INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Standalone Financial Statements
under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)
for the three months and year ended March 31, 2026

Index **Page No.**

Condensed Balance Sheet..... 1

Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss..... 2

Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity..... 3

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows..... 5

Overview and Notes to the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements

1. Overview

1.1 Company overview 7

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements 7

1.3 Use of estimates and judgments..... 7

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements..... 7

2. Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

2.1 Property, plant and equipment..... 9

2.2 Goodwill and other intangible assets..... 11

2.3 Leases..... 12

2.4 Investments..... 14

2.5 Loans..... 16

2.6 Other financial assets..... 16

2.7 Trade Receivables 16

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents..... 17

2.9 Other assets..... 17

2.10 Financial instruments..... 18

2.11 Equity..... 21

2.12 Other financial liabilities..... 24

2.13 Trade payables..... 24

2.14 Other liabilities..... 24

2.15 Provisions..... 25

2.16 Income taxes..... 25

2.17 Revenue from operations..... 26

2.18 Other income, net..... 28

2.19 Expenses..... 29

2.20 Earnings per equity share..... 30

2.21 Contingent liabilities and commitments..... 30

2.22 Related party transactions..... 31

2.23 Segment Reporting..... 31

INFOSYS LIMITED

(In ₹ crore)

Condensed Standalone Balance Sheet as at	Note No.	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	10,774	10,070
Right-of-use assets	2.3	2,851	3,078
Capital work-in-progress		512	778
Goodwill	2.2	211	211
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	26,036	27,371
Loans	2.5	5	26
Other financial assets	2.6	1,835	2,350
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.16	1,347	497
Income tax assets (net)	2.16	99	1,164
Other non-current assets	2.9	2,590	2,223
Total non-current assets		**46,260**	**47,768**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	12,039	11,147
Trade receivables	2.7	30,337	26,413
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	8,727	14,265
Loans	2.5	189	207
Other financial assets	2.6	14,770	12,569
Income tax assets (net)	2.16	1,745	2,949
Other current assets	2.9	12,624	9,618
Total current assets		**80,431**	**77,168**
Total assets		**1,26,691**	**1,24,936**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.11	2,027	2,076
Other equity		78,847	85,256
Total equity		**80,874**	**87,332**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.3	2,815	2,694
Other financial liabilities	2.12	1,880	1,991
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		990	1,062
Other non-current liabilities	2.14	495	95
Total non - current liabilities		**6,180**	**5,842**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.3	934	765
Trade payables	2.13		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		9	8
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,530	2,720
Other financial liabilities	2.12	16,812	14,101
Other current liabilities	2.14	12,478	9,159
Provisions	2.15	1,064	993
Income tax liabilities (net)	2.16	4,810	4,016
Total current liabilities		**39,637**	**31,762**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,26,691**	**1,24,936**

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman
DIN: 00041245

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
DIN: 01876159

Bobby Parikh
Director
DIN: 00019437

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21918

Bengaluru
April 23, 2026

INFOSYS LIMITED

(In ₹ crore except equity share and per equity share data)

Condensed Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the	Note No.	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
Revenue from operations	2.17	38,641	34,136	1,48,819	1,36,592
Other income, net	2.18	1,063	1,323	6,491	4,782
Total income		**39,704**	**35,459**	**1,55,310**	**1,41,374**
Expenses					
Employee benefit expenses	2.19	18,886	17,259	73,239	67,466
Cost of technical sub-contractors		5,780	4,941	22,388	19,353
Travel expenses		401	413	1,596	1,467
Cost of software packages and others	2.19	2,415	2,142	9,274	9,617
Communication expenses		96	104	419	448
Consultancy and professional charges		561	358	1,846	1,245
Depreciation and amortization expenses		601	590	2,394	2,619
Finance cost		54	51	207	221
Other expenses	2.19	954	540	4,044	3,497
Total expenses		**29,748**	**26,398**	**1,15,407**	**1,05,933**
Profit before exceptional item and tax		**9,956**	**9,061**	**39,903**	**35,441**
Exceptional item					
Impact of Labour Codes	2.19.5	-	-	1,146	-
Profit before tax		**9,956**	**9,061**	**38,757**	**35,441**
Tax expense:					
Current tax	2.16	2,119	2,408	10,459	10,836
Deferred tax	2.16	(138)	25	(913)	(963)
Profit for the period		**7,975**	**6,628**	**29,211**	**25,568**
Other comprehensive income					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(245)	(144)	(285)	(81)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		374	30	397	19
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		(11)	(57)	(1)	(24)
Fair value changes on investments, net		(91)	63	(26)	191
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax		**27**	**(108)**	**85**	**105**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**8,002**	**6,520**	**29,296**	**25,673**
Earnings per equity share					
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each					
Basic (in ₹ per share)		19.67	15.96	70.87	61.58
Diluted (in ₹ per share)		19.65	15.93	70.78	61.46
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share					
Basic (in shares)	2.20	405,48,45,495	415,24,56,999	412,19,31,567	415,19,36,905
Diluted (in shares)	2.20	405,92,27,155	415,96,21,677	412,70,28,321	415,99,05,476

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408

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Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN: 01876159

Bobby Parikh
Director
DIN: 00019437

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21918

Bengaluru
April 23, 2026

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity *(In ₹ crore)*

Particulars	Other Equity												
		Reserves & Surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		Capital reserve											
	Equity Share Capital	Capital reserve	Other reserves [2]	Capital redemption reserve	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve [1]	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**2,075**	**54**	**2,862**	**169**	**580**	**62,551**	**162**	**913**	**11,787**	**279**	**6**	**(262)**	**81,176**
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2025													
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	25,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,568
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(81)	(81)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	(24)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	191
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25,568**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19**	**(24)**	**110**	**25,673**
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	-	-	-	821	-	-	(821)	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	2,999	-	-	(2,999)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(74)	-	-	74				
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	472	-	-	(472)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	197	(197)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	786	-	-	-	-	786
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	39
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(20,345)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,345)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**2,076**	**54**	**2,862**	**169**	**1,054**	**71,520**	**359**	**1,069**	**8,041**	**298**	**(18)**	**(152)**	**87,332**

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity (contd.) *(In ₹ crore)*

Particulars	Other Equity												
		Reserves & Surplus								Other comprehensive income			
	Equity Share Capital	Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve [1]	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Capital reserve	Other reserves [2]										
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**2,076**	**54**	**2,862**	**169**	**1,054**	**71,520**	**359**	**1,069**	**8,041**	**298**	**(18)**	**(152)**	**87,332**
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026													
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	29,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,211
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(285)	(285)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	-	-	397
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26)	(26)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**29,211**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**397**	**(1)**	**(311)**	**29,296**
Buyback of equity shares (Refer to note 2.11)	(50)	-	-	-	(1,244)	(16,346)	(360)	-	-	-	-	-	(18,000)
Transaction cost relating to buyback (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	(17)	(27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44)
Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve upon buyback (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	50	-	-	(50)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	-	-	-	1,261	-	-	(1,261)	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	1,956	-	-	(1,956)	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	449	-	-	(449)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	(63)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	938	-	-	-	-	938
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	44
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(18,694)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,694)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**2,027**	**54**	**2,862**	**219**	**243**	**68,881**	**12**	**1,539**	**4,824**	**695**	**(19)**	**(463)**	**80,874**

**net of tax*

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

[2] Profit / loss on transfer of business between entities under common control taken to reserve.

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman
DIN: 00041245

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN: 01876159

Bobby Parikh
Director
DIN: 00019437

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21918

Bengaluru
April 23, 2026

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting Policy

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31,	
		2026	2025
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the year		29,211	25,568
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and Amortization		2,394	2,619
Income tax expense	2.16	9,546	9,873
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		71	(7)
Finance cost		207	221
Interest and dividend income		(4,885)	(3,699)
Stock compensation expense		846	712
Provision for post sale client support		(191)	(114)
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		777	170
Interest receivable on income tax refund		(63)	(327)
Other adjustments		169	165
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(6,018)	(2,994)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		(3,870)	(1,942)
Trade payables		812	236
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		6,330	3,529
Cash generated from operations		**35,336**	**34,010**
Income taxes paid		(7,172)	(4,601)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**28,164**	**29,409**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangibles, net of sale proceeds *(Refer to note 2.1)*		(2,170)	(1,587)
Deposits placed with corporation		(660)	(1,026)
Redemption of deposits placed with corporation		459	593
Interest and dividend received		2,269	1,672
Dividend received from subsidiary		2,676	1,522
Loan given to subsidiaries		-	(10)
Loan repaid by subsidiaries		10	-
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition of business		(13)	-
Investment in subsidiaries		(781)	(4,361)
Proceeds from sale of investment in subsidiaries		4	-
Payment towards acquisition		-	(184)
Other receipts		-	2
Payments to acquire investments			
Mutual fund units		(67,178)	(66,637)
Commercial papers		(2,875)	(6,058)
Certificates of deposit		(12,665)	(6,138)
Tax free bonds and government bonds		(126)	-
Government Securities		(2,859)	-
Non-convertible debentures		(3,031)	(3,240)
Other investments		(2)	(25)
Proceeds on sale of investments			
Mutual fund units		66,362	67,597
Target maturity fund		487	-
Commercial papers		5,250	7,260
Certificates of deposit		8,592	5,984
Non-convertible debentures		3,818	2,376
Government Securities		5,159	200
Tax free bonds and government bonds		1,356	105
Other investments		4	12
Escrow and deposits pertaining to buyback		(1,815)	-
Redemption of escrow and other deposits pertaining to buyback		1,815	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		**4,086**	**(1,943)**

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31,	
		2026	2025
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payment of Lease Liabilities		(912)	(859)
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		2	3
Other (payments)/receipts		(125)	(186)
Payment of dividends		(18,694)	(20,337)
Buyback of equity shares including transaction cost		(18,058)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(37,787)**	**(21,379)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(5,537)	6,087
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(1)	(13)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.8	14,265	8,191
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.8	**8,727**	**14,265**
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.8	52	45

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No:
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for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

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A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21918

Bengaluru
April 23, 2026

INFOSYS LIMITED

Overview and Notes to the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements

1. Overview

1.1 Company overview

Infosys Limited ('the Company' or 'Infosys') provides AI-first business consulting and technology services, to enable organizations to unlock AI value at scale. With over four decades of experience in managing the systems and workings of global enterprises, Infosys accelerates business transformation through its AI-first value framework, deep domain expertise, and unique ability to orchestrate innovations from its AI-native partner ecosystem. Infosys's strategy is to be the navigator for its clients as they ideate, plan and execute on their journey to an AI-first future

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560100, Karnataka, India. The company has its primary listings on the BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Company's American Depositary Shares (ADS) representing equity shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The interim condensed standalone financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 23, 2026.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These interim condensed standalone financial statements are prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 Interim Financial Reporting, under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values and defined benefit liability/(asset) which is recognized at the present value of defined benefit obligation less fair value of plan assets, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Accordingly, these interim condensed standalone financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. These interim condensed standalone financial statements should be read in conjunction with the standalone financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2025. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The material accounting policy information used in preparation of the audited interim condensed standalone financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

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

1.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the interim condensed standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the interim condensed standalone financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note no. 1.4. Critical accounting estimates and judgments could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates and judgements are reflected in the interim condensed standalone financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the interim condensed standalone financial statements.

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

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

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

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

Contracts with customers includes subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Company is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Company considers whether it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified goods or services, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the specified goods or services and therefore, is acting as a principal or an agent.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incomplete contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

b. Income taxes

The Company's two major tax jurisdictions are India and the United States, though the Company also files tax returns in other overseas jurisdictions.

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, the management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced. (Refer to note 2.16).

c. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset’s expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. (Refer to note 2.1).

2. Notes to the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements

2.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Accounting Policy

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by the Management. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived at after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Building[(1)]	22-25 years
Plant and machinery[(1)]	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment[(1)]	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures[(1)]	5 years
Vehicles[(1)]	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Lower of useful life of the asset or lease term

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

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The useful lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

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

Impairment

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

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

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended March 31, 2026 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land-Freehold	Buildings[(1)(2)]	Plant and machinery[(2)]	Office Equipment[(2)]	Computer equipment[(2)]	Furniture and fixtures[(2)]	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at January 1, 2026	**1,438**	**10,632**	**3,280**	**1,451**	**7,994**	**2,105**	**794**	**43**	**27,737**
Additions	-	682	205	64	405	120	7	-	1,483
Deletions*	-	(2)	(11)	(18)	(356)	(25)	(11)	(1)	(424)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2026	**1,438**	**11,312**	**3,474**	**1,497**	**8,043**	**2,200**	**790**	**42**	**28,796**
Accumulated depreciation as at January 1, 2026	-	**(5,264)**	**(2,990)**	**(1,244)**	**(5,987)**	**(1,826)**	**(641)**	**(40)**	**(17,992)**
Depreciation	-	(100)	(46)	(23)	(224)	(37)	(17)	-	(447)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	-	-	11	18	351	25	11	1	417
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	**-**	**(5,364)**	**(3,025)**	**(1,249)**	**(5,860)**	**(1,838)**	**(647)**	**(39)**	**(18,022)**
Carrying value as at January 1, 2026	**1,438**	**5,368**	**290**	**207**	**2,007**	**279**	**153**	**3**	**9,745**
Carrying value as at March 31, 2026	**1,438**	**5,948**	**449**	**248**	**2,183**	**362**	**143**	**3**	**10,774**

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land-Freehold	Buildings[(1)(2)]	Plant and machinery[(2)]	Office Equipment[(2)]	Computer equipment[(2)]	Furniture and fixtures[(2)]	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at January 1, 2025	**1,430**	**10,623**	**3,241**	**1,421**	**7,439**	**2,162**	**945**	**45**	**27,306**
Additions	47	3	6	15	576	6	17	1	671
Deletions**	-	(5)	(9)	(13)	(98)	(42)	(181)	-	(348)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2025	**1,477**	**10,621**	**3,238**	**1,423**	**7,917**	**2,126**	**781**	**46**	**27,629**
Accumulated depreciation as at January 1, 2025	-	**(4,867)**	**(2,856)**	**(1,183)**	**(5,921)**	**(1,801)**	**(770)**	**(42)**	**(17,440)**
Depreciation	-	(98)	(40)	(24)	(238)	(36)	(22)	(1)	(459)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions**	-	1	8	12	97	41	181	-	340
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	**-**	**(4,964)**	**(2,888)**	**(1,195)**	**(6,062)**	**(1,796)**	**(611)**	**(43)**	**(17,559)**
Carrying value as at January 1, 2025	**1,430**	**5,756**	**385**	**238**	**1,518**	**361**	**175**	**3**	**9,866**
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	**1,477**	**5,657**	**350**	**228**	**1,855**	**330**	**170**	**3**	**10,070**

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2026 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land-Freehold	Buildings[1][2]	Plant and machinery[2]	Office Equipment[2]	Computer equipment[2]	Furniture and fixtures[2]	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2025	**1,477**	**10,621**	**3,238**	**1,423**	**7,917**	**2,126**	**781**	**46**	**27,629**
Additions	27	704	260	116	1,218	174	49	1	2,549
Deletions* [#]	(66)	(13)	(24)	(42)	(1,092)	(100)	(40)	(5)	(1,382)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2026	**1,438**	**11,312**	**3,474**	**1,497**	**8,043**	**2,200**	**790**	**42**	**28,796**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2025	-	**(4,964)**	**(2,888)**	**(1,195)**	**(6,062)**	**(1,796)**	**(611)**	**(43)**	**(17,559)**
Depreciation	-	(401)	(161)	(95)	(872)	(142)	(76)	(1)	(1,748)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions* [#]	-	1	24	41	1,074	100	40	5	1,285
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	**-**	**(5,364)**	**(3,025)**	**(1,249)**	**(5,860)**	**(1,838)**	**(647)**	**(39)**	**(18,022)**
Carrying value as at April 1, 2025	**1,477**	**5,657**	**350**	**228**	**1,855**	**330**	**170**	**3**	**10,070**
Carrying value as at March 31, 2026	**1,438**	**5,948**	**449**	**248**	**2,183**	**362**	**143**	**3**	**10,774**

*During the three months and year ended March 31, 2026, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹288 crore (net book value: ₹Nil) and ₹1022 crore (net book value: ₹Nil), respectively were retired.

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land-Freehold	Buildings[1][2]	Plant and machinery[2]	Office Equipment[2]	Computer equipment[2]	Furniture and fixtures[2]	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2024	**1,430**	**10,679**	**3,214**	**1,370**	**7,379**	**2,160**	**963**	**45**	**27,240**
Additions	47	32	45	97	1,013	47	68	2	1,351
Deletions** [#]	-	(90)	(21)	(44)	(475)	(81)	(250)	(1)	(962)
Gross carrying value as at March 31, 2025	**1,477**	**10,621**	**3,238**	**1,423**	**7,917**	**2,126**	**781**	**46**	**27,629**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2024	-	**(4,575)**	**(2,732)**	**(1,139)**	**(5,497)**	**(1,709)**	**(733)**	**(42)**	**(16,427)**
Depreciation	-	(402)	(176)	(99)	(1,034)	(166)	(125)	(2)	(2,004)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions** [#]	-	13	20	43	469	79	247	1	872
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	**-**	**(4,964)**	**(2,888)**	**(1,195)**	**(6,062)**	**(1,796)**	**(611)**	**(43)**	**(17,559)**
Carrying value as at April 1, 2024	**1,430**	**6,104**	**482**	**231**	**1,882**	**451**	**230**	**3**	**10,813**
Carrying value as at March 31, 2025	**1,477**	**5,657**	**350**	**228**	**1,855**	**330**	**170**	**3**	**10,070**

**During the three months and year ended March 31, 2025, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹76 crore (net book value: ₹Nil) and ₹411 crore (net book value: ₹Nil), respectively were retired.

[#] Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment amounted to ₹267 crore and ₹121 crore for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

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

[(2)] *Includes certain assets provided on cancellable operating lease to subsidiaries.*

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

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the condensed standalone statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

2.2 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

2.2.1 Goodwill

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Carrying value at the beginning	211	211
Carrying value at the end	**211**	**211**

2.2.2 Other Intangible Assets

Accounting Policy

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

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

2.3 LEASES

Accounting Policy

The Company as a lessee

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

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

As a lessee, the Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Infosys's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

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

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

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

The Company as a lessor

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

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

For finance lease, finance income is recognized over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease and for operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the three months ended March 31, 2026:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as at January 1, 2026	**475**	**2,074**	**432**	**2,981**
Additions*	-	24	77	101
Deletions	-	(16)	(57)	(73)
Depreciation	(2)	(101)	(55)	(158)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**473**	**1,981**	**397**	**2,851**

** Net of adjustments on account of modifications*

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the three months ended March 31, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as at January 1, 2025	**531**	**2,092**	**502**	**3,125**
Additions*	-	212	48	260
Deletions	-	(107)	(68)	(175)
Depreciation	(1)	(92)	(39)	(132)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**530**	**2,105**	**443**	**3,078**

** Net of adjustments on account of modifications*

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2026:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**530**	**2,105**	**443**	**3,078**
Additions*	-	318	457	775
Deletions	(53)	(22)	(271)	(346)
Depreciation	(4)	(420)	(232)	(656)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**473**	**1,981**	**397**	**2,851**

** Net of adjustments on account of modifications*

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the year ended March 31, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**534**	**2,266**	**503**	**3,303**
Additions*	-	430	353	783
Deletions	-	(181)	(207)	(388)
Depreciation	(4)	(410)	(206)	(620)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**530**	**2,105**	**443**	**3,078**

** Net of adjustments on account of modifications*

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

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	934	765
Non-current lease liabilities	2,815	2,694
Total	**3,749**	**3,459**

2.4 INVESTMENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current investments		
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	14,507	13,724
Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary	2,831	2,831
Preference securities and equity securities	743	251
Target maturity fund units	-	465
Others	59	61
Tax free bonds	407	1,465
Government bonds	-	14
Non-convertible debentures	3,279	3,320
Government Securities	4,210	5,240
Total non-current investments	**26,036**	**27,371**
Current investments		
Mutual fund units	2,191	1,185
Commercial Papers	1,180	3,442
Certificates of deposit	7,546	3,257
Tax free bonds	-	154
Government bonds	101	-
Government Securities	240	1,560
Non-convertible debentures	781	1,549
Total current investments	**12,039**	**11,147**
Total carrying value	**38,075**	**38,518**

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current investments		
Unquoted		
Investment carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries		
Infosys BPM Limited	662	662
33,828 (33,828) equity shares of ₹10,000/- each, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited	369	369
Infosys Technologies, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	65	65
17,49,99,990 (17,49,99,990) equity shares of MXN 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB	76	76
1,000 (1,000) equity shares of SEK 100 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited	1,010	1,010
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	99	99
3,50,00,000 (3,50,00,000) shares of USD 0.50 par value, fully paid		
Infosys Consulting Holding AG	1,323	1,323
23,350 (23,350) - Class A shares of CHF 1,000 each and		
26,460 (26,460) - Class B Shares of CHF 100 each, fully paid up		
EdgeVerve Systems Limited	1,312	1,312
131,18,40,000 (131,18,40,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each, fully paid up		
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC[#]	3,308	3,017
Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd	4,821	4,327
2,88,39,411 (2,73,19,411) shares		
Brilliant Basics Holding Limited	59	59
1,346 (1,346) shares of GBP 0.005 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Arabia Limited	2	2
70 (70) shares		
Panaya Inc.	582	582
2 (2) shares of USD 0.01 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Chile SpA	7	7
100 (100) shares		
Infosys Luxembourg S.a r.l.	26	26
30,000 (30,000) shares		
Infosys Austria GmbH	-	-
80,000 (80,000) shares of EUR 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting Brazil	337	337
27,50,71,070 (27,50,71,070) shares of BRL 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Romania)	34	34
99,183 (99,183) shares of RON 100 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD	2	2
4,58,000 (4,58,000) shares of 0.51 EUR (BGN 1) per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Germany Holdings GmbH	2	2
25,000 (25,000) shares EUR 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Green Forum	1	1
10,00,000 (10,00,000) shares ₹10 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH	15	15
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	79	79
27,70,326 (27,70,326) share Turkish Liras 100 (100) per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Argentina)	-	2
Nil (2,94,500) shares AR$ 100 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Business Solutions LLC	8	8
10,000 (10,000) shares USD 100 per share, fully paid up		
Idunn Information Technology Private Limited	82	82
3,27,788 (3,27,788) shares ₹ 10 per share fully paid up		
InSemi Technology Services Private Limited	198	198
10,33,440 (10,33,440) shares ₹ 10 per share fully paid up		
in-tech Group India Private Limited	15	15
10,000 (10,000) shares ₹ 10 per share fully paid up		
Infosys Services (Thailand) Limited	13	13
49,99,998 (49,99,998) shares THB 10 per share fully paid up		
Investments in Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary		
Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd	2,831	2,831
51,02,00,000 (51,02,00,000) shares		
	17,338	**16,555**

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Target maturity fund units	-	465
Equity and Preference securities	52	25
Others [1]	59	61
	111	**551**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Preference securities	628	167
Equity securities	2	2
	630	**169**
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds	407	1,465
Government bonds	-	14
	407	**1,479**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	3,279	3,320
Equity Securities	61	57
Government Securities	4,210	5,240
	7,550	**8,617**
Total non-current investments	**26,036**	**27,371**
Current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units	2,191	1,185
	2,191	**1,185**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial Papers	1,180	3,442
Certificates of deposit	7,546	3,257
	8,726	**6,699**
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds	-	154
Government bonds	101	-
	101	**154**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government Securities	240	1,560
Non-convertible debentures	781	1,549
	1,021	**3,109**
Total current investments	**12,039**	**11,147**
Total investments	**38,075**	**38,518**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	9,079	13,359
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	1,122	3,266
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non-current	7,981	10,269
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	28,996	25,159
[#] Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	94	94
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	854	854
Investments carried at cost	17,338	16,555
Investments carried at amortized cost	508	1,633
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	17,927	18,594
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	2,302	1,736

[1] *Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 was ₹23 crore and ₹27 crore, respectively.*

Refer to note 2.10 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Method of fair valuation:

(In ₹ crore)

Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at March 31, 2026	Fair value as at March 31, 2025
Mutual fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	2,191	1,185
Target maturity fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	-	465
Tax free bonds and government bonds - carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	529	1,796
Non-convertible debentures - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	4,060	4,869
Government securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	4,450	6,800
Commercial Papers - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	1,180	3,442
Certificates of deposit - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	7,546	3,257
Quoted equity securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	61	57
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	630	169
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	52	25
Others - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	59	61
Total		**20,758**	**22,126**

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

2.5 LOANS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Non- Current		
Loan to subsidiary	-	10
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	5	16
	5	**26**
Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	189	207
Total current loans	**189**	**207**
Total Loans	**194**	**233**
(1) Includes dues from subsidiaries	**-**	10

2.6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Non-current		
Security deposits (1)	214	205
Unbilled revenues (1)(5)#	1,356	1,904
Net investment in lease(1)	265	241
Total non-current other financial assets	**1,835**	**2,350**
Current		
Security deposits (1)	10	21
Deposits placed with Corporation (1)*	2,918	2,716
Unbilled revenues (1)(5)#	7,143	5,681
Interest accrued but not due (1)	360	739
Foreign currency forward and options contracts (2)(3)	80	171
Net investment in lease (1)	324	228
Others (1)(4)	3,935	3,013
Total current other financial assets	**14,770**	**12,569**
Total other financial assets	**16,605**	**14,919**
(1) Financial assets carried at amortized cost	16,525	14,748
(2) Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	56	28
(3) Financial assets carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	24	143
(4) *Includes dues from subsidiaries*	3,776	2,863
(5) *Includes dues from subsidiaries*	145	165

* Deposits placed with corporation represent restricted deposits to settle employee related obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business.
# Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

2.7 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Current		
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured (1)	30,766	26,807
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	429	394
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	30,337	26,413
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	111	169
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	111	169
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	-	-
Total trade receivables (2)	**30,337**	**26,413**
(1) *Includes dues from subsidiaries*	338	250
(2) *Includes dues from companies where directors are interested*	-	-

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	8,727	14,265
Cash on hand	-	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**8,727**	**14,265**
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	45	45
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	-	-

Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹52 crore and ₹45 crore, respectively.

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

2.9 OTHER ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	**March 31, 2025**
Non-current		
Capital advances	154	206
Advances other than capital advances		
Others		
Prepaid expenses	510	154
Defined benefit plan assets	168	257
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	301	299
Cost of fulfillment	590	676
Unbilled revenues[2]	274	119
Withholding taxes and others[3]	593	512
Total non-current other assets	**2,590**	**2,223**
Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	408	373
Others		
Prepaid expenses [1]	3,229	2,003
Unbilled revenues[2]	4,933	4,284
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	226	212
Cost of fulfillment	472	428
Withholding taxes and others[3]	3,329	2,309
Other receivables [1]	27	9
Total current other assets	**12,624**	**9,618**
Total other assets	**15,214**	**11,841**
[1] *Includes dues from subsidiaries*	141	151

[2] *Classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.*

[3] *Withholding taxes and others primarily consist of input tax credits and VAT recoverable from tax authorities.*

2.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Accounting Policy

2.10.1 Initial recognition

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

2.10.2 Subsequent measurement

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(v) Investment in subsidiaries

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

b. Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Cash flow hedge

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

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the condensed standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedge reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedge reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the condensed standalone Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified to net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.10.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

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

2.10.4 Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

2.10.5 Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets and unbilled revenues which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates.

The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recorded is recognized as an impairment loss or gain in statement of profit and loss.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2026 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value	
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory			
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to note 2.8)	8,727	-	-	-	-	8,727	8,727	
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)								
Preference securities, Equity securities and others	-	52	59	691	-	802	802	
Tax free bonds and government bonds	508	-	-	-	-	508	529	(1)
Mutual fund units	-	-	2,191	-	-	2,191	2,191	
Commercial Papers	-	-	-	-	1,180	1,180	1,180	
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	7,546	7,546	7,546	
Non convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	4,060	4,060	4,060	
Government Securities	-	-	-	-	4,450	4,450	4,450	
Trade receivables (Refer to note 2.7)	30,337	-	-	-	-	30,337	30,337	
Loans (Refer to note 2.5)	194	-	-	-	-	194	194	
Other financial assets (Refer to note 2.6)	16,525	-	24	-	56	16,605	16,585	(2)
Total	**56,291**	**52**	**2,274**	**691**	**17,292**	**76,600**	**76,601**	
Liabilities:								
Trade payables (Refer to note 2.13)	3,539	-	-	-	-	3,539	3,539	
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.3)	3,749	-	-	-	-	3,749	3,749	
Other financial liabilities (Refer to note 2.12)	15,306	-	512	-	55	15,873	15,873	
Total	**22,594**	**-**	**512**	**-**	**55**	**23,161**	**23,161**	

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

(2) Excludes interest accrued on tax free bonds and government bonds carried at amortized cost of ₹20 crore

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2025 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value	
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory			
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to note 2.8)	14,265	-	-	-	-	14,265	14,265	
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)								
Preference securities, Equity securities and others	-	25	61	226	-	312	312	
Tax free bonds and government bonds	1,633	-	-	-	-	1,633	1,796	(1)
Target maturity fund units	-	-	465	-	-	465	465	
Mutual fund units	-	-	1,185	-	-	1,185	1,185	
Commercial Papers	-	-	-	-	3,442	3,442	3,442	
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	3,257	3,257	3,257	
Non convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	4,869	4,869	4,869	
Government Securities	-	-	-	-	6,800	6,800	6,800	
Trade receivables (Refer to note 2.7)	26,413	-	-	-	-	26,413	26,413	
Loans (Refer to note 2.5)	233	-	-	-	-	233	233	
Other financial assets (Refer to note 2.6)	14,748	-	143	-	28	14,919	14,839	(2)
Total	**57,292**	**25**	**1,854**	**226**	**18,396**	**77,793**	**77,876**	
Liabilities:								
Trade payables (Refer to note 2.13)	2,728	-	-	-	-	2,728	2,728	
Lease Liabilities (Refer to note 2.3)	3,459	-	-	-	-	3,459	3,459	
Other financial liabilities (Refer to note 2.12)	13,593	-	54	-	33	13,680	13,680	
Total	**19,780**	**-**	**54**	**-**	**33**	**19,867**	**19,867**	

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

(2) Excludes interest accrued on tax free bonds and government bonds carried at amortized cost of ₹80 crore

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2026 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)				
Investments in tax free bonds	428	428	-	-
Investments in government bonds	101	101	-	-
Investments in mutual fund units	2,191	2,191	-	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	7,546	-	7,546	-
Investments in commercial papers	1,180	-	1,180	-
Investments in non convertible debentures	4,060	3,572	488	-
Investments in government securities	4,450	4,282	168	-
Investments in equity securities	63	61	-	2
Investments in preference securities	680	-	-	680
Other investments	59	-	-	59
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gains (Refer to note 2.6)	80	-	80	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss (Refer to note 2.12)	547	-	547	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.12)[(1)]	20	-	-	20

[(1)] Discount rate - 6 %

During the year ended March 31, 2026, tax free bonds of ₹57 crore and government securities ₹36 crore was transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price. Further, non-convertible debentures of ₹ 487 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at March 31, 2025 was as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)				
Investments in tax free bonds	1,781	1,227	554	-
Investments in target maturity fund units	465	465	-	-
Investments in government bonds	15	15	-	-
Investments in mutual fund units	1,185	1,185	-	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	3,257	-	3,257	-
Investments in commercial papers	3,442	-	3,442	-
Investments in non convertible debentures	4,869	4,869	-	-
Investments in government securities	6,800	6,763	37	-
Investments in equity securities	59	57	-	2
Investments in preference securities	192	-	-	192
Other investments	61	-	-	61
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gains (Refer to note 2.6)	171	-	171	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss (Refer note 2.12)	56	-	56	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.12)[(1)]	31	-	-	31

[(1)] Discount rate - 6 %

During the year ended March 31, 2025, government securities and non-convertible debentures of ₹36 crore and ₹261 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy since these were valued based on quoted price. Further Tax free bond of ₹554 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact on the fair values of level 3 financial instruments.

Majority of investments of the Company are fair valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. These investments primarily include investment in mutual fund units, target maturity fund units, tax free bonds, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, treasury bills, government securities, non-convertible debentures, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations. The Company invests after considering counterparty risks based on multiple criteria including Tier I capital, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Credit Rating, Profitability, NPA levels and Deposit base of banks and financial institutions. These risks are monitored regularly as per Company's risk management program.

2.11 EQUITY

Accounting policy

Ordinary Shares

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

Description of reserves

Capital redemption reserve

In accordance with section 69 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013, the Company creates capital redemption reserve equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from general reserve / retained earnings.

Retained earnings

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

Securities premium

The amount received in excess of the par value of equity shares has been classified as securities premium. Amounts have been utilized for bonus issue and share buyback from share premium account.

Share options outstanding account

The Share options outstanding account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to securities premium upon exercise of stock options and transferred to general reserve on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve

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

Other components of equity

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

Cash flow hedge reserve

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the condensed standalone Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

2.11.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Authorized		
Equity shares, ₹5/- par value		
480,00,00,000 (480,00,00,000) equity shares	2,400	2,400
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up		
Equity shares, ₹5/- par value[(1)]	2,027	2,076
405,55,91,723 (415,32,63,455) equity shares fully paid-up		
	2,027	**2,076**

[(1)] Refer to note 2.20 for details of basic and diluted shares

Forfeited shares amounted to ₹1,500/- (₹1,500/-)

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

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently.

There are no voting, dividend or liquidation rights to the holders of options issued under the company's share option plans.

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

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is set out below:

(in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the period	**415,32,63,455**	**2,076**	**415,08,67,464**	**2,075**
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	23,28,268	1	23,95,991	1
Less: Shares bought back	10,00,00,000	50	-	-
As at the end of the period	**405,55,91,723**	**2,027**	**415,32,63,455**	**2,076**

Capital allocation policy

Effective fiscal 2025, the Company expects to continue its policy of returning approximately 85% of the free cash flow cumulatively over a 5-year period through a combination of semi-annual dividends and/or share buyback/ special dividends subject to applicable laws and requisite approvals, if any.

Under this policy, the Company expects to progressively increase its annual dividend per share (excluding special dividend if any).

Free cash flow is defined as net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditure as per the consolidated statement of cash flows prepared under IFRS. Dividend and buyback include applicable taxes.

Buyback completed in December 2025

In line with the capital allocation policy, the Board, at its meeting held on September 11, 2025, approved a proposal for the Company to buyback its fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹5/- each from the eligible equity shareholders of the Company for an amount of ₹18,000 crore subject to shareholders' approval by way of Postal Ballot. The shareholders approved the said proposal of buyback of Equity Shares recommended by its Board of Directors by way of e-voting through postal ballot, the results of which were declared on November 6, 2025. The Buyback offer comprised a purchase of 10,00,00,000 Equity Shares comprising approximately 2.41% of the total paid-up equity share capital of the Company as of June 30, 2025 (on standalone basis) at a price of ₹1,800 per Equity share. The buyback was offered to all eligible equity shareholders (including those who became equity shareholders as on the Record date by cancelling American Depository Shares and withdrawing underlying Equity shares) of the Company as on the Record Date (i.e. November 14, 2025) on a proportionate basis through the "Tender offer" route. The tender period for buyback commenced on November 20, 2025 and was open until November 26, 2025. The Company concluded the buyback procedures on December 4, 2025 and 10,00,00,000 equity shares were bought back and extinguished. The buyback resulted in cash outflow of ₹18,000 crore (excluding transaction costs). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves including securities premium as explained in Section 68 of the Companies Act, 2013. In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, as at March 31, 2026, the Company has created a Capital Redemption Reserve of ₹50 crore equal to the nominal value of the shares bought back as an appropriation from the general reserve.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or buy back issued shares. As of March 31, 2026, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has no debt. Consequent to the above capital structure there are no externally imposed capital requirements.

2.11.2 DIVIDEND

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors. Income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity will be recognized according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events that generated distributable profits.

The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. Companies are required to pay/distribute dividend after deducting applicable taxes. The remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian law on foreign exchange and is also subject to withholding tax at applicable rates.

The amount of per share dividend recognized as distribution to equity shareholders in accordance with Companies Act 2013 is as follows:-

(in ₹)

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Interim dividend for fiscal 2026	-	-	23.00	-
Final dividend for fiscal 2025	-	-	22.00	-
Interim dividend for fiscal 2025	-	-	-	21.00
Special dividend for fiscal 2024	-	-	-	8.00
Final dividend for fiscal 2024	-	-	-	20.00

During the year ended March 31, 2026, on account of the final dividend for fiscal 2025 and interim dividend for fiscal 2026, the Company has incurred a net cash outflow of ₹18,694 crore.

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on April 23, 2026 recommended a final dividend of ₹25/- per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. The payment is subject to approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held on June 23, 2026 and if approved, would result in a net cash outflow of approximately ₹10,139 crore.

2.11.3 Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP):

Accounting Policy

The Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit based on estimated fair-values of the awards on the grant date. The estimated fair value of awards is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share options outstanding account.

Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program 2019 (the 2019 Plan):

On June 22, 2019 pursuant to approval by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, the Board has been authorized to introduce, offer, issue and provide share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2019 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2019 plan shall not exceed 5,00,00,000 equity shares. To implement the 2019 Plan, up to 4,50,00,000 equity shares may be issued by way of secondary acquisition of shares by Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust. The Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) granted under the 2019 plan shall vest based on the achievement of defined annual performance parameters as determined by the administrator (Nomination and Remuneration Committee). The performance parameters will be based on a combination of relative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) against selected industry peers and certain broader market domestic and global indices and operating performance metrics of the company as decided by administrator. Each of the above performance parameters will be distinct for the purposes of calculation of quantity of shares to vest based on performance. These instruments will generally vest between a minimum of 1 to maximum of 3 years from the grant date.

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan):

On March 31, 2016, pursuant to the approval by the shareholders through postal ballot, the Board was authorized to introduce, offer, issue and allot share-based incentives to eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries under the 2015 Plan. The maximum number of shares under the 2015 plan shall not exceed 2,40,38,883 equity shares (this includes 1,12,23,576 equity shares which are held by the trust towards the 2011 Plan as at March 31, 2016). These instruments will generally vest over a period of 4 years. The plan numbers mentioned above are further adjusted with the September 2018 bonus issue.

The equity settled and cash settled RSUs and stock options would vest generally over a period of 4 years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NARC). The exercise price of the RSUs will be equal to the par value of the shares and the exercise price of the stock options (ESOPs) would be the market price as on the date of grant.

Controlled trust holds 86,50,911 and 96,55,927 shares as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively under the 2015 plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

The following is the summary of grants made during the three months and year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
2015 Plan: RSU				
Equity settled RSUs				
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	1,00,532	85,674	3,77,609	3,80,842
Employees other than KMP	21,37,048	17,22,470	22,54,341	18,74,690
	22,37,580	**18,08,144**	**26,31,950**	**22,55,532**
Cash settled RSUs				
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	-	-	-
Employees other than KMP	1,19,800	94,050	1,19,800	94,050
	1,19,800	**94,050**	**1,19,800**	**94,050**
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)				
Equity settled RSUs				
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	-	2,37,370	-
Employees other than KMP	-	-	54,12,790	-
	-	**-**	**56,50,160**	**-**
Cash settled RSUs				
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	-	-	-
Employees other than KMP	-	-	1,08,180	-
	-	**-**	**1,08,180**	**-**
Total Grants under 2015 Plan	**23,57,380**	**19,02,194**	**85,10,090**	**23,49,582**
2019 Plan: RSU				
Equity settled RSUs				
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	60,600	49,000	1,26,966	1,19,699
Employees other than KMP	44,19,325	36,17,798	44,22,390	36,24,646
	44,79,925	**36,66,798**	**45,49,356**	**37,44,345**
Total Grants under 2019 Plan	**44,79,925**	**36,66,798**	**45,49,356**	**37,44,345**

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

The Board, on April 17, 2025, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee approved the following grants for fiscal 2026. In accordance with such approval the following grants were made effective May 2, 2025.

- 2,30,621 performance-based RSUs (Annual performance equity grant) of fair value of ₹34.75 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets.

- 13,273 performance-based grant of RSUs (Annual performance equity ESG grant) of fair value of ₹2 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain environment, social and governance milestones as determined by the Board.

- 33,183 performance-based grant of RSUs (Annual performance Equity TSR grant) of fair value of ₹5 crore . These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on Company's performance on cumulative relative TSR over the years and as determined by the Board.

Further, in accordance with the employee agreement which has been approved by the shareholders, the CEO is eligible to receive an annual grant of RSUs of fair value ₹3 crore which will vest overtime in three equal annual installments upon the completion of each year of service from the respective grant date. Accordingly, annual time-based grant of 18,132 RSUs was made effective February 1, 2026 for fiscal 2026.

Though the annual time based grants and annual performance equity TSR grant for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2027 have not been granted as of March 31, 2026, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share based payment. The grant date for this purpose in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share based payment is July 1, 2022.

Under the 2019 plan:

The Board, on April 17, 2025, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹10 crore for fiscal 2026 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 66,366 performance based RSU's were granted effective May 2, 2025.

Other KMP

Under the 2015 plan:

During the year ended March 31, 2026, based on recommendations of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board approved time based grants of 2,37,370 ESOPs to Other KMP under the 2015 Plan. These ESOPs will vest over a period of 4 years and shall be exercisable within the period as approved by the Committee. The exercise price of the ESOPs would be the market price as on the date of grant.

Further, during the year ended March 31, 2026, based on recommendations of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board approved 82,400 time based RSUs to Other KMPs under the 2015 Plan. Time based RSUs will vest over four years.

Under the 2019 plan:

During the year ended March 31, 2026, based on recommendations of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board approved performance based grants of 60,600 RSUs to other KMPs under the 2019 plan. These RSUs will vest over three years based on achievement of certain performance targets.

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

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended March 31,**		**Year ended March 31,**	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Granted to:				
KMP	18	18	70	70
Employees other than KMP	207	158	776	642
Total [(1)]	**225**	**176**	**846**	**712**
[(1)] *Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above*	-	1	5	8

The fair value of the awards are estimated using the Black-Scholes Model for time and non-market performance-based options and Monte Carlo simulation model is used for TSR based options.

The inputs to the model include the share price at date of grant, exercise price, expected volatility, expected dividends, expected term and the risk free rate of interest. Expected volatility during the expected term of the options is based on historical volatility of the observed market prices of the Company's publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the options. Expected volatility of the comparative company have been modelled based on historical movements in the market prices of their publicly traded equity shares during a period equivalent to the expected term of the options. Correlation coefficient is calculated between each peer entity and the indices as a whole or between each entity in the peer group.

The fair value of each equity settled award is estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions:

Particulars	**For options granted in**					
	Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-RSU	**Fiscal 2026-ADR RSU**	**Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-ESOP**	**Fiscal 2026-ADS-ESOP**	**Fiscal 2025-Equity Shares-RSU**	**Fiscal 2025-ADS-RSU**
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,641	17.55	1,554	17.93	1,808	21.44
Exercise price (₹) / ($ ADS)	5.00	0.10	1,554	17.93	5.00	0.07
Expected volatility (%)	23-26	25-29	25-28	26-30	21-26	23-28
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4	3-7	3-7	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6	4	6	4	7	4-5
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,331	14.16	390	4.09	1,555	18.20

The expected life of the RSU/ESOP is estimated based on the vesting term and contractual term of the RSU/ESOP, as well as expected exercise behavior of the employee who receives the RSU/ESOP.

2.12 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	105	90
Accrued compensation to employees [1]	3	5
Accrued expenses [1]	1,709	1,876
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration [2]	-	20
Other payables [1]	63	-
Total non-current other financial liabilities	**1,880**	**1,991**
Current		
Unpaid dividends [1]	45	45
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees [1]	4,365	3,781
Accrued expenses [1][4]	7,423	6,210
Capital creditors [1]	254	470
Compensated absences	2,714	2,322
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration [2]	20	11
Other payables [1][5]	1,444	1,206
Foreign currency forward and options contracts [2][3]	547	56
Total current other financial liabilities	**16,812**	**14,101**
Total other financial liabilities	**18,692**	**16,092**
[1] *Financial liability carried at amortized cost*	15,306	13,593
[2] *Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss*	512	54
[3] *Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income*	55	33
[4] *Includes dues to subsidiaries*	60	56
[5] *Includes dues to subsidiaries*	1,232	669
Financial liability towards contingent consideration on an undiscounted basis	20	33

Accrued expenses primarily relate to cost of technical sub-contractors, telecommunication charges, legal and professional charges, brand building expenses, overseas travel expenses, office maintenance and cost of third party software and hardware.

2.13 TRADE PAYABLES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME)	9	8
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises[1]	3,530	2,720
Total trade payables	**3,539**	**2,728**
[1] *Includes dues to subsidiaries*	1,079	900

2.14 OTHER LIABILITIES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Others		
Accrued defined benefit liability	464	74
Others	31	21
Total non - current other liabilities	**495**	**95**
Current		
Unearned revenue	9,493	6,713
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	2,972	2,433
Accrued defined benefit liability	3	3
Others	10	10
Total current other liabilities	**12,478**	**9,159**
Total other liabilities	**12,973**	**9,254**

2.15 PROVISIONS

Accounting Policy

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

a. Post-sales client support

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

b. Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incomplete contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and other provisions	1,064	993
Total provisions	**1,064**	**993**

Provision for post sales client support and other provisions majorly represents costs associated with providing post sales support services which are accrued at the time of recognition of revenues and are expected to be utilized over a period of 1 year.

2.16 INCOME TAXES

Accounting Policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities; deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The income tax provision for the interim period is made based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected to be applicable for the full financial year. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to equity.

Income tax expense in the condensed Standalone statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Current taxes	2,119	2,408	10,459	10,836
Deferred taxes	(138)	25	(913)	(963)
Income tax expense	**1,981**	**2,433**	**9,546**	**9,873**

Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 includes reversals (net of provisions) of ₹834 crore and ₹116 crore, respectively. Income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 includes reversals (net of provisions) of ₹779 crore and and provisions (net of reversals) ₹97 crore, respectively. These provisions and reversals pertaining to prior periods are primarily on account of adjudication of certain disputed matters, upon filing of tax return and completion of assessments, across various jurisdictions.

During the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026, the Company received orders under section 250 and Section 254 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, from the Income Tax Authorities in India for the assessment years, 2013-14 and assessment years 2017-18 to 2021-22. These orders confirmed the Company's position with respect to tax treatment of certain matters. As a result interest income (pre-tax) of ₹381 crore was recognized and provision for income tax aggregating ₹869 crore was reversed with a corresponding credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, upon resolution of the disputes, an amount aggregating to ₹86 crore has been reduced from contingent liabilities.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the Company received orders under section 250 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, from the Income Tax Authorities in India for the assessment years, 2016-17 and 2019-20. These orders confirmed the Company's position with respect to tax treatment of certain matters. As a result interest income (pre-tax) of ₹327 crore was recognized and provision for income tax aggregating ₹183 crore was reversed with a corresponding credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Also, upon resolution of the disputes, an amount aggregating to ₹1,068 crore has been reduced from contingent liabilities.

Deferred income tax for the three months and year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 substantially relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

The Company’s Advanced Pricing Arrangement (APA) with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) for US branch income tax expired in March 2021. The Company has applied for renewal of APA and currently the US taxable income is based on the Company’s best estimate determined based on the expected value method.

2.17 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Accounting Policy

The Company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising software development and related services, cloud and infrastructure services, maintenance, consulting and package implementation, licensing of software products and platforms across the Company's core and digital offerings (together called as "software related services"). Contracts with customers are either on a time-and-material, unit of work, fixed-price or on a fixed-timeframe basis.

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

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

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

Revenue on time-and-material and unit of work based contracts, are recognized as the related services are performed. Fixed price maintenance revenue is recognized ratably either on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period or ratably using a percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. Revenue from other fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Efforts or costs expended are used to determine progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Progress towards completion is measured as the ratio of costs or efforts incurred to date (representing work performed) to the estimated total costs or efforts. Estimates of transaction price and total costs or efforts are continuously monitored over the term of the contracts and are recognized in net profit in the period when these estimates change or when the estimates are revised. Revenues and the estimated total costs or efforts are subject to revision as the contract progresses. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incomplete contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

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

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation, the arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Company measures the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

Certain cloud and infrastructure services contracts include multiple elements which may be subject to other specific accounting guidance, such as leasing guidance. These contracts are accounted in accordance with such specific accounting guidance. In such arrangements where the Company is able to determine that hardware and services are distinct performance obligations, it allocates the consideration to these performance obligations on a relative standalone selling price basis. In the absence of standalone selling price, the Company uses the expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. When such arrangements are considered as a single performance obligation, revenue is recognized over the period and measure of progress is determined based on promise in the contract.

Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to use" the licenses is recognized at the time the license is made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period.

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

Contracts with customers includes subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Company is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Company considers whether it is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified goods or services, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the specified goods or services and therefore, is acting as a principal or an agent.

A contract modification is a change in the scope or price or both of a contract that is approved by the parties to the contract. A contract modification that results in the addition of distinct performance obligations are accounted for either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if they are not priced at the standalone selling price. If the modification does not result in a distinct performance obligation, it is accounted for as part of the existing contract on a cumulative catch-up basis.

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract (i.e., costs that would not have been incurred if the contract had not been obtained) are recognized as an asset if the Company expects to recover them.

Certain eligible, nonrecurring costs (e.g. set-up or transition or transformation costs) that do not represent a separate performance obligation are recognized as an asset when such costs (a) relate directly to the contract; (b) generate or enhance resources of the Company that will be used in satisfying the performance obligation in the future; and (c) are expected to be recovered.

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

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

Revenue from operations for the three months and year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended March 31,**		**Year ended March 31,**	
	2026	**2025**	**2026**	**2025**
Revenue from software services	38,393	33,876	1,47,806	1,35,525
Revenue from products and platforms	248	260	1,013	1,067
Total revenue from operations	**38,641**	**34,136**	**1,48,819**	**1,36,592**

The percentage of revenue from fixed-price contracts for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is 58% and 58%, respectively. The percentage of revenue from fixed-price contracts for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is 58% and 58%, respectively.

Trade receivables and Contract Balances

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

The Company's receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional. Unbilled revenues comprising revenues in excess of billings from time and material contracts and fixed price maintenance contracts are classified as financial asset when the right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

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

Invoicing in excess of earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

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

2.18 OTHER INCOME, NET

2.18.1 Other income

Accounting Policy

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

2.18.2 Foreign currency

Accounting Policy

Functional currency

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

Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are recognized in the condensed standalone Statement of Profit and Loss and reported within exchange gains/(losses) on translation of assets and liabilities, net, except when deferred in Other Comprehensive Income as qualifying cash flow hedges. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction. The related revenue and expense are recognized using the same exchange rate.

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

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

Government grant

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

Other income for the three months and year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost				
Tax free bonds and government bonds	7	30	55	121
Deposit with Bank and others	159	287	1,125	1,051
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Non-convertible debentures, commercial papers, certificates of deposit and government securities	256	294	1,029	1,005
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss				
Gain / (loss) on mutual funds and other investments	66	47	240	242
Gain / (loss) on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1)	-	16	2
Income on investments carried at amortized cost				
Gain / (loss) on tax free bond	-	4	81	4
Dividend received from subsidiary	-	200	2,676	1,522
Interest income on income tax refund	381	327	381	340
Exchange gains/(losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	(897)	(98)	(2,397)	(206)
Exchange gains/(losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	1,022	197	2,842	478
Miscellaneous income, net*	70	35	443	223
Total other income	**1,063**	**1,323**	**6,491**	**4,782**

*Includes profit on sale of property plant and equipment amounting to ₹165 crore for the year ended March 31, 2026.

2.19 EXPENSES

Accounting Policy

2.19.1 Gratuity and Pension

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible Indian employees of Infosys. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. The Company contributes Gratuity liabilities to the Infosys Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (the Trust). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in a scheme with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as permitted by Indian law.

The Company operates defined benefit pension plan in certain overseas jurisdictions, in accordance with the local laws. These plans are managed by third party fund managers. The plans provide for periodic payouts after retirement and / or for a lumpsum payment as set out in rules of each fund and includes death and disability benefits. The defined benefit plans require contributions which are based on a percentage of salary that varies depending on the age of the respective employees.

Liabilities with regard to these defined benefit plans are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an external actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method. These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

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

2.19.2 Provident fund

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

2.19.3 Superannuation

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

2.19.4 Compensated absences

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Employee benefit expenses				
Salaries including bonus	17,933	16,430	69,633	64,296
Contribution to provident and other funds	674	535	2,383	2,080
Share based payments to employees (Refer to note 2.11)	225	176	846	712
Staff welfare	54	118	377	378
	18,886	**17,259**	**73,239**	**67,466**
Cost of software packages and others				
For own use	598	513	2,217	1,947
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	1,817	1,629	7,057	7,670
	2,415	**2,142**	**9,274**	**9,617**
Other expenses				
Power and fuel	47	44	196	196
Brand and Marketing	329	310	1,170	1,067
Rates and taxes	40	55	209	257
Repairs and Maintenance	308	233	1,138	965
Consumables	8	11	32	32
Insurance	64	58	266	242
Provision for post-sales client support and others	(113)	(224)	(191)	(114)
Commission to non-whole time directors	5	5	18	18
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	(43)	(93)	71	(7)
Auditor's remuneration				
Statutory audit fees	3	3	9	8
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility	166	82	577	540
Others	140	56	549	293
	954	**540**	**4,044**	**3,497**

2.19.5 Impact of Labour Codes

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified provisions of the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, ('Labour Codes') which consolidate twenty-nine existing labour laws into a unified framework governing employee benefits during employment and post-employment. The Labour Codes, amongst other things introduces changes, including a uniform definition of wages and enhanced benefits relating to leave. The Company has assessed the financial implications of these changes which has resulted in increase in gratuity liability, a defined benefit plan arising out of past service cost and increase in compensated absences by ₹1,146 crore. Considering the impact arising out of an enactment of the new legislation is an event of non-recurring nature, the Company has presented this incremental amount as "Impact of Labour Codes" under "Exceptional Item" in the Condensed Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company continues to monitor the developments pertaining to Labour Codes and will evaluate impact if any on the measurement of the employee benefits liability.

2.20 EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE

Accounting Policy

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

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

2.21 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Accounting Policy

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contingent liabilities:		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts[(1)]	1,944	1,772
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹2,399 crore (₹3,815 crore)]		
Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)[(2)]	1,070	868
Other Commitments*	23	27

** Uncalled capital pertaining to investments*

[(1)] As at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of India income tax matters amounted to ₹ 1,326 crore and ₹1,290 crore, respectively.

The claims against the Company primarily represent demands arising on completion of assessment proceedings under the Income Tax Act, 1961. These claims are on account of issues of disallowance of expenditure towards software being held as capital in nature, payments made to Associated Enterprises held as liable for withholding of taxes, among others. These matters are pending before various Income Tax Authorities and the Management including its tax advisors expect that its position will likely be upheld on ultimate resolution and will not have a material adverse effect on the Company financial position and results of operations.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the tax claims amounted to ₹ 2,381 crore and ₹3,810 crore as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

[(2)] Capital contracts primarily comprises of commitments for infrastructure facilities and computer equipments.

Legal Proceedings

Government Investigation

The U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") is conducting an investigation regarding how the Company classified certain H-1B visa-recipient employees working for one of its clients in immigration documents filed with certain U.S. government authorities. The Company is engaged in discussions with the DOJ regarding its ongoing investigation and continues its own inquiry regarding the matter. At this stage, the Company is unable to predict the outcome of this matter, including whether such outcome could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

Others

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

2.22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Refer to the Company's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2025 for the full names and other details of the Company's subsidiaries and controlled trusts.

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the year ended March 31, 2026, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC , a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC was incorporated on April 16, 2025.
- Infosys Saudi Arabia LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited was incorporated on April 21, 2025.
- Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited was incorporated on April 23, 2025.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC , a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 98.21% of voting interests in MRE Consulting Ltd along with its subsidiary MRE Technology Services, LLC. The remaining 1.79% was acquired by Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC , a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited, acquired 100% of voting interests in The Missing Link Automation Pty Ltd, The Missing Link Network Integration Pty Ltd and The Missing Link Security Pty Ltd along with its subsidiary The Missing Link Security Ltd
- in-tech Automotive Engineering de. R L de. C V, a wholly-owned subsidiary of in-tech GmbH has been liquidated effective May 07, 2025.
- On May 13, 2025, Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd diluted 2% stake of HIPUS Co., Ltd to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.
- Infosys BPM Canada Inc, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM UK Limited was incorporated on July 28, 2025
- Infosys Germany Gmbh, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd merged into Infosys Germany SE (formerly known as Blitz 24-893 SE) effective September 24, 2025
- in-tech Engineering services S.R.L, (Wholly-owned subsidiary of in-tech GmbH) merged into ProIT (Wholly-owned subsidiary of in-tech GmbH) effective November 30, 2025
- Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Argentina) (formerly a majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Limited) became the majority owned and controlled subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC with effect from January 28, 2026
- Infosys Enterprise Business Services Pty Ltd , a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd was incorporated on March 19, 2026.

The Company's related party transactions during the three months and year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 and outstanding balances as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are with its subsidiaries with whom the Company generally enters into transactions which are at arms length and in the ordinary course of business.

Transactions with key management personnel

The table below describes the compensation to key management personnel which comprise directors and executive officers:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended March 31,		Year ended March 31,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Salaries and other short term employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers[(1)(2)]	35	33	124	118
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	5	5	20	19
Total	**40**	**38**	**144**	**137**

[(1)] Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 includes a charge of ₹18 crore and ₹18 crore, respectively, towards key management personnel.For the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, includes a charge of ₹70 crore and ₹70 crore respectively, towards key management personnel. (Refer to note 2.11).

[(2)] Does not include post-employment benefits and other long-term benefits based on actuarial valuation as these are done for the Company as a whole.

2.23 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company publishes this financial statement along with the interim condensed consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman
DIN: 00041245

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director
DIN: 01876159

Bobby Parikh
Director
DIN: 00019437

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary
Membership No. A21918

Bengaluru
April 23, 2026