942	25,179	22,073
g) Share option outstanding account The share option outstanding account is used to record the value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in this account are transferred to securities premium reserve upon exercise of stock options by employees.	139	201	51
h) Foreign currency translation reserve Exchange difference relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Company's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Company's presentation currency are recognized directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.	(416)	(678)	(824)
i) Other items of other comprehensive income Other items of other comprehensive income consist of fair value changes on FVTOCI financial assets and financial liabilities and re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/asset.	(114)	(54)	(36)
Total	30,008	25,775	24,093

10.1 Distributions made and proposed

The amount of per share dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders for the period ended December 31, 2018 and year ended March 31, 2018 was Rs 8 and Rs 9 respectively.

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on April 18, 2018 had recommended a final dividend of 30% (Rs 3 per equity share of par value Rs 10 each). The proposal was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on July 17, 2018. This resulted in a cash outflow of approximately Rs 593, inclusive of dividend distribution tax of Rs 101. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on January 16, 2019 have declared an interim dividend of 30% (Rs 3 per equity share of par value Rs 10 each).

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Non-current liabilities

11 Financial liabilities

11.1 Borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
<i>(Unsecured)</i>			
Other loan*	5	9	13
Total	5	9	13

*Unsecured long-term borrowings represents the amount received from Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) to develop a project under "Development of Intelligent Video Surveillance Server (IVSS) system".

The loan is an unsecured loan carrying a simple interest of 3% p.a on the outstanding amount of loan. Repayment of loan is in 10 equal annual installments from June 2011. Any delay in repayment entails a liability of 12% p.a. compounded monthly for the period of delay.

The loan is repayable by June 2020. There is no default in the repayment of the principal loan and interest amounts.

11.2 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Liability towards acquisition of business	-	-	195
Employee benefits payable	-	-	35
Total	-	-	230

12 Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Other liabilities	101	85	71
Total	101	85	71

Current liabilities

13 Financial liabilities

13.1 Borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
<i>(Secured)</i>			
Loans from bank	-	-	36
<i>(Unsecured)</i>			
Loans from bank*	-	3,000	-
Other loans from bank**	-	-	942
Total	-	3,000	978

*During the period, the Company has repaid the working capital loan of Rs 3,000 taken from HDFC Bank during the year ended March 31, 2018.

**Other loans from bank (unsecured) represent the commercial paper offering from HDFC Bank.

13.2 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Current maturities of long-term debt*	5	5	5
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings*	-	11	-
Book overdraft	18	14	-
Unclaimed dividends	15	13	9
Dividend payable (inclusive of dividend distribution tax)**	-	-	404
Employee benefits payable	2,357	1,754	1,414
Derivative financial instruments	-	15	-
Liability towards acquisition of businesses	-	-	806
Total	2,395	1,812	2,638

* The details of interest rates, repayment and other terms are disclosed under note 11.1

** Represents interim dividend declared on March 27, 2017.

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Unearned income	654	720	505
Statutory dues (including provident fund and tax deducted at source)	623	536	413
Advance from customers	270	385	67
Gratuity payable (net)*	191	141	91
Others**	15	20	50
Total	1,753	1,802	1,126

* Refer note 20 for details of gratuity plan as per Ind AS 19.

** Includes deferred revenue arising from Government grant as at December 31, 2018 Rs Nil (As at March 31, 2018 Rs Nil and April 1, 2017 Rs 10).

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Unearned income					
Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		Year ended
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the period	492	693	720	505	505
Invoiced during the period	4,189	3,534	9,403	7,821	8,280
Revenue recognized during the period	(4,027)	(3,366)	(9,469)	(7,465)	(8,065)
Balance at the end of the period	654	861	654	861	720

15 Provisions

Particulars	As at		As at		As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2018
Provision for post contract support services	9	10	9	10	8
Provision for discount	731	534	731	534	414
Provision for foreseeable losses on contracts	9	6	9	6	7
Provision for compensated absences	642	582	642	582	595
Provision for disputed dues*	89	86	89	86	81
Total	1,480	1,218	1,480	1,218	1,105

*Represents disputed tax dues provided pursuant to unfavorable orders received from the tax authorities against which the Company has preferred an appeal with the relevant authority. In respect of the provisions of Ind AS 37, the disclosures required have not been provided pursuant to the limited exemption provided under paragraph 92 of Ind AS 37.

The disclosure of provisions movement as required under the provisions of Ind AS 37 is as follows:-

Provision for post contract support services

Provision for post contract support services represents cost associated with providing sales support services which are accrued at the time of recognition of revenue and are expected to be utilized within a period of one year.

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		Year ended
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the period	9	9	10	8	8
Provisions made during the period	-	1	1	2	2
Released during the period	-	-	(2)	-	-
Provision at the end of the period	9	10	9	10	10

Provision for discount

Provision for discount are for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers accounted for by reducing the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale.

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		Year ended
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the period	674	427	534	414	414
Provisions made during the period	134	95	502	361	515
Utilisations during the period	(26)	(34)	(218)	(284)	(350)
Released during the period	(51)	(1)	(87)	(4)	(45)
Provision at the end of the period	731	487	731	487	534

Provision for foreseeable losses on contracts

Provision for foreseeable losses on contracts represents excess of estimated cost over the future revenues to be recognised and expected to be utilized within a period of one year

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		Year ended
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the period	6	12	6	7	7
Provisions made during the period	12	31	34	89	91
Released during the period	(9)	(20)	(31)	(73)	(92)
Provision at the end of the period	9	23	9	23	6

Provision for disputed dues

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended		Year ended
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the period	88	83	86	81	81
Provisions made during the period	1	1	3	3	5
Provision at the end of the period	89	84	89	84	86

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16 Income tax

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of:

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current income tax:				
In respect of the current period	263	158	1,744	998
Deferred tax				
In respect of the current period	48	95	(98)	41
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	311	253	1,646	1,039
Income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income:				
- Current tax arising on income and expense recognised in other comprehensive income				
Net loss/ (gain) on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	8	(1)	19	4
Total	8	(1)	19	4

Tax expense for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 is net of reversals of Rs 190 (quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017: 249) on true-up of tax provision related to earlier periods to give effect to the Scheme of Amalgamation of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries with the Company (Refer Note 36).

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

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Profit before tax	2,224	1,667	7,203	4,917
Enacted income tax rate in India	34.94%	34.61%	34.94%	34.61%
Computed expected tax expense	777	577	2,517	1,702
Effect of:				
Income exempt from tax	(255)	(275)	(796)	(947)
Temporary differences reversing during the tax holiday period	(16)	(3)	22	7
Expenses (net) that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2	11	40	25
Different tax rates of branches/subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	(26)	189	70	357
Income subject to different tax rates	-	-	-	67
Tax effect due to non-taxable income/expense	31	(19)	(5)	(14)
Loss of foreign subsidiary	-	-	-	90
True-up of tax provisions related to previous years	(190)	(249)	(190)	(249)
Others	(12)	22	(12)	1
Income tax expense	-	311	1,646	1,039

The tax rates under Indian Income Tax Act, for the quarter ended December 31, 2018 and December 30, 2017 are 34.94% and 34.61% respectively.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) as at December 31, 2018 in relation to:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2018	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Others	As at December 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment	443	50	-	-	493
Provision for doubtful debts	19	31	-	-	50
Provision for compensated absence	228	13	-	-	241
Provision for volume discount	18	(26)	-	-	(8)
Intangible assets	(432)	26	-	-	(406)
Net gain on fair value of mutual funds	(82)	(2)	-	-	(84)
Others	65	6	-	-	71
MAT Credit entitlement/ (utilisation)	59	-	-	(59)	-
Total	318	98	-	(59)	357

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Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) as at March 31, 2018 in relation to:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2017	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Others	As at March 31, 2018
Property, plant and equipment	326	117	-	-	443
Provision for doubtful debts	14	5	-	-	19
Provision for compensated absence	262	(34)	-	-	228
Provision for volume discount	42	(24)	-	-	18
Intangible assets	(239)	(193)	-	-	(432)
Net gain on fair value of mutual funds	(64)	(18)	-	-	(82)
Others	85	(20)	-	-	65
MAT Credit entitlement/ (utilisation)	198	-	-	(139)	59
Total	624	(167)	-	(139)	318

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) as at December 31, 2017 in relation to:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2017	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Others	As at December 31, 2017
Property, plant and equipment	326	95	-	-	421
Provision for doubtful debts	14	3	-	-	17
Provision for compensated absence	262	(79)	-	-	183
Provision for volume discount	42	(35)	-	-	7
Intangible assets	(239)	46	-	-	(193)
Net gain on fair value of mutual funds	(64)	(29)	-	-	(93)
Others	85	(42)	-	-	43
MAT Credit entitlement/ (utilisation)	198	-	-	(127)	71
Total	624	(41)	-	(127)	456

The Company has not created deferred tax assets on the following:

Particulars	As at		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Unused tax losses(long term capital loss) which expire in:			
-FY 2016-17	-	-	2
-FY 2018-19	149	159	163
-FY 2019-20	34	34	34
-FY 2021-22	48	48	48
-FY 2022-23	28	28	28
-FY 2023-24	22	22	22
Unused tax losses of foreign jurisdiction	315	323	225

The Company has units at Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Chennai and Bhubaneshwar registered as Special Economic Zone (SEZ) units which are entitled to a tax holiday under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

The Company also has STPI units at Bengaluru and Pune which are registered as 100 percent Export Oriented Units, which were earlier entitled to a tax holiday under Section 10B and Section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

A portion of the profits of the Company's India operations are exempt from Indian income taxes being profits attributable to export operations from undertakings situated in Special Economic Zone (SEZ). Under the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 scheme, units in designated Special Economic Zones providing service on or after April 1, 2005 will be eligible for a deduction of 100 percent of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from the commencement of provision of services and 50 percent of such profits and gains for a further five years. Certain tax benefits are also available for a further five years subject to the unit meeting defined conditions.

Dividend income from certain category of investments is exempt from tax. The difference between the reported income tax expense and income tax computed at statutory tax rate is primarily attributable to income exempt from tax.

Pursuant to the changes in the Indian income tax laws in fiscal year 2007, Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) has been extended to income in respect of which deduction is claimed under the tax holiday schemes discussed above; consequently, the Company has calculated its tax liability for current domestic taxes after considering MAT. The excess tax paid under MAT provisions over and above normal tax liability can be carried forward and set-off against future tax liabilities computed under normal tax provisions.

The Company is also subject to tax on income attributable to its permanent establishments in foreign jurisdictions due to operation of its foreign branches.

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17 Revenue from operations

The nature of contract impacts the method of revenue recognition and the contracts are classified as Fixed-price contracts, Maintenance contracts and Time and materials contracts.

Revenue by contract type

Revenues	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Fixed-price and Maintenance	56%	56%	56%	55%
Time and materials	44%	44%	44%	45%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Refer note 37 for disaggregation of revenue by industry and geographical segments.

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Within 1 year	9,828	17,268
1-3 years	18,020	24,702
More than 3 years	197	-

The Company has applied practical expedient and has not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations in contracts where the original contract duration is one year or less or where the entity has the right to consideration that corresponds directly with the value of entity's performance completed to date. The above revenue is subject to change in transaction price.

18 Other income

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Dividend income from investments in mutual funds	-	-	-	1
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	131	57	255	319
Interest income on financial asset at amortised cost	38	12	102	89
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss), net	(374)	(85)	220	54
Reversal of liability towards acquisition of business**	-	65	-	742
Others*	5	10	26	106
Total	(200)	59	603	1,311

* Includes net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 Rs 3 and Rs 12 respectively. (For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017 Rs (1) and Rs 4 respectively). Also includes income from government grants for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 Rs Nil and Rs Nil respectively. (For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017 Rs 3 and Rs 8 respectively)

** During the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017, the Company wrote back earn out payable towards acquisition of business to the erstwhile shareholders of Bluefin Solutions Limited, Relational Solutions Inc. and Magnet 360 LLC. amounting to Rs 65 and Rs 742 respectively.

19 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Salaries and wages	10,368	8,351	30,315	24,549
Contribution to provident and other funds*	695	500	2,072	1,520
Expense on employee stock based compensation (refer note 9)**	(4)	50	93	143
Staff welfare expenses	82	45	227	128
Total	11,141	8,946	32,707	26,340

*includes contribution to defined contribution plans for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018, Rs 663 and Rs 1,975 respectively (For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017, Rs 473 and Rs 1,439 respectively).

**includes expense on cash settled employee stock based compensation for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018, Rs (25) and Rs 30 respectively. (For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017 Rs Nil).

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20 Gratuity

Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss in respect of gratuity cost (defined benefit plan) is as follows:

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Gratuity cost				
Service cost	31	27	93	79
Net interest on net defined liability/(asset)	1	-	4	2
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in OCI	31	(7)	79	19
Net gratuity cost	63	20	176	100
Assumptions				
Discount rate	7.30%	7.30%	7.30%	7.30%
Salary increase	5.00%	4.00%	5.00%	4.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market. The expected return on plan assets is based on expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan.

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Change in defined benefit obligations		
Obligations at the beginning of the period	705	591
Service cost	93	113
Interest cost	37	38
Benefits settled	(67)	(64)
Actuarial (gain)/loss - experience	38	57
Actuarial (gain)/loss – demographic assumptions	(16)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss – financial assumptions	54	(30)
Obligations at the end of the period	844	705
Change in plan assets		
Plan assets at the beginning of the period, at fair value	564	500
Interest income on plan assets	33	35
Re-measurement - actuarial gain/(loss)	-	-
Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	(5)	5
Contributions	127	85
Benefits settled	(66)	(61)
Plan assets at the end of the period, at fair value	653	564

Historical information:

Particulars	As at December 31,	As at March 31,	As at March 31,	As at March 31,	As at March 31,
	2018	2018	2017	2016	2015
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(844)	(705)	(591)	(513)	(413)
Fair Value of Plan assets	653	564	500	375	395
Asset/ (liability) recognised	(191)	(141)	(91)	(138)	(18)

The experience adjustments, meaning difference between changes in plan assets and obligations expected on the basis of actuarial assumption and actual changes in those assets and obligations are as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	37	27
Experience adjustment on plan assets	5	(5)

Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2018	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(49)	53	(33)	37
Future salary growth (1% movement)	55	(50)	37	(34)

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Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	As at		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Within 1 year	106	116	98
1-2 years	118	119	104
2-3 years	140	135	110
3-4 years	154	150	119
4-5 years	180	159	129
5-10 years	1,036	771	605

The Company expects to contribute Rs 106 to its defined benefit plans during the next fiscal year.

As at December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017, 100% of the plan assets were invested in insurer managed funds.

The Company has established an income tax approved irrevocable trust fund to which it regularly contributes to finance liabilities of the plan. The fund's investments are managed by certain insurance companies as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations.

21 Finance costs

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Interest expense on financial instruments designated at				
- Fair value through profit and loss	-	7	-	38
- Amortised cost	-	39	29	73
Total	-	46	29	111

22 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	290	292	864	932
Amortization of other intangible assets (Refer note 4)	120	127	349	400
Total	410	419	1,213	1,332

23 Other expenses

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Travel expenses	813	528	2,258	1,815
Communication expenses	194	158	586	539
Sub-contractor charges	1,329	815	3,807	2,389
Computer consumables	224	205	662	606
Legal and professional charges	107	145	322	379
Power and fuel	74	69	233	226
Lease rentals (Refer note 28)	289	241	841	712
Repairs and maintenance				
- Buildings	28	17	77	43
- Machinery	17	16	46	39
Insurance	17	21	57	62
Rates and taxes	71	60	186	164
Other expenses (Refer note 26(b))	734	483	2,197	1,625
Total	3,897	2,758	11,272	8,599

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24 Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
As auditor:				
Audit fee	4	4	14	13
Other services*	5	1	7	3
Reimbursement of expenses and levies	-	-	1	1
Total	9	5	22	17

* The above excludes amounts included under professional charges, representing payments made to a firm affiliated to the statutory auditors firm through a networking arrangement as registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 Rs Nil and Rs 2 respectively (for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017 Rs Nil and Rs 4 respectively).

25 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Profit for the period (A)	1,913	1,414	5,557	3,878
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of basic earnings per share (B)	164,197,147	163,922,734	164,093,131	166,396,564
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of diluted earnings per share (C)	164,519,197	164,307,878	164,417,181	166,786,259
Earnings per share:				
Equity shares of par value Rs 10 each				
(1) Basic (Rs) (A/B)	11.64	8.63	33.86	23.31
(2) Diluted (Rs) (A/C)	11.62	8.61	33.80	23.25

Reconciliation of number of equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share is set out below:

Particulars	For the quarter ended			
	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	164,197,147	164,197,147	163,922,734	163,922,734
Weighted average number of equity shares resulting from assumed exercise of employee stock options	-	322,050	-	385,144
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of earnings per share	164,197,147	164,519,197	163,922,734	164,307,878

Particulars	For the nine months ended			
	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS	Basic EPS	Diluted EPS
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	164,093,131	164,093,131	166,396,564	166,396,564
Weighted average number of equity shares resulting from assumed exercise of employee stock options	-	324,050	-	389,695
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of earnings per share	164,093,131	164,417,181	166,396,564	166,786,259

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26 Government grants

a) The Company has a development center at Gainesville, Florida, US. The state of Florida has offered various incentives targeted to the needs of the development center. The nature and the extent of the government grant is given below:

Nature of expenses	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Grant towards workforce training	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	2

b) The Company had availed a grant of USD 950,000 for renovation of project facility in the financial year 2011-2012. This grant was subject to fulfillment of certain conditions such as creation of minimum employment with specified average salary and capital investment at the development center at Gainesville, Florida, US. During the quarter, based on the assessment of conditions attached to the grant, the Company has repaid the entire grant.

c) The Company has claimed R&D tax relief under UK corporation tax rules. The Company undertakes R&D activities and incurs qualifying revenue expenditure which is entitled to an additional deduction under UK corporation tax rules, details of which are given below:

Nature of expenses	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Grant towards R & D credit	5	5	14	17
Total	5	5	14	17

The grant recognized in the balance sheet is Rs 22 as at December 31, 2018 (As at March 31, 2018 is Rs 56 and As at April 1, 2017 is Rs 33).

27 Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Components of changes to OCI by each type of reserve in equity is shown below-

During the quarter ended December 31, 2018				
Particulars	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	FCTR	Other items of Comprehensive Income	Total
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	(31)	(31)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	8	8
	-	-	(23)	(23)
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	2	-	2
Total	-	2	(23)	(21)

During the nine months ended December 31, 2018				
Particulars	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	FCTR	Other items of Comprehensive Income	Total
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	(79)	(79)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	19	19
	-	-	(60)	(60)
B Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	262	-	262
Total	-	262	(60)	202

Mindtree Limited

Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts

For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018

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

During the quarter ended December 31, 2017				
Particulars	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	FCTR	Other items of Comprehensive Income	Total
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	7	7
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	(1)	(1)
	-	-	6	6
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	(59)	-	(59)
Total	-	(59)	6	(53)

During the nine months ended December 31, 2017				
Particulars	Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	FCTR	Other items of Comprehensive Income	Total
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	(19)	(19)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	4	4
	-	-	(15)	(15)
B Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Foreign exchange translation differences	-	88	-	88
Total	-	88	(15)	73

28 Operating lease

The Company has various operating leases, mainly for office buildings including land. Lease rental expense under such non-cancellable operating lease during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 amounted to Rs 146 and Rs 350 respectively (For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017 amounted to Rs 114 and Rs 331 respectively.)

Particulars	As at		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Payable – Not later than one year	528	258	297
Payable – Later than one year and not later than five years	1,600	593	513
Payable – Later than five years	731	351	313

Additionally, the Company leases office facilities and residential facilities under cancellable operating leases. The rental expense under cancellable operating lease during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 amounted Rs 143 and Rs 491 (For the quarter ended and nine months ended December 31, 2017 amounted to Rs 127 and Rs 381 respectively).

The Company has sublet one of the leased premises. Lease rental income under such non-cancellable operating lease during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 amounted to Rs 2 (For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017 amounted to Rs Nil).

Particulars	As at		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Receivable – Not later than one year	12	-	-
Receivable – Later than one year and not later than five years	19	-	-
Receivable – Later than five years	-	-	-

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29 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value			Fair value		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Financial assets						
Amortised cost						
Loans	800	768	679	800	768	679
Trade receivable	13,364	10,155	8,962	13,364	10,155	8,962
Cash and cash equivalents	1,613	3,276	2,497	1,613	3,276	2,497
Other financial assets	2,123	3,080	2,397	2,123	3,080	2,397
Investment in term deposit (unquoted)	840	800	610	840	800	610
Investment in debt securities (quoted)	662	150	150	662	150	150
Investment in commercial paper (unquoted)	241	188	-	241	188	-
FVTOCI						
Investment in equity instruments (unquoted)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Investment in preference shares (unquoted)	7	7	7	7	7	7
FVTPL						
Investments in mutual fund (quoted)	6,669	6,118	5,159	6,669	6,118	5,159
Derivative financial instruments	63	1	37	63	1	37
Total assets	26,383	24,544	20,499	26,383	24,544	20,499
Financial liabilities						
Amortised cost						
Borrowings	10	3,014	996	10	3,014	996
Trade payables	2,137	1,711	1,652	2,137	1,711	1,652
Other financial liabilities	2,390	1,792	1,862	2,390	1,792	1,862
FVTPL						
Derivative financial instruments	-	15	-	-	15	-
Liability towards acquisition of business	-	-	1,001	-	-	1,001
Total liabilities	4,537	6,532	5,511	4,537	6,532	5,511

The Management assessed that fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, other current assets, trade payables, book overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

i) Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables.

ii) The fair value of the quoted bonds and mutual funds are based on price quotations at reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. In addition to being sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the forecast cash flows or discount rate, the fair value of the equity instruments is also sensitive to a reasonably possible change in the growth rates. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, of which the significant unobservable inputs are disclosed in the tables below. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

iii) Fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk as at December 31, 2018 was assessed to be insignificant.

iv) The fair values of the unquoted equity and preference shares have been estimated using a DCF model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility/ the probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

v) The Company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally banks with investment grade credit ratings. Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts are valued using valuation techniques, which employs the use of market observable inputs. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, yield curves of the respective currencies, currency basis spreads between the respective currencies, interest rate curves etc. As at December 31, 2018 the marked-to-market value of derivative asset positions is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Mindtree Limited**Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts****For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018****(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)****30 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 the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis as at December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017.

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at December 31, 2018:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value:					
Derivative financial instruments (Notes 29 & 7.5)	December 31, 2018	63	-	63	-
FVTOCI financial assets designated at fair value (Notes 29 & 5.1):					
Investment in equity instruments (unquoted)	December 31, 2018	1	-	-	1
Investment in preference shares (unquoted)	December 31, 2018	7	-	-	7
FVTPL financial assets designated at fair value (Notes 29 & 7.1):					
Investment in mutual funds (quoted)	December 31, 2018	6,669	6,669	-	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at March 31, 2018:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value:					
Derivative financial instruments (Note 29 & 7.5)	March 31, 2018	1	-	1	-
FVTOCI financial assets designated at fair value (Notes 29 & 5.1):					
Investment in equity instruments (unquoted)	March 31, 2018	1	-	-	1
Investment in preference shares (unquoted)	March 31, 2018	7	-	-	7
FVTPL financial assets designated at fair value (Note 29 & 7.1):					
Investment in mutual funds (quoted)	March 31, 2018	6,118	6,118	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:					
Derivative financial instruments (Notes 29 & 13.2)	March 31, 2018	15	-	15	-

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

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Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets as at April 1, 2017:

	Date of valuation	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets measured at fair value:					
Derivative financial instruments (Note 29 & 7.5)	April 1, 2017	37	-	37	-
FVTOCI financial assets designated at fair value (Notes 29 & 5.1):					
Investment in equity instruments (unquoted)	April 1, 2017	1	-	-	1
Investment in preference shares (unquoted)	April 1, 2017	7	-	-	7
FVTPL financial assets designated at fair value (Note 29 & 7.1):					
Investment in mutual funds (quoted)	April 1, 2017	5,159	5,159	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:					
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL (Notes 27, 11.2 & 13.2):					
Liability towards acquisition of business	April 1, 2017	1,001	-	-	1,001

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period.

i) Reconciliation of fair value measurement of unquoted investment in equity instruments and preference shares classified as FVTOCI (Level 3)

Particulars	As at		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Opening balance	8	8	12
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	-	-	(4)
Purchases	-	-	-
Sales	-	-	-
Closing balance	8	8	8

ii) Reconciliation of fair value measurement of liability towards acquisition of business classified as FVTPL (Level 3)

Particulars	As at		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Opening balance	-	1,001	1,431
Additions during the period	-	-	-
Fair value movement recognised in statement of profit and loss	-	46	182
Reversal during the period	-	(916)	(45)
Remeasurement recognised in statement of profit and loss	-	-	-
Translation adjustment	-	33	(100)
Payout during the period	-	(164)	(467)
Closing balance	-	-	1,001

Name of Financial Assets/Liabilities	Valuation Techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Sensitivity of the inputs to fair value
Liability towards acquisition of business	Discounted cash flow method was used to capture the present value of the expected future economic benefits that will flow out of the Group arising from the liability towards acquisition of business.	a) Discount rate determined using capital asset pricing model b) Revenue, operating margins and synergies from the acquired entities.	a) Any increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease in the fair value b) Any increase in the probable revenue, operating margin and synergies would result in increase in the fair value.

Derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets/ liabilities and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives to hedge foreign currency assets/ liabilities and foreign currency forecasted cash flows. The counter party in these derivative instruments is a bank and the Company considers the risks of non-performance by the counterparty as non-material.

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

Particulars	As at		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Non-designated derivative instruments (Sell):			
in USD millions	47	36	19
in EUR millions	1	2	1
in GBP millions	-	3	3

The foreign exchange forward and option contracts mature anywhere between 0-1 year. The table below analyzes the derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at the reporting date:

Mindtree Limited**Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts****For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018****(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)**

Particulars	As at		
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Non-designated derivative instruments (Sell)			
Not later than 1 month			
in USD millions	16	11	9
in EUR millions	1	1	1
in GBP millions	-	1	1
Later than 1 month but not later than 3 months			
in USD millions	31	25	10
in EUR millions	-	1	-
in GBP millions	-	2	2

31 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate 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. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivative for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment.

The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer and top 5 customers:

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Revenue from top customer	3,563	2,292	10,249	6,407
Revenue from top 5 customers	6,043	4,358	17,212	12,177

One customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018, however none of the customers accounted for more than 10% of the receivables as at December 31, 2018. One customer accounted for more than 10% of the revenue for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017, however none of the customers accounted for more than 10% of the receivables as at December 31, 2017.

Investments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

Mindtree Limited**Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts****For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018****(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)**

The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The working capital position of the Company is given below:

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	1,613	3,276	2,497
Investments in mutual funds (quoted)	6,669	6,118	5,159
Investments in non-convertible bonds (quoted)	360	100	100
Investment in term deposit (unquoted)	840	800	610
Investment in commercial paper (unquoted)	241	188	-
Total	9,723	10,482	8,366

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Borrowings	5	5	-
Trade payables	2,137	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,390	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Borrowings	3,005	5	4
Trade payables	1,711	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1,792	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	15	-	-

Particulars	As at April 1, 2017		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Borrowings	983	5	8
Trade payables	1,652	-	-
Other financial liabilities	2,633	230	-

Foreign currency risk

The Company's exchange risk arises from its foreign operations, foreign currency revenues and expenses, (primarily in U.S. dollars, British pound sterling and euros) and foreign currency borrowings (in U.S. dollars). A significant portion of the Company's revenues are in these foreign currencies, while a significant portion of its costs are in Indian Rupees. As a result, if the value of the Indian Rupee appreciates relative to these foreign currencies, the Company's revenues measured in Rupees may decrease. The exchange rate between the Indian Rupee and these foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent periods and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future. The Company has a foreign currency advisory committee which meets on a periodic basis to formulate the strategy for foreign currency risk management.

Consequently, the Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts, to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates in respect of its forecasted cash flows and trade receivables.

The details in respect of the outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts are given under the derivative financial instruments section.

In respect of the Company's forward contracts, a 1% decrease/increase in the respective exchange rates of each of the currencies underlying such contracts would have resulted in:

- an approximately Rs 33 increase and Rs 33 decrease in the Company's net profit as at December 31, 2018;
- an approximately Rs 50 increase and Rs 9 increase in the Company's net profit as at December 31, 2017

Mindtree Limited

Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts

For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018

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The following table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2018, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017:

As at December 31, 2018					Rs in million
Particulars	US \$	Euro	Pound Sterling	Other currencies*	Total
Assets					
Trade receivables	8,977	1,666	1,520	702	12,865
Unbilled revenue	1,992	220	208	124	2,544
Cash and cash equivalents	607	178	225	240	1,250
Other assets	341	43	89	19	492
Liabilities					
Trade payables	1,542	52	462	57	2,113
Other liabilities	6,469	49	791	(80)	7,229
Net assets/liabilities	3,906	2,006	789	1,108	7,809

* Others include currencies such as Singapore \$, Australian \$, Canadian \$, Japanese Yen, Malaysian Ringgit, etc.

As at March 31, 2018					Rs in million
Particulars	US \$	Euro	Pound Sterling	Other currencies*	Total
Assets					
Trade receivables	6,847	1,078	1,314	408	9,647
Unbilled revenue	1,757	294	483	161	2,695
Cash and cash equivalents	1,967	131	522	493	3,113
Other assets	92	42	45	22	201
Liabilities					
Trade payables	622	48	236	77	983
Other liabilities	713	50	340	33	1,136
Net assets/liabilities	9,328	1,447	1,788	974	13,537

* Others include currencies such as Singapore \$, Australian \$, Canadian \$, Japanese Yen, Malaysian Ringgit, etc.

As at April 1, 2017					Rs in million
Particulars	US \$	Euro	Pound Sterling	Other currencies*	Total
Assets					
Trade receivables	6,068	851	991	774	8,684
Unbilled revenue	1,204	111	325	179	1,819
Cash and cash equivalents	1,375	88	171	317	1,951
Other assets	95	30	39	23	187
Liabilities					
Borrowings	36	-	-	-	36
Trade payables	782	33	220	69	1,104
Other liabilities	1,439	31	535	27	2,032
Net assets/liabilities	6,485	1,016	771	1,197	9,469

* Others include currencies such as Singapore \$, Australian \$, Canadian \$, Japanese Yen, Malaysian Ringgit, etc.

For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 respectively, every 1% increase/decrease of the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact operating margins by 0.2%/ (0.2)% and 0.2%/ (0.2)% respectively. For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017, the impact on operating margins would be 0.2%/ (0.3)% and 0.2%/ (0.3)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates and investments. The Company's borrowings and investments are primarily short-term, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk.

32 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends on its equity shares. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

The capital structure is as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Total equity attributable to the equity share holders of the Company	31,650	27,414	25,773
As percentage of total capital	100%	90%	96%
Current loans and borrowings	5	3,005	983
Non-current loans and borrowings	5	9	13
Total loans and borrowings	10	3,014	996
As a percentage of total capital	0%	10%	4%
Total capital (borrowings and equity)	31,660	30,428	26,769

The Company is predominantly equity financed which is evident from the capital structure table. Further, the Company has always been a net cash Group with cash and bank balances along with investment which is predominantly investment in liquid and short term mutual funds being far in excess of debt.

Mindtree Limited

Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts

For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018

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

33 Related party transaction

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Country of Incorporation
Mindtree Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd ('MSSCL'), Republic of China	Subsidiary	China
Bluefin Solutions Limited	Subsidiary	United Kingdom
Bluefin Solutions Inc.	Subsidiary	United States
Bluefin Solutions Sdn Bhd	Subsidiary	Malaysia
Blouvin (Pty) Limited**	Subsidiary	South Africa
Bluefin Solutions Pte Ltd	Subsidiary	Singapore
Mindtree Foundation	Entity with common key managerial person	India
Bridgeweave Limited	Entity with common key managerial person	United Kingdom
NuvePro Technologies Private Limited*	Entity in which a key managerial person is a member	India
Amitav Bagchi	Relative of a key managerial person	
Coffee Day Global Limited	These entities are part of Coffee Day Group which through various entities and its promoters hold 20.42% equity stake in Mindtree (refer note 9(d)).	
Tanglin Developments Limited ('TDL')		
Sical Logistics Limited		

* Related party under The Companies Act, 2013.

** Dissolved with effect from December 10, 2018.

Transactions with the above related parties during the period were:

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	For the quarter ended		For the nine months ended	
		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Mindtree Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	Software services received	2	3	6	7
Bluefin Solutions Limited and Bluefin Solutions Sdn Bhd	Transfer of net tangible assets against extinguishment of investment (Refer Note 36)	-	-	-	555
Mindtree Foundation	Donation paid	17	8	55	33
Sical Logistics Limited	Software services rendered	-	1	-	2
Bridgeweave Limited	Software services rendered	-	-	(5)	-
Coffee Day Global Limited	Procurement of supplies	9	5	24	12
	Software services rendered	3	-	25	(1)
Tanglin Developments Limited	Leasing office buildings and land	114	95	319	299
	Advance/ deposits paid/ (adjusted)				
	- towards lease rentals	-	35	-	141
	- towards electricity deposit/ charges	-	-	-	6
	Advance/ deposits received back				
	- towards lease rentals	-	90	-	90
Amitav Bagchi	Professional services received	-	-	1	-

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

Name of related party	Nature of balance	As at	As at	As at
		December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Mindtree Software (Shanghai) Co., Ltd	Trade Payables	3	1	1
Coffee Day Global Limited	Trade Payables	2	1	3

Balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

Name of related party	Nature of balance	As at	As at	As at
		December 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Coffee Day Global Limited	Trade receivables	44	36	44
Bridgeweave Limited	Trade receivables	-	6	-
Tanglin Developments Limited	Security deposit including electricity deposit returnable on termination of lease	270	270	271

The amount outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantee has been given or received.

Mindtree Limited**Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts****For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018****(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)****Key Managerial Personnel:**

Krishnakumar Natarajan	Executive Chairman
Rostow Ramanan	CEO and Managing Director
N.S. Parthasarathy ¹	Executive Vice Chairman, President and Chief Operating Officer
Subroto Bagchi	Non-Executive Director
Apurva Purohit ²	Independent Director
Manisha Girotra ³	Independent Director
Prof. Pankaj Chandra ⁴	Independent Director
Milind Sarwate	Independent Director
Akshaya Bhargava	Independent Director
Bijou Kurien ⁵	Independent Director
V.G.Siddhartha ⁶	Non-Executive Director
Jagannathan Chakravarthi ⁷	Chief Financial Officer
Pradip Menon ⁸	Chief Financial Officer
Vedavalli Sridharan	Company Secretary

¹ The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on October 17, 2018, have approved and recommended reappointment as Executive Vice Chairman for a period commencing from January 01, 2019 to January 31, 2021 and the same is approved by shareholders through Postal Ballot on December 17, 2018.

² The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on October 17, 2018, have approved and recommended reappointment as Independent Director for a second term of five years commencing from January 01, 2019 to December 31, 2023 and the same is approved through shareholders by Postal Ballot on December 17, 2018.

³ Resigned on April 18, 2018

⁴ Retired on April 01, 2018

⁵ The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company have approved and recommended the appointment of Bijou Kurien, as Independent director of the Company for a term of three years from July 17, 2018 to July 16, 2021 and the shareholders have approved the same at the Nineteenth Annual General meeting of the Company held on July 17, 2018.

⁶ Resigned on March 09, 2018

⁷ Resigned on July 20, 2018

⁸ Appointed with effect from September 24, 2018

Transactions with key managerial personnel

Dividends paid to directors during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 amounts to Rs 45 and Rs 118 respectively and for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017 amounts to Rs 82 and Rs 194 respectively. Further, during the nine months ended December 31, 2018, 4,255 (December 31, 2017: 4,665) shares were allotted to the key management personnel.

Compensation of key managerial personnel of the Company

Particulars	For the quarter ended*		For the nine months ended*	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Short-term employee benefits	37	21	102	63
Share-based payment transactions	(16)	1	29	3
Others	4	4	13	12
Total compensation paid to key managerial personnel	25	26	144	78

* The above compensation excludes gratuity and compensated absences which cannot be separately identified from the composite amount advised by the actuary.

Mindtree Limited

Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts

For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018

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

34 Contingent liabilities

a) The Company has received income tax assessment order for financial years 2006-07 and 2007-08 for the erstwhile subsidiary Mindtree Technologies Private Limited (MTPL) with demands amounting to Rs 11 and Rs 10 respectively on account of certain disallowances/ adjustments made by income tax department. Management believes that the position taken by it on the matter is tenable and hence, no adjustment has been made to the financial statements. The Company has filed an appeal against the demand received. The Company has not deposited the amount of demand with the department. The department has adjusted pending refunds amounting to Rs 18 against these demands.

b) The Company has received income tax assessment order under Section 143(3) of the Income-Tax Act 1961 pertaining to erstwhile subsidiary Aztecoft Limited for the financial years 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09 wherein demand of Rs 215, Rs 49, Rs 61, Rs 28, Rs 58, Rs 214 and Rs 63 respectively has been raised against the Company. These demands have arisen mainly on account of transfer pricing adjustments made in the order. The Company has not accepted these orders and has been advised by its legal counsel/ advisors to prefer appeals before appellate authorities and accordingly the Company has filed appeals before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) and Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT). The Company has deposited Rs 15 with the department against these demands. The department has adjusted pending refunds amounting to Rs 556 against these demands.

The Company received a favourable order from the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) for the year 2001-02 where in the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) accepted the Company's contentions and quashed the demand raised. The income tax department appealed against the above mentioned order with ITAT. ITAT, in an earlier year passed an order setting aside both the orders of the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) as well as the Assessing Officer and remanded the matter back to the Assessing Officer for re-assessment. The Company preferred an appeal with the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka against the order of the ITAT. The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka has dismissed the appeal filed against the order of ITAT and upheld the order passed by the ITAT and accordingly the case is pending before Assessing Officer for re-assessment. The Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax has completed the reassessment and has issued a Final assessment order with a revised demand amounting to Rs 202 due to transfer pricing adjustments. Management believes that the position taken by it on the matter is tenable and hence, no adjustment has been made to the financial statements. The Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).

The Company has received the order from the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) for the year 2004-05 and on the unfavorable grounds, the Company has filed an appeal with ITAT, Bengaluru.

The Company has received the order from ITAT for the FY 2005-06 and ITAT has remanded the matter back to the Assessing Officer for re-assessment. The Company has filed an appeal with the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. The Hon'ble High Court has dismissed the appeal and this matter is pending with Assessing Officer.

The Company has received the order from ITAT for the FY 2007-08 and ITAT has quashed the order of the Assessing Officer. Order giving effect to the ITAT order is yet to be received.

The Company has received revised order for the FY 2008-09 under section 263 from Assessing Officer raising an additional demand of Rs 61, taking the total demand to Rs 124. The Company had filed an appeal before ITAT. Subsequently, the Company has received the order from ITAT for the FY 2008-09 and ITAT has quashed the order of the Assessing officer. Order giving effect to the ITAT order is yet to be received.

The Company has appealed against the demands received for financial years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. Based on favourable order received by the Company for the financial year 2001-02 from the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) and an evaluation of the facts and circumstances, no provision has been made against the above orders in the financial statements.

c) The Company received an assessment order for financial year 2006-07 for the erstwhile subsidiary Mindtree Wireless Private Limited from the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax ('ACIT') with a demand amounting to Rs 39 on account of certain other disallowances/ transfer pricing adjustments made by income tax department. Management believes that the position taken by it on the matter is tenable and hence, no adjustment has been made to the financial statements. The Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) against the demand received.

The Company has received the order from the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) wherein the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) accepted the grounds in part and in respect of unfavorable grounds, the Company has filed an appeal before ITAT. The final order giving effect by the Assessing Officer is completed and the demand is reduced to Rs 33. The Company has deposited Rs 5 with the department against this demand.

d) The Company has received the revised order under section 263 for financial year 2009-10 from Assessing Officer reducing the demand to Rs 6. The Company has filed an appeal before ITAT. ITAT has dismissed the appeal. Order giving effect has been received. The Company has filed an appeal before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).

e) The Company has received a final assessment order for financial year 2012-13 from the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax with a demand amounting to Rs 15 on account of certain disallowances. Management believes that the position taken by it on the matter is tenable and hence, no adjustment has been made to the financial statements. The Company has filed an appeal with Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).

f) During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company received an order passed under section 7A of the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 from Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) claiming provident fund contribution aggregating to Rs 250 on (a) full salary paid to International Workers and (b) special allowance paid to employees. Based on a legal advice obtained, the Company has assessed that it has a legitimate ground for appeal, and has contested the order by filing an appeal with the Employees' Provident Funds Appellate Tribunal.

Mindtree Limited**Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts****For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018****(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)****35 Capital Commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at December 31, 2018 is Rs 1,050 (As at March 31, 2018: Rs 450 and As at April 1, 2017: Rs 242).

- 36 The Board of Directors at its meeting held on October 06, 2017, had approved the Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of its wholly owned subsidiary, Magnet 360, LLC ("Magnet") ("Transferor Company") with Mindtree Limited ("Transferee Company") with an appointed date of April 01, 2017. The Company had filed an application with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Bengaluru Bench. The Scheme has been approved by NCLT during the quarter ended December 31, 2018 vide order dated November 29, 2018 and the effect of the Scheme has been given in these financial statements. The amalgamation has been accounted under the 'pooling of interests' method based on the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of Magnet as included in the consolidated Balance Sheet of the Company as at the earliest period presented.

The Goodwill for Magnet has been arrived as follows:

Particulars	Magnet*
Consideration for amalgamation (Value of investment held by Mindtree)	3,458
Net assets acquired	1,670
Goodwill	1,788

*Magnet was in to the business of Information Technology services.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Reserve Bank of India approved the proposal to transfer the business and net assets ("the Scheme") of the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Bluefin Solutions Limited, UK ('Bluefin') to the Company against the cancellation and extinguishment of the Company's investment in Bluefin. Further, the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) approved the Composite Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of Discoverure Solutions L.L.C. ('Discoverure') and Relational Solutions Inc., wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company (together "the Transferor Companies"), with the Company with an appointed date of April 1, 2015. Both of these schemes were accounted under the 'pooling of interests' method based on the carrying value of the assets and liabilities of the said entities as included in the consolidated Balance Sheet of the Company for the comparative periods.

Since the above transaction results in a common control business combination, considering the requirements of Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations, the accounting for the above transactions have been given effect retrospectively by the Company. Accordingly, the financial statements for the corresponding periods in 2017-18 and year ended March 31, 2018 as well as the opening balances as of April 1, 2017 have been restated to give effect to the above Scheme.

37 Segment information

The CEO & MD of the company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for industry classes.

The Company is structured into four reportable business segments – RCM, BFSI, Hi-tech and TH. The reportable business segments are in line with the segment wise information which is being presented to the CODM.

Each segment item reported is measured at the measure used to report to the Chief Operating Decision Maker for the purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segment and assessing its performance.

Geographic information is based on business sources from that geographic region and delivered from both on-site and off-shore. America comprises of United States of America and Canada, Europe includes continental Europe and United Kingdom; the Rest of the world comprises of all other geographies except those mentioned above and India.

Income and direct expenses in relation to segments are categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment, while the remainder of costs are apportioned on an appropriate basis. Certain expenses are not specifically allocable to individual segments as the underlying services are used interchangeably. The Management therefore believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to such expenses and accordingly such expenses are separately disclosed as "unallocated" and directly charged against total income.

CODM does not review assets and liabilities at reportable segments level, hence segment disclosure relating to total assets and liabilities has not been provided. Geographical information on revenue and industry revenue information is collated based on individual customers invoices or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

Industry Segments:

Statement of income	For quarter ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Segment revenue from external customers		
RCM	3,984	3,210
BFSI	3,878	3,413
Hi-tech	7,034	5,049
TH	2,976	2,105
Total	17,872	13,777
Segment operating income		
RCM	712	553
BFSI	102	390
Hi-tech	1,577	853
TH	443	277
Total	2,834	2,073
Depreciation and Amortization expense	(410)	(419)
Profit for the period before finance expenses, other income and tax	2,424	1,654
Finance costs	-	(46)
Other income	136	132
Interest income	38	12
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss)	(374)	(85)
Net profit before taxes	2,224	1,667
Income taxes	(311)	(253)
Net profit after taxes	1,913	1,414

Mindtree Limited
Significant accounting policies and notes to the accounts
For the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018
(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of income	For nine months ended December 31,				
	2018		2017		
Segment revenue from external customers					
RCM		11,584		9,252	
BFSI		11,457		9,936	
Hi-tech		20,296		14,911	
TH		8,484		5,889	
Total		51,821		39,988	
Segment operating income					
RCM		1,905		1,108	
BFSI		444		917	
Hi-tech		4,250		2,384	
TH		1,243		640	
Total		7,842		5,049	
Depreciation and Amortization expense		(1,213)		(1,332)	
Profit for the period before finance expenses, other income and tax		6,629		3,717	
Finance costs		(29)		(111)	
Other income		281		1,168	
Interest income		102		89	
Foreign exchange gain/ (loss)		220		54	
Net profit before taxes		7,203		4,917	
Income taxes		(1,646)		(1,039)	
Net profit after taxes		5,557		3,878	
Other information					
		For quarter ended December 31,		For nine months ended December 31,	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Other significant non-cash expense (Allocable)					
RCM		6	(39)	31	(3)
BFSI		17	8	35	(1)
Hi-tech		1	4	26	16
TH		7	22	32	17
Geographical information					
		For quarter ended December 31,		For nine months ended December 31,	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenues					
America		13,120	9,603	37,958	27,562
Europe		3,349	2,884	9,924	8,632
India		649	442	1,728	1,293
Rest of world		754	848	2,211	2,501
Total		17,872	13,777	51,821	39,988

Note:

Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide disclosure of assets by geographical location, as meaningful segregation of the available information is onerous. Please refer to Note No. 31 on Financial risk management for information on revenue from major customers.

- 38 Total of expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility activities during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2018 is Rs 35 and Rs 116 respectively (during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2017 is Rs 28 and Rs 93 respectively).

As per our report of even date attached
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Mindtree Limited**

V. Balaji
Partner

N. Krishnakumar
Chairman

Rostow Ramanan
CEO & Managing Director

Pradip Menon
Chief Financial Officer

Vedavalli Sridharan
Company Secretary

Place: Bengaluru
Date : January 16, 2019

Place: Bengaluru
Date : January 16, 2019