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

July 23, 2026

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Sub: Outcome of the Board meeting

This has reference to our letter dated June 15, 2026, regarding the captioned subject. The Board, at their meeting held on July 22-23, 2026 transacted the following items of business:

Financial Results:

1. Approved the audited consolidated financial results of the Company and its subsidiaries as per Indian Accounting Standards ("INDAS") for the quarter ended June 30, 2026;

2. Approved the audited standalone financial results of the Company as per INDAS for the quarter ended June 30, 2026;

3. Approved the audited financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as per INDAS and International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS") for the quarter ended June 30, 2026;

CEO Designate:

4. Based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, effective today, the Board approved and appointed Ashiss Kumar Dash as the Chief Executive Officer Designate ("CEO Designate") of the Company until March 31, 2027. Further, the Board approved its intention to appoint Ashiss Kumar Dash as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from April 1, 2027, upon fulfilment of all statutory requirements.

   Ashiss Kumar Dash is not debarred from holding office of a director by virtue of any order passed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India or any other such authority.

   The details as required under Regulation 30 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, brief profile and press release titled "**Infosys Board Appoints Ashiss Kumar Dash as CEO designate**" is enclosed as Annexure.

Stock grants:

5. Based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board approved the grant of 9,836 Restricted Stock Units ('RSUs') under the 2015 Incentive Compensation Plan ('2015 Plan') to eligible new hires. The grants made under the 2015 Plan would vest equally over a period of three years. The RSUs will be granted w.e.f., August 1, 2026 and the exercise price will be equal to the par value of the share.

INFOSYS LIMITED
CIN: L85110KA1981PLC013115
44, Infosys Avenue
Electronics City, Hosur Road
Bengaluru 560 100, India
T 91 80 2852 0261
F 91 80 2852 0362
investors@infosys.com
www.infosys.com

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Allotment of equity shares:

6. Allotted 4,77,767 equity shares of face value of ₹ 5/- each, pursuant to exercise of Restricted Stock Units by eligible employees as hereunder:

   - 18,465 equity shares under the 2015 Incentive Compensation Plan;
   - 4,59,302 equity shares under the Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Program 2019.

   Consequently, effective from July 23, 2026, the issued and subscribed share capital of the Company stands increased to ₹ 20,29,02,82,985/- divided into 4,05,80,56,597 equity shares of ₹5/- each.

Incorporation of a subsidiary:

7. Approved incorporation of a step down wholly owned subsidiary of the Company in Singapore. Additional information as required under Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 will be disclosed in due course.

Policy:

8. Considered and approved amendments to the Enterprise Risk Management policy.

   Copy of the policy will be made available on the website of the Company under the following link: https://www.infosys.com/investors.html.

The Board meeting was held on July 22 and 23, 2026. The Board meeting on July 23, 2026 commenced at 1.30 PM IST and concluded at 3.38 PM IST.

We are hereby enclosing herewith the financial results, press releases, and other annexures mentioned above. The same will also be made available on the Company's website www.infosys.com.

This is for your information and records.

Yours sincerely,
For **Infosys Limited**

Anur Gurugopala Raju Suryanarayana Manikantha

Digitally signed by Anur Gurugopala Raju Suryanarayana Manikantha
Date: 2026.07.23 16:17:40 +05'30'

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

INFOSYS LIMITED
CIN: L85110KA1981PLC013115
44, Infosys Avenue
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Annexure

Details as required under Regulations 30 and 30A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Particulars	Details
Name	Ashiss Kumar Dash
Reason for change viz. appointment, re-appointment, resignation, removal, death or otherwise;	Appointment
Date of appointment/re-appointment/cessation (as applicable) & term of appointment/re-appointment;	**Date of appointment as CEO designate** - July 23, 2026 **Proposed date of appointment as CEO and Managing Director**- April 1, 2027 **Proposed term** – 5 years (April 1, 2027, to March 31, 2032)
Brief profile (in case of appointment);	Enclosed
Disclosure of relationships between directors (in case of appointment of a director)	None

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PRESS RELEASE

Infosys Board Appoints Ashiss Kumar Dash as CEO Designate

Leadership transition to be effective April 1, 2027

Bengaluru, India – July 23, 2026: Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY), a global leader in AI-first business consulting and technology services, today announced the appointment of Ashiss Kumar Dash as CEO Designate. This appointment is based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Infosys Board, and is for a period of five years, subject to the approval of shareholders.

Dash is currently the global head of a diverse business portfolio comprising multiple industry verticals and is planned to succeed Salil Parekh as Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer on April 1, 2027, following the completion of Salil's second term, after over 9 years.

Having spent over three decades with Infosys, Dash has held senior leadership roles spanning customer-facing businesses, delivery, and global operations across multiple geographies. He also leads the sustainability business across the company. He has consistently delivered strong business performance, helped clients navigate complex business and technology transformations, and built high-performing global teams. The Board believes this combination of strategic and commercial acumen together with his technology delivery experience, uniquely positions him to lead Infosys through its next phase of AI-led transformation, while building on the Company's enduring strengths.

Nandan Nilekani, Chairman of the Board, Infosys said, "The Board is delighted to appoint Dash as CEO Designate. Our industry is entering a period of considerable change. The Board was clear that our next CEO needed to combine the ability to drive bold transformation with the judgment to preserve the values and customer trust that have always distinguished Infosys. It gives me great pleasure that we have an internal leader as our next CEO. On behalf of the Board, I also thank Salil for his outstanding leadership over 9 years. Under his stewardship, Infosys has strengthened its market position, expanded its capabilities, delivered significant value to shareholders, and built a strong platform for future growth. Salil has been instrumental in the turnaround of the company, establishing its leadership in the digital era, and for laying the foundation for a strong and differentiated AI strategy. He will continue to lead the Company until March 31, 2027, and work closely with Dash to ensure a seamless leadership transition."

Salil Parekh, MD & CEO, Infosys said "It has been an honour for me to be the custodian of such a prestigious company, to partner with the leading companies of the world as clients, and to collaborate with an incredible team. I have enjoyed leading the company from $10 billion in revenue to over $20 billion in revenue through my two terms. We have established Infosys as a leader in digital transformation and have put in place a distinctive strategy for AI transformation. We have built a strong leadership team through this journey that is deeply committed to a One Infosys agenda. Having worked closely with Dash over many years, I have seen first-hand his integrity, customer focus, and ability to lead through change. He brings a deep understanding of our clients, our business, and our people, together with the vision and capability to lead Infosys through its next phase of transformation. I look forward to working closely with him over the coming months to ensure a smooth and successful transition."

Ashiss Kumar Dash, CEO Designate, Infosys said, "I am honoured by the confidence that the Board has placed in me and excited about the opportunity to lead Infosys into its next chapter. I would also like to thank Salil for his mentorship, guidance, and the countless opportunities for growth over the years. I look forward to collaborating with him to ensure a seamless transition. Technology is entering a new era, with AI fundamentally reshaping how businesses operate and create value. Infosys begins this next phase from a position of enormous strength—with a clearly articulated AI strategy, exceptional talent, deep client relationships, and values that have earned the trust of customers globally. My commitment is to build on those strengths while accelerating innovation, expanding our capabilities and helping our clients succeed in an increasingly AI-driven world. Together with the outstanding leadership team, all my colleagues, customers and partners, I look forward to shaping the next chapter of Infosys journey and creating enduring value for all our stakeholders."

Ashiss Kumar Dash

EVP & Global Head - Services, Utilities, Resources, Energy & Enterprise Sustainability

As the Global Head for a business portfolio that comprises over twelve industry verticals, Ashiss Kumar Dash ("Dash") is helping navigate the digital future for leading Fortune 500 and Global 2000 enterprises. A seasoned digital transformation leader with over 3 decades of experience, Dash is focused on driving transformation strategies and shaping the future of industries through the adoption of emerging technologies.

Drawing from over 30 years of diverse roles and responsibilities, Dash amalgamates his varied skills into straddling delivery, operational, and financial excellence for his industry group. In addition to driving revenue growth, he is also focused on institutionalizing innovation, AI-led re-imagination, and the future of work within his teams.

Dash believes the more varied a perspective, the broader one's vision can be. He actively contributes to global conversations on energy transition and sustainable development through prestigious forums like the World Economic Forum and the UN's Global Investors for Sustainable Development Alliance.

Dash is a member of the Board of Directors of Infosys Public Services, that provides next-generation digital services and consulting to public sector organizations in North America and MRE Consulting LLC, both fully owned subsidiaries of Infosys. Dash is also a Trustee of Infosys Foundation USA, a foundation with a mission to expand access to computer science and maker education for K-12 students and educators across the USA, while working to digitally upskill communities.

Dash is an alumnus of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India. He has also completed the Global Leadership Program at Stanford University and the Senior Executive Program at London Business School.

An avid reader, Dash is currently based in Los Angeles. He enjoys running, swimming, and practicing mindfulness.

About Infosys

Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY) is a global leader in AI first business consulting and technology services. Over 325,000 of our people work to amplify human potential and create the next opportunity for people, businesses, and communities. As navigators of enterprise transformation, we enable businesses in 59 countries to unlock AI value at scale. With over four decades of experience in managing the systems and workings of global enterprises, we accelerate business transformation through our AI-first value framework, deep domain expertise, and our unique ability to orchestrate innovations from our AI-native partner ecosystem. Infosys is recognized as the fastest growing IT services brand globally, committed to being a well-governed, environmentally sustainable partner for our clients where deep talent expertise, in an inclusive workplace, help them navigate their next.

Safe Harbor

Certain statements in this release, including those concerning our future events, future growth prospects, our future financial or operating performance and our offerings and collaborations are “forward looking statements” intended to qualify for the 'safe harbor' under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about the Company, our industry, economic conditions in the markets in which we operate, and certain other matters. These forward-looking statements are subject to substantial known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those implied by such forward-looking statements. Important factors that may cause actual results or outcomes to differ from those implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties regarding the execution of our business strategy, increased competition for talent, our ability to attract and retain personnel, increase in wages, investments to reskill our employees, our ability to effectively implement a hybrid work model, economic uncertainties and geo-political situations, technological disruptions and innovations such as artificial intelligence, the complex and evolving regulatory landscape including immigration regulation changes, particularly in the United States, our Environmental, Social, Governance (“ESG”) vision, our capital allocation policy and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity and capital resources, our corporate actions including acquisitions, cybersecurity matters, the outcome of pending litigation and the US government investigation, and the effect of current and future tariffs. These and additional factors that may cause actual results or outcomes to differ from those implied by the forward-looking statements are discussed in more detail in our US Securities and Exchange Commission filings including our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. These filings are available at www.sec.gov. In light of these and other uncertainties, you should not conclude that the results or outcomes referred to in any of the forward-looking statements will be achieved. Infosys may, from time to time, make additional written and oral forward-looking statements, including statements contained in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and our reports to shareholders. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company unless it is required by law.

For more information, please contact: **PR_Global@Infosys.com**

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Fact Sheet

Consolidated Financial Data - First Quarter, Fiscal 2027

1.0% QoQ 2.4% YoY CC Growth#	21.1% Operating Margin	14.9% YoY EPS Increase (₹ terms)	$3.6 Bn Large Deal TCV (61% Net New)	$0.96 Bn Free Cash Flow (FCF)	8.2% AI as a % of Revenue

Revenue Growth- Q1 27

	Reported	CC
QoQ growth (%)	0.8%	1.0%
YoY growth (%)	2.8%	2.4%

Revenues by Business Segments

(in %)

	Quarter ended			YoY Growth	
	Jun 30, 2026	Mar 31, 2026	Jun 30, 2025	Reported	CC
Financial services	27.9	28.0	27.9	2.9	2.4
Manufacturing	15.9	15.9	16.1	1.7	1.0
Energy, Utilities, Resources & Services	13.4	13.2	13.6	1.4	1.3
Retail	12.8	12.8	13.4	(1.5)	(1.8)
Communication	12.0	12.4	12.0	2.5	1.3
Hi-Tech	7.7	7.7	7.8	1.5	2.4
Life Sciences	8.0	7.3	6.5	26.3	24.0
Others	2.3	2.7	2.7	(12.6)	(9.9)
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2.8**	**2.4**

Revenues by Client Geography

(in %)

	Quarter ended			YoY Growth	
	Jun 30, 2026	Mar 31, 2026	Jun 30, 2025	Reported	CC
North America	56.4	55.7	56.5	2.7	3.2
Europe	32.1	32.6	31.5	4.8	2.8
Rest of the world	9.0	9.1	9.1	1.9	(1.6)
India	2.5	2.6	2.9	(12.0)	(4.2)
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**2.8**	**2.4**

Client Data

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2026	Mar 31, 2026	Jun 30, 2025
Number of Clients			
Active	2,027	1,965	1,861
Added during the period (gross)	155	111	93
Number of Million dollar clients^			
1 Million dollar +	1,026	1,018	1,011
10 Million dollar +	333	328	317
50 Million dollar +	85	88	85
100 Million dollar +	41	41	41
Client contribution to revenues			
Top 5 clients	12.1%	12.6%	13.2%
Top 10 clients	19.9%	20.2%	20.8%
Top 25 clients	33.9%	34.5%	35.2%
Days Sales Outstanding^	63	67	70

^LTM (Last twelve months) Revenues

#Revenue growth in reported currency includes the impact of currency fluctuations. Additionally, we calculate constant currency (CC) growth by comparing current period revenues in respective local currencies converted to US $ using prior period exchange rates and comparing the same to our prior period reported revenues.

Effort & Utilization – Consolidated IT Services

(in %)

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2026	Mar 31, 2026	Jun 30, 2025
Effort			
Onsite	22.8	22.8	23.6
Offshore	77.2	77.2	76.4
Utilization			
Including trainees	82.1	79.7	82.7
Excluding trainees	84.9	83.0	85.2

Employee Metrics

(Nos.)

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2026	Mar 31, 2026	Jun 30, 2025
Total employees	328,062	328,594	323,788
S/W professionals	310,039	310,887	306,706
Sales & Support	18,023	17,707	17,082
Voluntary Attrition % (LTM - IT Services)	13.0%	12.6%	14.4%
% of Women Employees	39.6%	39.5%	39.1%

Cash Metrics

In US $ million

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2026	Mar 31, 2026	Jun 30, 2025
FCF[1][2]	955	833	884
Consolidated cash and investments[3]	3,916	4,542	5,271

In ₹ crore

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2026	Mar 31, 2026	Jun 30, 2025
FCF[1][2]	9,051	7,711	7,533
Consolidated cash and investments[3]	37,065	43,075	45,204

[1] 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 (non-IFRS measure)

[2] The free cash flow for Q4'26 includes cash payments made towards The Labour codes of $49Mn (₹452 crore).

[3] Consolidated cash and investments comprise of cash and cash equivalents, current and non-current investments excluding investments in equity and preference shares, unquoted compulsorily convertible debentures and others

Consolidated statement of Comprehensive Income for three months ended, (Extracted from IFRS Financial Statement)

In US $ million, except per equity share data

Particulars	Jun 30, 2026	Jun 30, 2025	Growth % YoY	Mar 31, 2026	Growth % QoQ
Revenues	**5,082**	**4,941**	**2.8%**	**5,040**	**0.8%**
Cost of sales	3,482	3,416	1.9%	3,485	-0.1%
Gross Profit	**1,600**	**1,525**	**4.9%**	**1,555**	**2.9%**
Operating Expenses:					
Selling and marketing expenses	270	258	4.7%	256	5.5%
Administrative expenses	258	239	7.9%	244	5.7%
Total Operating Expenses	**528**	**497**	**6.2%**	**500**	**5.6%**
Operating Profit	**1,072**	**1,028**	**4.3%**	**1,055**	**1.6%**
Operating Margin %	**21.1**	**20.8**	**0.3%**	**20.9**	**0.2%**
Other Income, net of finance cost[1]	91	110	-17.3%	113	-19.5%
Profit before income taxes	**1,163**	**1,138**	**2.2%**	**1,168**	**-0.4%**
Income tax expense[1]	343	329	4.3%	248	38.3%
Net Profit (after non-controlling interests)	**819**	**809**	**1.3%**	**919**	**-10.9%**
Basic EPS ($)	**0.20**	**0.20**	**3.7%**	**0.23**	**-10.9%**
Diluted EPS ($)	**0.20**	**0.19**	**3.8%**	**0.23**	**-10.9%**
Dividend Per Share ($)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.26**	**-**

[1] Includes interest income (pre-tax) of $41Mn and reversal of tax provisions amounting to $83Mn for Q4'26. This is on account of orders received under sections 250 and 254 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for certain assessment years.

Consolidated statement of Comprehensive Income for three months ended, (Extracted from IFRS Financial Statement)

In ₹ crore, except per equity share data

Particulars	Jun 30, 2026	Jun 30, 2025	Growth % YoY	Mar 31, 2026	Growth % QoQ
Revenues	**48,211**	**42,279**	14.0%	**46,402**	3.9%
Cost of sales	33,033	29,224	13.0%	32,058	3.0%
Gross Profit	**15,178**	**13,055**	**16.3%**	**14,344**	**5.8%**
Operating Expenses:					
Selling and marketing expenses	2,568	2,208	16.3%	2,354	9.1%
Administrative expenses	2,447	2,044	19.7%	2,247	8.9%
Total Operating Expenses	**5,015**	**4,252**	**17.9%**	**4,601**	**9.0%**
Operating Profit	**10,163**	**8,803**	**15.4%**	**9,743**	**4.3%**
Operating Margin %	**21.1**	**20.8**	**0.3%**	**21.0**	**0.1%**
Other Income, net of finance cost[1]	865	937	-7.7%	1,054	-17.9%
Profit before income taxes	**11,028**	**9,740**	**13.2%**	**10,797**	**2.1%**
Income tax expense[1]	3,253	2,816	15.5%	2,288	42.2%
Net Profit (after non-controlling interests)	**7,769**	**6,921**	**12.2%**	**8,501**	**-8.6%**
Basic EPS (₹)	**19.19**	**16.70**	**14.9%**	**21.01**	**-8.7%**
Diluted EPS (₹)	**19.17**	**16.68**	**14.9%**	**20.98**	**-8.6%**
Dividend Per Share (₹)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25.00**	**-**

[1] Includes interest income (pre-tax) of ₹381 crore and reversal of tax provisions amounting to ₹774 crore for Q4'26. This is on account of orders received under sections 250 and 254 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for certain assessment years.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Prestige Trade Tower, Level 19
46, Palace Road, High Grounds
Bengaluru-560 001
Karnataka, India

Tel: +91 80 6188 6000
Fax: +91 80 6188 6011

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON AUDIT OF QUARTERLY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INFOSYS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying statement of Consolidated Financial Results of **INFOSYS LIMITED** (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group") for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 (the "Statement"), being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended (the "LODR Regulations").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Statement:

(i) includes the financial results of the subsidiaries as given in the Annexure to this report;

(ii) is presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the LODR Regulations; and

(iii) gives a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the consolidated net profit and consolidated other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Group for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for audit of the consolidated financial results section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Statement

The Statement, which includes the Consolidated Financial Results is the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and has been approved by them for the issuance. The Statement has been compiled from the related audited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2026. This responsibility includes the preparation and presentation of the Statement that give a true and fair view of the consolidated net profit and consolidated other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Group in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Ind AS 34, prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the LODR Regulations.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the respective financial results that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of this Statement by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Results, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for audit of the Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Financial Results.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors.

- Evaluate the appropriateness and reasonableness of disclosures made by the Board of Directors in terms of the requirements specified under Regulation 33 of the LODR Regulations.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Statement, including the disclosures, and whether the Statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Perform procedures in accordance with the circular issued by the SEBI under Regulation 33(8) of the LODR Regulations to the extent applicable.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the Financial Information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the Statement. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of such entities included in the Statement of which we are the independent auditors.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the Statement of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
(Membership No. 060408)
UDIN:

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 23, 2026

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

Annexure to Auditor's Report

List of Entities:

1. Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited
2. Infosys Technologies S. de R. L. de C. V.
3. Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB
4. Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited
5. Infosys Nova Holdings LLC.
6. EdgeVerve Systems Limited
7. Infosys Austria GmbH
8. Infosys Chile SpA
9. Infosys Arabia Limited (under liquidation)
10. Infosys Consulting Ltda.
11. Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l
12. Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA
13. Infosys BPM Limited
14. Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.
15. Infosys Poland Sp z.o.o
16. Infosys McCamish Systems LLC
17. Portland Group Pty Ltd
18. Infosys BPO Americas LLC
19. Infosys Consulting Holding AG
20. Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited
21. Infosys Consulting AG
22. Infosys Consulting GmbH
23. Infosys Romania SRL
24. Infosys Consulting SAS
25. Infy Consulting Company Ltd.
26. Infy Consulting B.V.
27. 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.
28. Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV
29. Panaya Inc.
30. Infosys Financial Services GmbH
31. Panaya Ltd.
32. Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited (under liquidation)
33. Brilliant Basics Limited (under liquidation)
34. Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd.
35. Infosys Middle East FZ LLC

36. Fluido Oy
37. Fluido Sweden AB
38. Fluido Norway A/S
39. Fluido Denmark A/S
40. Fluido Slovakia s.r.o
41. Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd.
42. Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd.
43. HIPUS Co., Ltd.
44. Stater N.V.
45. Stater Nederland B.V.
46. Stater XXL B.V.
47. HypoCasso B.V.
48. Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd.
49. Simplus Australia Pty Ltd.
50. Simplus Philippines, Inc.
51. Infosys Fluido UK, Ltd.
52. Infosys Fluido Ireland, Ltd.
53. Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD
54. Infosys BPM UK Limited
55. GuideVision s.r.o
56. GuideVision Deutschland GmbH
57. GuideVision Suomi Oy
58. GuideVision Magyarorszag Kft
59. GuideVision Polska Sp. z.o.o
60. Infosys Business Solutions LLC
61. Infosys Germany GmbH (wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte Limited merged into Infosys Germany SE (formerly known as Blitz 24-893 SE) effective from September 24, 2025)
62. GuideVision UK Ltd (under liquidation)
63. Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi
64. Infosys Germany Holding Gmbh
65. Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG
66. Stater GmbH
67. Infosys Green Forum
68. Infosys (Malaysia) SDN. BHD.
69. WongDoody GmbH
70. WongDoody (Shanghai) Co. Limited
71. WongDoody Limited (Taipei)
72. Infosys Public Services Canada Inc.

73. BASE life science A/S
74. BASE life science AG
75. BASE life science GmbH
76. BASE life science Ltd.
77. BASE life science S.A.S
78. BASE life science S.r.l.
79. Innovisor Inc.
80. BASE life science Inc.
81. BASE life science S.L.
82. Panaya Germany GmbH
83. Infosys Norway
84. Idunn Information Technology Private Limited
85. InSemi Technology Services Pvt. Ltd.
86. Elbrus Labs Private Limited
87. Infosys Services (Thailand) Limited
88. Infy tech SAS
89. in-tech GmbH
90. in-tech Automotive Engineering SL
91. ProIT
92. in-tech Automotive Engineering de R.L. de C.V (liquidated effective May 07, 2025)
93. Drivetech Fahrversuch GmbH
94. Friedrich Wagner Holding Inc (under liquidation)
95. in-tech engineering s.r.o
96. in-tech engineering GmbH
97. in-tech engineering services S.R.L (merged into ProIT with effect from November 30, 2025)
98. in-tech Group Ltd.
99. in-tech Group India Private Limited
100. in-tech Automotive Engineering Shenyang Co.
101. in-tech Automotive Engineering Bejing Co., Ltd.
102. Infosys Employees Welfare Trust
103. Infosys Employee Benefits Trust
104. Infosys Science Foundation
105. Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust
106. Infosys Germany SE (formerly known as Blitz 24-893 SE)
107. Infosys Limited SPC
108. Infosys BPM Netherlands B.V.
109. Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC was incorporated on April 16, 2025.

110. Infosys Saudi Arabia LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited was incorporated on April 21, 2025.
111. Infosys Australia Technology Services Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited was incorporated on April 23, 2025.
112. MRE Consulting Ltd, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) with 98.21% partnership interest and Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC) with 1.79% partnership interest on April 30, 2025.
113. MRE Technology Services LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of MRE Consulting Ltd), acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) with 98.21% partnership interest and Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC) with 1.79% partnership interest on April 30, 2025.
114. The Missing Link Automation Pty Ltd, acquired by Infosys Australia Technology Services Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on April 30, 2025.
115. The Missing Link Network Integration Pty Ltd, acquired by Infosys Australia Technology Services Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on April 30, 2025.
116. The Missing Link Security Pty Ltd, acquired by Infosys Australia Technology Services Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on April 30, 2025.
117. The Missing Link Security Ltd, (a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Missing Link Security Pty Ltd) acquired by Infosys Australia Technology Services Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on April 30, 2025.
118. Infosys BPM Canada Inc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM UK Limited was incorporated on July 28, 2025.
119. Infosys Enterprise Business Services Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd was incorporated on March 19, 2026.
120. Stratus Canada Inc, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on April 21, 2026.
121. Stratus Global (India) Pvt Ltd, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on April 21, 2026.
122. Stratus Global LLC, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on April 21, 2026.
123. Stratus Holdings International Inc., acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on April 21, 2026.
124. Stratus Technology Services LLC, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on April 21, 2026.
125. New Heritage Capital Fund III-B, LP, (acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC on April 21, 2026.) It was subsequently liquidated on April 22, 2026.
126. Optimum Achieve Holdings, Inc, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on May 4, 2026.
127. Optimum Healthcare IT, LLC, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on May 4, 2026.
128. TSC Companies, LLC, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on May 4, 2026.
129. Optimum CAN Holdings LLC, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on May 4, 2026.

130. Optimum Tech Services LLC, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on May 4, 2026.
131. Optimum HIT Canada ULC, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on May 4, 2026.
132. Optimum Healthcare IT Pty Ltd, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on May 4, 2026.
133. 3-102-936558 Sociedad De Responsabilidad Limitada, acquired by Infosys Nova Holdings LLC (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on May 4, 2026.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Prestige Trade Tower, Level 19
46, Palace Road, High Grounds
Bengaluru-560 001
Karnataka, India

Tel: +91 80 6188 6000
Fax: +91 80 6188 6011

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF QUARTERLY STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INFOSYS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying statement of Standalone Financial Results of **INFOSYS LIMITED** (the "Company") for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 (the "Statement") being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended (the "LODR Regulations").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement:

(i) is presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the LODR Regulations; and

(ii) gives a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the net profit and other comprehensive income and other financial information of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Statement in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Results section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Statement

The Statement, which includes the Standalone Financial Results is the responsibility of the Company's Board of Directors and has been approved by them for the issuance. The Statement has been compiled from the related audited interim condensed standalone financial statements for the three months ended June 30, 2026. This responsibility includes the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 that give a true and fair view of the net profit and other comprehensive income and other financial information in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Ind AS 34, prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the LODR Regulations. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the

provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Statements that give a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for audit of the Standalone Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Statement as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone Financial Results.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors.

- Evaluate the appropriateness and reasonableness of disclosures made by the Board of Directors in terms of the requirements specified under Regulation 33 of the LODR Regulations.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Statement, including the disclosures, and whether the Statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the Statement to express an opinion on the Statement.

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

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

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

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
(Membership No. 060408)
UDIN:

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 23, 2026

Infosys®
Navigate your next

Q1 FY 27
Financial
Results

Infosys Limited
CIN : L85110KA1981PLC013115
Regd. Office: Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru 560 100, India.
Website: www.infosys.com; Email: investors@infosys.com; Telephone: 91 80 2852 0261; Fax: 91 80 2852 0362

Statement of Consolidated Audited Results of Infosys Limited and its subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 prepared in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS)

(in ₹ crore, except per equity share data)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2026 Audited	Quarter ended March 31, 2026 Audited	Quarter ended June 30, 2025 Audited	Year ended March 31, 2026 Audited
Revenue from operations	48,211	46,402	42,279	178,650
Other income, net	984	1,159	1,042	4,322
Total Income	**49,195**	**47,561**	**43,321**	**182,972**
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses	25,287	24,688	22,847	95,094
Cost of technical sub-contractors	4,181	3,952	3,497	15,421
Travel expenses	701	532	516	2,097
Cost of software packages and others	4,421	3,969	3,746	15,722
Communication expenses	150	141	144	603
Consultancy and professional charges	603	661	464	2,090
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,246	1,424	1,140	4,902
Finance cost	119	105	105	416
Other expenses	1,459	1,292	1,122	5,343
Total expenses	**38,167**	**36,764**	**33,581**	**141,688**
Profit before exceptional item and tax	**11,028**	**10,797**	**9,740**	**41,284**
Exceptional item				
Impact of Labour Codes	-	-	-	1,289
Profit before tax	**11,028**	**10,797**	**9,740**	**39,995**
Tax expense:				
Current tax	3,356	2,664	3,053	11,767
Deferred tax	(103)	(376)	(237)	(1,246)
Profit for the period	**7,775**	**8,509**	**6,924**	**29,474**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net	296	(236)	(70)	(288)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	60	374	35	397
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net	49	(11)	6	(1)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(94)	1,021	1,019	3,256
Fair value changes on investments, net	60	(93)	123	(27)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	**371**	**1,055**	**1,113**	**3,337**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**8,146**	**9,564**	**8,037**	**32,811**
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the company	7,769	8,501	6,921	29,440
Non-controlling interests	6	8	3	34
	7,775	**8,509**	**6,924**	**29,474**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the company	8,142	9,546	8,024	32,750
Non-controlling interests	4	18	13	61
	8,146	**9,564**	**8,037**	**32,811**
Paid up share capital (par value ₹5/- each, fully paid)	2,025	2,024	2,074	2,024
Other equity *#	90,828	90,828	93,745	90,828
Earnings per equity share (par value ₹5/- each)**				
Basic (in ₹ per share)	19.19	21.01	16.70	71.58
Diluted (in ₹ per share)	19.17	20.98	16.68	71.46

** Balances for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 represent balances as per the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively as required by SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015*

*** EPS is not annualized for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, quarter ended March 31, 2026 and quarter ended June 30, 2025*

 # Excludes non-controlling interest

1. Notes

a) The audited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 have been taken on record by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 23, 2026. **The statutory auditors, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP have expressed an unmodified audit opinion.** The information presented above is extracted from the audited interim condensed consolidated financial statements. Those interim condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules thereafter.

b) Based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board at its meeting held on July 23, 2026, approved and appointed, effective today, Ashiss Kumar Dash as the Chief Executive Officer Designate ("CEO Designate") of the Company until March 31, 2027. Further, the Board approved its intention to appoint Ashiss Kumar Dash as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from April 1, 2027 upon fulfilment of all statutory requirements.

c) Nitin Paranjpe (DIN: 00045204) an Independent Director was appointed as Vice Chairman of the Company effective April 30, 2026.

d) Michael Nelson Gibbs (DIN: 08177291) an Independent Director of Infosys Limited, retired effective July 12, 2026, upon completion of his second term. The composition of the Board and its Committees continue to be in compliance with the requirements of applicable laws.

e) Update on acquisitions

i) On April 21, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired a 100% partnership interest in Stratus Global LLC, a leading insurance technology partner serving Property & Casualty insurers and Managing General Agents, headquartered in USA., for a purchase consideration including earnouts amounting to $74 million (₹697 crore). The total purchase consideration includes upfront cash consideration of $69 million (₹646 crore) and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of $5 million (₹51 crore) as on the date of acquisition. Additionally, this acquisition has retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group and achievement of financial targets for the respective years.

ii) On May 4, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% voting interests in Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc., a healthcare digital transformation and consulting firm headquartered in USA, along with its other subsidiaries including Optimum Healthcare IT, LLC, for a purchase consideration including earnouts amounting to $365 million (₹3,470 crore). The total purchase consideration includes upfront cash consideration of $299 million (₹2,844 crore) and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of $66 million (₹626 crore) as on the date of acquisition. Additionally, this acquisition has retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over four years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group and achievement of financial targets for the respective years.

f) Stock grants

The Board, on July 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee approved the grant of 9,836 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) under the 2015 Incentive Compensation Plan (2015 Plan) to eligible new hires. The grants made under the 2015 Plan would vest equally over a period of three years. The RSUs will be granted w.e.f August 1, 2026 and the exercise price will be equal to the par value of the share.

2. Information on dividends for the quarter ended June 30, 2026

For financial year 2026, the Board recommended a final dividend of ₹25/- (par value of ₹5/- each) per equity share. The same was approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026 and paid on June 25, 2026.

(in ₹)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2026	Quarter ended March 31, 2026	Quarter ended June 30, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026
Dividend per share (par value ₹5/- each)				
Interim dividend	-	-	-	23.00
Final dividend	-	25.00	-	25.00

3. Segment reporting (Consolidated - Audited)

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2026	Quarter ended March 31, 2026	Quarter ended June 30, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026
Revenue by business segment				
Financial Services [1]	13,463	12,976	11,796	49,908
Manufacturing	7,668	7,358	6,804	29,078
Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	6,452	6,114	5,742	23,818
Retail [2]	6,172	5,958	5,651	23,077
Communication [3]	5,791	5,752	5,097	21,765
Life Sciences [4]	3,842	3,393	2,745	12,267
Hi-Tech	3,710	3,558	3,296	13,928
All other segments [5]	1,113	1,293	1,148	4,809
Total	**48,211**	**46,402**	**42,279**	**178,650**
Less: Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	-
Net revenue from operations	**48,211**	**46,402**	**42,279**	**178,650**
Segment Profit:				
Financial Services [1]	3,662	3,410	2,973	12,678
Manufacturing	1,685	1,541	1,416	6,444
Energy, Utilities , Resources and Services	1,576	1,548	1,437	5,984
Retail [2]	1,701	1,811	1,691	7,089
Communication [3]	1,180	1,027	880	3,861
Life Sciences [4]	619	659	554	2,444
Hi-Tech	911	930	768	3,228
All other segments [5]	75	241	224	717
Total	**11,409**	**11,167**	**9,943**	**42,445**
Less: Other Unallocable expenditure*	1,246	1,424	1,140	6,191
Add: Unallocable other income	984	1,159	1,042	4,157
Less: Finance cost	119	105	105	416
Profit before tax and non-controlling interests	**11,028**	**10,797**	**9,740**	**39,995**

[1] *Financial Services include enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance*

[2] *Retail includes enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics*

[3] *Communication includes enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media*

[4] *Life Sciences includes enterprises in Life sciences and Health care*

[5] *All other segments include operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & identified enterprises in Public Services*

* Unallocable expense includes ₹1,289 crore towards impact of Labour Codes for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Notes on segment information

Business segments

Based on the "management approach" as required by Ind-AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along these business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments.

Segmental capital employed

Assets and liabilities used in the Group's business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. The Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

4. Audited financial results of Infosys Limited (Standalone Information)

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	Year ended March 31,
	2026	2026	2025	2026
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
Revenue from operations	39,957	38,641	35,275	148,819
Profit before exceptional item and tax	10,161	9,956	8,660	39,903
Exceptional item - Impact of Labour Codes	-	-	-	1,146
Profit before tax	10,161	9,956	8,660	38,757
Profit for the period	7,249	7,975	6,114	29,211

The audited results of Infosys Limited for the above mentioned periods are available on our website, www.infosys.com and on the stock exchange website www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com. The information above has been extracted from the audited interim standalone financial statements as stated.

By order of the Board
for Infosys Limited

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bengaluru, India
July 23, 2026

The Board has also taken on record the consolidated results of Infosys Limited and its subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, prepared as per International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and reported in US dollars. A summary of the financial statements is as follows:

(in US$ million, except per equity share data)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	Year ended March 31,
	2026	2026	2025	2026
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
Revenues	5,082	5,040	4,941	20,158
Cost of sales	3,482	3,485	3,416	14,079
Gross profit	**1,600**	**1,555**	**1,525**	**6,079**
Operating expenses	528	500	497	1,994
Operating profit #	**1,072**	**1,055**	**1,028**	**4,085**
Other income, net	104	125	122	468
Finance cost	13	12	12	47
Profit before income taxes	**1,163**	**1,168**	**1,138**	**4,506**
Income tax expense	343	248	329	1,190
Net profit	**820**	**920**	**809**	**3,316**
Earnings per equity share*				
Basic (in $ per share)	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.81
Diluted (in $ per share)	0.20	0.23	0.19	0.80
Total assets	16,359	16,446	17,447	16,446
Cash and cash equivalents and current investments	3,124	3,706	4,089	3,706

** EPS is not annualized for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, quarter ended March 31, 2026 and quarter ended June 30, 2025.*

 # includes $143 million towards impact of Labour Codes for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Certain statements in this release, including those concerning our future events, future growth prospects, our future financial or operating performance and our offerings and collaborations, are "forward looking statements" intended to qualify for the 'safe harbor' under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about the Company, our industry, economic conditions in the markets in which we operate, and certain other matters. These forward-looking statements are subject to substantial known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those implied by such forward-looking statements. Important factors that may cause actual results or outcomes to differ from those implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties regarding the execution of our business strategy, increased competition for talent, our ability to attract and retain personnel, increase in wages, investments to reskill our employees, our ability to effectively implement a hybrid work model, economic uncertainties and geo-political situations, technological disruptions and innovations such as artificial intelligence, the complex and evolving regulatory landscape including immigration regulation changes, particularly in the United States, our Environmental, Social, Governance ("ESG") vision, our capital allocation policy and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity and capital resources, our corporate actions including acquisitions, cybersecurity matters, the outcome of pending litigation and the US government investigation, and the effect of current and future tariffs. These and additional factors that may cause actual results or outcomes to differ from those implied by the forward-looking statements are discussed in more detail in our US Securities and Exchange Commission filings including our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. These filings are available at www.sec.gov. In light of these and other uncertainties, you should not conclude that the results or outcomes referred to in any of the forward-looking statements will be achieved. Infosys may, from time to time, make additional written and oral forward-looking statements, including statements contained in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and our reports to shareholders. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company unless it is required by law.

Infosys®
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Q1 FY 27
Financial
Results

Infosys Limited

CIN: L85110KA1981PLC013115

Regd. Office: Electronics City, Hosur Road, Bengaluru – 560 100, India.

Website: www.infosys.com; Email: investors@infosys.com; Telephone: 91 80 2852 0261; Fax: 91 80 2852 0362

Statement of Audited results of Infosys Limited for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 prepared in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS)

(in ₹ crore, except per equity share data)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2026 Audited	Quarter ended March 31, 2026 Audited	Quarter ended June 30, 2025 Audited	Year ended March 31, 2026 Audited
Revenue from operations	39,957	38,641	35,275	148,819
Other income, net	874	1,063	882	6,491
Total income	**40,831**	**39,704**	**36,157**	**155,310**
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses	18,820	18,886	17,673	73,239
Cost of technical sub-contractors	6,035	5,780	5,208	22,388
Travel expenses	498	401	392	1,596
Cost of software packages and others	2,922	2,415	2,217	9,274
Communication expenses	101	96	99	419
Consultancy and professional charges	492	561	392	1,846
Depreciation and amortisation expense	613	601	613	2,394
Finance cost	61	54	55	207
Other expenses	1,128	954	848	4,044
Total expenses	**30,670**	**29,748**	**27,497**	**115,407**
Profit before exceptional item and tax	**10,161**	**9,956**	**8,660**	**39,903**
Exceptional item				
Impact of Labour Codes	-	-	-	1,146
Profit before tax	**10,161**	**9,956**	**8,660**	**38,757**
Tax expense:				
Current tax	3,041	2,119	2,761	10,459
Deferred tax	(129)	(138)	(215)	(913)
Profit for the period	**7,249**	**7,975**	**6,114**	**29,211**
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net	275	(245)	(61)	(285)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	60	374	35	397
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net	49	(11)	6	(1)
Fair value changes on investments, net	59	(91)	122	(26)
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax	**443**	**27**	**102**	**85**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**7,692**	**8,002**	**6,216**	**29,296**
Paid-up share capital (par value ₹5/- each fully paid)	2,028	2,027	2,077	2,027
Other Equity*	78,847	78,847	85,256	78,847
Earnings per equity share (par value ₹5 /- each)**				
Basic (in ₹ per share)	17.87	19.67	14.72	70.87
Diluted (in ₹ per share)	17.86	19.65	14.70	70.78

** Balances for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 represent balances as per the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively as required by SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015*

*** EPS is not annualized for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, quarter ended March 31, 2026 and quarter ended June 30, 2025*

1. Notes

a) The audited interim condensed standalone financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 have been taken on record by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 23, 2026. **The statutory auditors, Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP have expressed an unmodified audit opinion**. The information presented above is extracted from the audited interim condensed standalone financial statements. Those interim condensed standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules thereafter.

b) Based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board at its meeting held on July 23, 2026, approved and appointed, effective today, Ashiss Kumar Dash as the Chief Executive Officer Designate ("CEO Designate") of the Company until March 31, 2027. Further, the Board approved its intention to appoint Ashiss Kumar Dash as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company with effect from April 1, 2027 upon fulfilment of all statutory requirements.

c) Nitin Paranjpe (DIN: 00045204) an Independent Director was appointed as Vice Chairman of the Company effective April 30, 2026.

d) Michael Nelson Gibbs (DIN: 08177291) an Independent Director of Infosys Limited, retired effective July 12, 2026, upon completion of his second term. The composition of the Board and its Committees continue to be in compliance with the requirements of applicable laws.

e) Stock grants

The Board, on July 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee approved the grant of 9,836 Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) under the 2015 Incentive Compensation Plan (2015 Plan) to eligible new hires. The grants made under the 2015 Plan would vest equally over a period of three years. The RSUs will be granted w.e.f August 1, 2026 and the exercise price will be equal to the par value of the share.

2. Information on dividends for the quarter ended June 30, 2026

For financial year 2026, the Board recommended a final dividend of ₹25/- (par value of ₹5/- each) per equity share. The same was approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026 and paid on June 25, 2026.

(in ₹)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2026	Quarter ended March 31, 2026	Quarter ended June 30, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2026
Dividend per share (par value ₹5/- each)				
Interim dividend	-	-	-	23.00
Final dividend	-	25.00	-	25.00

3. Segment Reporting

The Company publishes standalone financial statements along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the audited interim consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the segment information is given in the audited consolidated financial results of Infosys Limited and its subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

By order of the Board
for Infosys Limited

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bengaluru, India
July 23, 2026

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Infosys
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IFRS – INR

Press Release

AI Revenues at 8.2% in Q1; Resilient Operating Margin of 21.1%

Strong Large Deal Wins at $3.6 Billion with 61% Net New; Robust Free Cash Flow of $0.96 Billion

FY 27 Revenue Guidance Revised to 1.5%-3.0%, Margin guidance Retained at 20%-22%

Bengaluru, India – July 23, 2026: Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY), a global leader in AI-first business consulting and technology services, delivered $5,082 million in Q1 revenues, year on year growth of 2.4% and sequential growth of 1.0% in constant currency. Operating margin was at 21.1%, sequential increase of 0.2%. EPS growth was 14.9% year on year in rupee terms. TCV of large deal wins was $3.6 billion, with 61% net new.

"AI momentum is now rapidly converting into revenue, which demonstrates how Infosys' differentiated enterprise AI value proposition is translating into consistent market share gains. Strong large deal wins, powered by Infosys Topaz, reinforce client confidence in our ability to be the strategic partner of choice for AI transformation driving tangible business value", **said Salil Parekh, CEO and MD**. "With strategic partnerships established with all leading AI companies, we are bringing the power of the innovation ecosystem to help clients accelerate operational productivity and unlock growth opportunities. We remain committed to reskilling our employee base across levels and this sustained focus has positioned Infosys as a frontier organization with deep expertise accelerating AI journeys for some of the largest enterprises the world over", **he added.**

1.0% QoQ 2.4% YoY CC Growth	21.1% Operating Margin	14.9% YoY EPS Increase (₹ terms)	$3.6 Bn Large Deal TCV (61% Net New)	$0.96 Bn Free Cash Flow (FCF)	8.2% AI as a % of Revenue

Guidance for FY27:

- Revenue growth of 1.5%-3.0% in constant currency
- Operating margin of 20%-22%

Key highlights:

For the quarter ended June 30, 2026

- Revenues in CC terms grew by 2.4% YoY and by 1.0% QoQ
- Reported revenues at ₹48,211 crore, growth of 14.0% YoY and 3.9% QoQ
- Operating margin at 21.1%, increase of 0.3% YoY and 0.1% QoQ
- Basic EPS at ₹19.19; increase of 14.9% YoY
- FCF at ₹9,051 crore; FCF conversion at 116.4% of net profit

"Our resilient margins of 21.1% and consistent strong cash generation reflect the strength of our business model, disciplined execution and continued focus on operational excellence in a challenging business environment", said **Jayesh Sanghrajka, CFO**. "We are accelerating investments in AI, talent, and platforms to drive future growth and remain committed to improving productivity, expanding operating leverage and maintaining the financial flexibility needed to capitalize on emerging opportunities while delivering sustainable shareholder value", **he added.**

Client Wins & Testimonials

- Infosys renewed its long-standing collaboration with Mercedes-Benz Group AG, moving one of the automotive sector's largest hybrid cloud and data center operations to an AI-led operating model. As part of the extended engagement, Infosys will embed AIOps and agentic AI across the IT landscape, powered by Infosys Topaz and Infosys Cobalt, to further enhance reliability, efficiency and innovation. **Bobi Milosevic-Lican, Vice President Tech Infrastructure & Operations Mercedes-Benz AG**, said, "Infosys has been a trusted collaborator in supporting our global IT infrastructure and managing complex enterprise technology environments at scale. As we continue to modernize our technology landscape and advance towards an AI-enabled operating model, we value Infosys' deep technology expertise, strong delivery capabilities and ability to drive innovation across large and complex operations. This helps ensure that our infrastructure not only runs reliably today but is positioned to power our ongoing transformation journey."
- Infosys collaborated with Nokia to strengthen product engineering capabilities and accelerate innovation across its network portfolio. **Kal De, SVP, Core Networks, Mobile Infrastructure Group, Nokia**, said, "Nokia and Infosys's strategic partnership focuses on strengthening product engineering across Nokia's core networks portfolio. The collaboration provides access to specialized engineering expertise, helping Nokia accelerate product evolution, improve execution efficiency, and dynamically respond to new market requirements."
- Infosys collaborated with Bendigo Bank to help build a future-ready bank. This 7-year collaboration will allow accelerated innovation and simplification to deliver better experiences for Bendigo Bank's 2.9 million customers. **Richard Fennell, Chief Executive Officer, Bendigo Bank,** said, "Partnerships are fundamental to how Bendigo Bank innovates, and with this access to Infosys' global capabilities, software engineering and AI talent, our Bank has significantly greater capacity to drive innovation.
- Infosys expanded its strategic collaboration with DNB Bank ASA to modernize financial crime operations. **Elin Sandnes, COO and Group Executive Vice President Technology & Services, DNB,** said, "Protecting customers and the integrity of the financial system requires us to continuously raise the bar on detection and investigation. By working closely with Infosys and leveraging NICE Actimize's X Sight Enterprise platform, we are enhancing our ability to detect, investigate, and prevent complex financial crime more effectively, while supporting our long-term digital transformation and regulatory compliance objectives."
- Infosys collaborated with Sentara to unlock AI value and scale enterprise AI adoption in healthcare services. **Jamisson Fowler, SVP and Chief Digital Officer, Sentara,** said, "As we continue to advance our digital strategy, working with Infosys enables us to take a thoughtful and scalable approach to AI adoption across the enterprise. This collaboration helps ensure AI is deployed in ways that genuinely improve how our hospital teams work supporting efficiency, care delivery and the communities we serve while remaining secure, compliant and patient centered."
- Infosys expanded collaboration with GlobalFoundries to accelerate AI-driven transformation of IT operations. **Vishal Mehra, Chief Information Officer, GlobalFoundries,** said, "The renewed collaboration marks a significant step forward in GF's journey to modernize IT operations and achieve higher levels of efficiency, resilience and user experience. As a leading global semiconductor manufacturer, we are committed to advancing our digital transformation to drive greater reliability and value. Collaborating with Infosys will help us equip our teams with next generation capabilities to accelerate this transformation journey."
- Infosys collaborated with Spark New Zealand to accelerate AI-led transformation across its technology delivery and digital operations. **Penny White, General Manager, Business**

Technology Services, Spark, said, "Our long-standing collaboration with Infosys continues to play a critical role in modernizing how we design, build and operate our technology. By leveraging Infosys Topaz, we are embedding cloud and AI-driven capabilities into our day-to-day operations, enabling greater efficiency, scale and agility as we transform our technology delivery model and deliver more seamless digital experiences for our customers."

- Infosys collaborated with Cox Communications to modernize its technology operations and enhance the digital experience for its customers. **Mark Lawson, Chief Technology, Digital and AI Officer, Cox Communications**, said, "Infosys has been instrumental in helping Cox deliver impactful digital transformation, with AI supporting key parts of that journey. By combining deep engineering expertise with a strong understanding of our business, they have helped us create seamless customer experiences, improve operational efficiency, and accelerate business outcomes. We value their partnership and commitment to innovation."
- Infosys is selected by Ventura Foods as a partner for its enterprise transformation leveraging Oracle Fusion Cloud, and Infosys Topaz for its AI-first value chain strategy. The program will establish a unified digital foundation across finance, human resources, supply chain, product lifecycle management, and the oil value chain, enabling faster innovation, improved resilience, and sustainable growth. **Kiran Vankamamidi, Ventura Foods' Chief Information Officer**, said, "Infosys' deep transformation expertise, industry knowledge, and AI-led approach will help Ventura Foods transform into an intelligent, connected enterprise – empowering our teams with speed, insight and simplicity to deliver the customer experience that fuels our growth."
- Infosys Finacle collaborated with Sterling Bank of Asia to enhance employee and customer experience, improve banking services, and reduce operational complexity. **Cecilio Paul D. San Pedro, President and Chief Executive Officer, Sterling Bank of Asia,** said, "At Sterling Bank of Asia, we aim to integrate forward thinking solutions into our operations to better serve the Philippine market. Achieving this requires us to continuously respond to fast evolving customer expectations, the accelerating pace of digital innovation, and an increasingly complex regulatory landscape. Modernizing our technology foundation for both core and digital banking is essential to realizing our goals. With Infosys Finacle, we have a trusted transformation partner and a next generation banking platform that will equip us to meet the dynamic requirements of our business, our customers, and the wider regulatory environment."
- Infosys Finacle and Bank of Sydney announced the successful go-live of Finacle Digital Banking Suite for Bank of Sydney in Australia, powered by Finacle Software-as-a-Service on Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. **Geoff Wenborn, COO, Bank of Sydney** said, "This marks a significant milestone in the bank's digital transformation journey. 'With the go live of the Infosys Finacle platform Bank of Sydney has gained a future-ready digital foundation to support growth, scalability and innovation for evolving customer expectations, while simplifying our IT landscape for a more agile operating environment."
- Infosys collaborated with OpenAI to accelerate enterprise AI transformation and unlock AI value at scale. **Denise Dresser, Chief Revenue Officer, OpenAI**, said, "Codex is becoming a powerful workspace for managing agents across software development and business workflows. As enterprises move quickly to put Codex to work, we're working with leading partners like Infosys to help more organizations move from early usage to repeatable deployment. Infosys's deep expertise in large-scale software transformation enables enterprises to deploy Codex across areas like legacy code modernization, code review automation, vulnerability detection, and application development, while extending its impact to the systems and workflows where knowledge work gets done. We will work together to bring Codex to organizations worldwide."

- Infosys collaborated with Harness to Unlock AI Value for enterprise transformation and modernization programs. **Jyoti Bansal, Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer, Harness,** said, "As AI accelerates code generation, the real challenge for enterprises is ensuring that innovation reaches production safely and efficiently. This creates what we call the AI Velocity Paradox: development speeds up, but downstream processes like testing, security, compliance, and deployment struggle to keep pace – introducing new risk and complexity. By bringing Harness's intelligent delivery platform together with Infosys' deep enterprise expertise, we're helping organizations deliver AI-driven software innovation with greater speed, predictability, and control."

Recognitions & Awards

- **Brand & Corporate**
  - Won multiple awards at the 2026 Asia Executive Survey by Extel and ranked among the Top 3 overall in three categories: Best CFO, Best IR Program, and Best ESG Program
  - Ranked #1 on LinkedIn Top Companies in India for 2026
  - Awarded the Bronze Stevie® Award for Innovation in Investor Relations
  - Infosys BPM awarded the Global CSR, Sustainability & ESG Awards 2026 for the 'Best Skill Development Programme of the Year'
  - Infosys BPM awarded HR Distinction Awards 2026 for the 'Best Resourcing Strategy

- **AI and Cloud Services**
  - Recognized as a Leader in the Gartner Magic Quadrant for Cloud ERP Services
  - Featured as a Leader in Everest Group Google Cloud Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2026
  - Featured as a Leader in Oracle Cloud Applications Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2026
  - Recognized as a Leader by HFS Horizons for Data Modernization and AI, 2026
  - Infosys BPM Awarded the Hackett Innovation Awards 2026 for the 'Order-to-Cash: Agentic AI in Finance' initiative
  - Awarded the HPE Networking (Aruba) Partner of the year 2026

- **Key Digital Services**
  - Featured as a Leader in Everest Group Marketing Transformation Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2026
  - Featured as a Leader in Everest Group Healthcare Payer Digital Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2026
  - Recognized as a Leader by HFS Horizons for SAP S/4HANA Transformation Services, 2026
  - Recognized as a Leader by HFS Horizons for Global Capability Centers (GCC) Services, 2026
  - Featured as a Leader in PAC Radar Global Leaders in Quality Engineering in 2026

- **Industry & Solutions**
  - Recognized as a Leader by HFS Horizons for Financial Crime Compliance (FCC) in Financial Services, 2026
  - Awarded by NelsonHall for Transforming Wealth and Asset Management Services
  - Ranked as the number one IT services provider for banking in Europe and financial services in Nordics by Whitelane Research
  - Infosys Finacle rated as a Leader in The Forrester Wave™: Digital Banking Engagement Platforms, Q2 2026 report

- Infosys Finacle ranked as a Leader across 22 categories by IBS Intelligence (IBSi) in its Annual Sales League Table (SLT) 2026 report
- Infosys Finacle received the MEA Finance Banking Technology Awards 2026 in three categories: 'Best Core Banking Technology Implementation' with Emirates Investment Bank; 'Best Open Banking & API Implementation' with Zand; and 'Best Open Banking and API Solutions Provider'
- Awarded the HPE GSI Financial Services Partner of the year 2026

Read more about our Awards & Recognitions here.

About Infosys

Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY) is a global leader in AI first business consulting and technology services. Over 325,000 of our people work to amplify human potential and create the next opportunity for people, businesses, and communities. As navigators of enterprise transformation, we enable businesses in 59 countries to unlock AI value at scale. With over four decades of experience in managing the systems and workings of global enterprises, we accelerate business transformation through our AI-first value framework, deep domain expertise, and our unique ability to orchestrate innovations from our AI-native partner ecosystem. Infosys is recognized as the fastest growing IT services brand globally, committed to being a well-governed, environmentally sustainable partner for our clients where deep talent expertise, in an inclusive workplace, help them navigate their next.

Visit www.infosys.com to see how Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY) can help your enterprise navigate your next.

Safe Harbor

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Contact

Investor Relations
Sandeep Mahindroo
+91 80 3980 1018
Sandeep_Mahindroo@infosys.com

Media Relations
Rishi Basu
+91 80 4156 3998
Rajarshi.Basu@infosys.com

Chad Darwin
+1 323 422 3815
Chad.darwin@infosys.com

Infosys Limited and Subsidiaries
Extracted from the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet under IFRS as at:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	21,645	22,201
Current investments	7,924	12,950
Trade receivables	33,781	35,234
Unbilled revenue	16,649	15,483
Other current assets	18,495	17,621
Total current assets	**98,494**	**103,489**
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment and Right-of-use assets	19,554	19,508
Goodwill and other Intangible assets	19,329	14,942
Non-current investments	8,743	8,930
Unbilled revenue	1,965	1,738
Other non-current assets	6,773	7,360
Total non-current assets	**56,364**	**52,478**
Total assets	**154,858**	**155,967**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	4,387	4,744
Unearned revenue	11,571	11,838
Employee benefit obligations	3,668	3,524
Other current liabilities and provisions	33,285	32,216
Total current liabilities	**52,911**	**52,322**
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	5,330	6,016
Other non-current liabilities	5,061	4,332
Total non-current liabilities	**10,391**	**10,348**
Total liabilities	**63,302**	**62,670**
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company	**91,107**	**92,852**
Non-controlling interests	449	445
Total equity	**91,556**	**93,297**
Total liabilities and equity	**154,858**	**155,967**

Extracted from the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income under IFRS for:

(In ₹ crore except per equity share data)

Particulars	3 months ended June 30, 2026	3 months ended June 30, 2025
Revenues	**48,211**	**42,279**
Cost of sales	33,033	29,224
Gross profit	**15,178**	**13,055**
Operating expenses:		
Selling and marketing expenses	2,568	2,208
Administrative expenses	2,447	2,044
Total operating expenses	5,015	4,252
Operating profit	**10,163**	**8,803**
Other income, net of finance cost	865	937
Profit before income taxes	**11,028**	**9,740**
Income tax expense	3,253	2,816
Net profit (before non-controlling interests)	**7,775**	**6,924**
Net profit (after non-controlling interests)	7,769	6,921
Basic EPS (₹)	**19.19**	**16.70**
Diluted EPS (₹)	19.17	16.68

NOTES:

a) *The above information is extracted from the audited condensed consolidated Balance sheet and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, which have been taken on record at the Board meeting held on July 23, 2026.*

b) *Revenue growth in reported currency includes the impact of currency fluctuations. Additionally, we calculate constant currency (CC) growth by comparing current period revenues in respective local currencies converted to US$ using prior period exchange rates and comparing the same to our prior period reported revenues.*

c) *A Fact Sheet providing the operating metrics of the Company can be downloaded from www.infosys.com.*

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Press Release

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FY 27 Revenue Guidance Revised to 1.5%-3.0%, Margin guidance Retained at 20%-22%

Bengaluru, India – July 23, 2026: Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY), a global leader in AI-first business consulting and technology services, delivered $5,082 million in Q1 revenues, year on year growth of 2.4% and sequential growth of 1.0% in constant currency. Operating margin was at 21.1%, sequential increase of 0.2%. EPS growth was 14.9% year on year in rupee terms. TCV of large deal wins was $3.6 billion, with 61% net new.

"AI momentum is now rapidly converting into revenue, which demonstrates how Infosys' differentiated enterprise AI value proposition is translating into consistent market share gains. Strong large deal wins, powered by Infosys Topaz, reinforce client confidence in our ability to be the strategic partner of choice for AI transformation driving tangible business value", **said Salil Parekh, CEO and MD**. "With strategic partnerships established with all leading AI companies, we are bringing the power of the innovation ecosystem to help clients accelerate operational productivity and unlock growth opportunities. We remain committed to reskilling our employee base across levels and this sustained focus has positioned Infosys as a frontier organization with deep expertise accelerating AI journeys for some of the largest enterprises the world over", **he added.**

1.0% QoQ 2.4% YoY CC Growth	21.1% Operating Margin	14.9% YoY EPS Increase (` terms)	$3.6 Bn Large Deal TCV (61% Net New)	$0.96 Bn Free Cash Flow (FCF)	8.2% AI as a % of Revenue

Guidance for FY27:

- Revenue growth of 1.5%-3.0% in constant currency
- Operating margin of 20%-22%

Key highlights:

For the quarter ended June 30, 2026

- Revenues in CC terms grew by 2.4% YoY and by 1.0% QoQ
- Reported revenues at $5,082 million, growth of 2.8% YoY and 0.8% QoQ
- Operating margin at 21.1%, increase of 0.3% YoY and 0.2% QoQ
- Basic EPS at $0.20; increase of 3.7% YoY
- FCF at $955 million; FCF conversion at 116.5% of net profit

"Our resilient margins of 21.1% and consistent strong cash generation reflect the strength of our business model, disciplined execution and continued focus on operational excellence in a challenging business environment", said **Jayesh Sanghrajka, CFO**. "We are accelerating investments in AI, talent, and platforms to drive future growth and remain committed to improving productivity, expanding operating leverage and maintaining the financial flexibility needed to capitalize on emerging opportunities while delivering sustainable shareholder value", **he added.**

Client Wins & Testimonials

- Infosys renewed its long-standing collaboration with Mercedes-Benz Group AG, moving one of the automotive sector's largest hybrid cloud and data center operations to an AI-led operating model. As part of the extended engagement, Infosys will embed AIOps and agentic AI across the IT landscape, powered by Infosys Topaz and Infosys Cobalt, to further enhance reliability, efficiency and innovation. **Bobi Milosevic-Lican, Vice President Tech Infrastructure & Operations Mercedes-Benz AG**, said, "Infosys has been a trusted collaborator in supporting our global IT infrastructure and managing complex enterprise technology environments at scale. As we continue to modernize our technology landscape and advance towards an AI-enabled operating model, we value Infosys' deep technology expertise, strong delivery capabilities and ability to drive innovation across large and complex operations. This helps ensure that our infrastructure not only runs reliably today but is positioned to power our ongoing transformation journey."
- Infosys collaborated with Nokia to strengthen product engineering capabilities and accelerate innovation across its network portfolio. **Kal De, SVP, Core Networks, Mobile Infrastructure Group, Nokia**, said, "Nokia and Infosys's strategic partnership focuses on strengthening product engineering across Nokia's core networks portfolio. The collaboration provides access to specialized engineering expertise, helping Nokia accelerate product evolution, improve execution efficiency, and dynamically respond to new market requirements."
- Infosys collaborated with Bendigo Bank to help build a future-ready bank. This 7-year collaboration will allow accelerated innovation and simplification to deliver better experiences for Bendigo Bank's 2.9 million customers. **Richard Fennell, Chief Executive Officer, Bendigo Bank,** said, "Partnerships are fundamental to how Bendigo Bank innovates, and with this access to Infosys' global capabilities, software engineering and AI talent, our Bank has significantly greater capacity to drive innovation.
- Infosys expanded its strategic collaboration with DNB Bank ASA to modernize financial crime operations. **Elin Sandnes, COO and Group Executive Vice President Technology & Services, DNB,** said, "Protecting customers and the integrity of the financial system requires us to continuously raise the bar on detection and investigation. By working closely with Infosys and leveraging NICE Actimize's X Sight Enterprise platform, we are enhancing our ability to detect, investigate, and prevent complex financial crime more effectively, while supporting our long-term digital transformation and regulatory compliance objectives."
- Infosys collaborated with Sentara to unlock AI value and scale enterprise AI adoption in healthcare services. **Jamisson Fowler, SVP and Chief Digital Officer, Sentara,** said, "As we continue to advance our digital strategy, working with Infosys enables us to take a thoughtful and scalable approach to AI adoption across the enterprise. This collaboration helps ensure AI is deployed in ways that genuinely improve how our hospital teams work supporting efficiency, care delivery and the communities we serve while remaining secure, compliant and patient centered."
- Infosys expanded collaboration with GlobalFoundries to accelerate AI-driven transformation of IT operations. **Vishal Mehra, Chief Information Officer, GlobalFoundries,** said, "The renewed collaboration marks a significant step forward in GF's journey to modernize IT operations and achieve higher levels of efficiency, resilience and user experience. As a leading global semiconductor manufacturer, we are committed to advancing our digital transformation to drive greater reliability and value. Collaborating with Infosys will help us equip our teams with next generation capabilities to accelerate this transformation journey."
- Infosys collaborated with Spark New Zealand to accelerate AI-led transformation across its technology delivery and digital operations. **Penny White, General Manager, Business**

Technology Services, Spark, said, "Our long-standing collaboration with Infosys continues to play a critical role in modernizing how we design, build and operate our technology. By leveraging Infosys Topaz, we are embedding cloud and AI-driven capabilities into our day-to-day operations, enabling greater efficiency, scale and agility as we transform our technology delivery model and deliver more seamless digital experiences for our customers."

- Infosys collaborated with Cox Communications to modernize its technology operations and enhance the digital experience for its customers. **Mark Lawson, Chief Technology, Digital and AI Officer, Cox Communications**, said, "Infosys has been instrumental in helping Cox deliver impactful digital transformation, with AI supporting key parts of that journey. By combining deep engineering expertise with a strong understanding of our business, they have helped us create seamless customer experiences, improve operational efficiency, and accelerate business outcomes. We value their partnership and commitment to innovation."
- Infosys is selected by Ventura Foods as a partner for its enterprise transformation leveraging Oracle Fusion Cloud, and Infosys Topaz for its AI-first value chain strategy. The program will establish a unified digital foundation across finance, human resources, supply chain, product lifecycle management, and the oil value chain, enabling faster innovation, improved resilience, and sustainable growth. **Kiran Vankamamidi, Ventura Foods' Chief Information Officer**, said, "Infosys' deep transformation expertise, industry knowledge, and AI-led approach will help Ventura Foods transform into an intelligent, connected enterprise – empowering our teams with speed, insight and simplicity to deliver the customer experience that fuels our growth."
- Infosys Finacle collaborated with Sterling Bank of Asia to enhance employee and customer experience, improve banking services, and reduce operational complexity. **Cecilio Paul D. San Pedro, President and Chief Executive Officer, Sterling Bank of Asia,** said, "At Sterling Bank of Asia, we aim to integrate forward thinking solutions into our operations to better serve the Philippine market. Achieving this requires us to continuously respond to fast evolving customer expectations, the accelerating pace of digital innovation, and an increasingly complex regulatory landscape. Modernizing our technology foundation for both core and digital banking is essential to realizing our goals. With Infosys Finacle, we have a trusted transformation partner and a next generation banking platform that will equip us to meet the dynamic requirements of our business, our customers, and the wider regulatory environment."
- Infosys Finacle and Bank of Sydney announced the successful go-live of Finacle Digital Banking Suite for Bank of Sydney in Australia, powered by Finacle Software-as-a-Service on Amazon Web Services (AWS) cloud. **Geoff Wenborn, COO, Bank of Sydney** said, "This marks a significant milestone in the bank's digital transformation journey. 'With the go live of the Infosys Finacle platform Bank of Sydney has gained a future-ready digital foundation to support growth, scalability and innovation for evolving customer expectations, while simplifying our IT landscape for a more agile operating environment."
- Infosys collaborated with OpenAI to accelerate enterprise AI transformation and unlock AI value at scale. **Denise Dresser, Chief Revenue Officer, OpenAI**, said, "Codex is becoming a powerful workspace for managing agents across software development and business workflows. As enterprises move quickly to put Codex to work, we're working with leading partners like Infosys to help more organizations move from early usage to repeatable deployment. Infosys's deep expertise in large-scale software transformation enables enterprises to deploy Codex across areas like legacy code modernization, code review automation, vulnerability detection, and application development, while extending its impact to the systems and workflows where knowledge work gets done. We will work together to bring Codex to organizations worldwide."

- Infosys collaborated with Harness to Unlock AI Value for enterprise transformation and modernization programs. **Jyoti Bansal, Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer, Harness,** said, "As AI accelerates code generation, the real challenge for enterprises is ensuring that innovation reaches production safely and efficiently. This creates what we call the AI Velocity Paradox: development speeds up, but downstream processes like testing, security, compliance, and deployment struggle to keep pace – introducing new risk and complexity. By bringing Harness's intelligent delivery platform together with Infosys' deep enterprise expertise, we're helping organizations deliver AI-driven software innovation with greater speed, predictability, and control."

Recognitions & Awards

- **Brand & Corporate**
  - Won multiple awards at the 2026 Asia Executive Survey by Extel and ranked among the Top 3 overall in three categories: Best CFO, Best IR Program, and Best ESG Program
  - Ranked #1 on LinkedIn Top Companies in India for 2026
  - Awarded the Bronze Stevie® Award for Innovation in Investor Relations
  - Infosys BPM awarded the Global CSR, Sustainability & ESG Awards 2026 for the 'Best Skill Development Programme of the Year'
  - Infosys BPM awarded HR Distinction Awards 2026 for the 'Best Resourcing Strategy

- **AI and Cloud Services**
  - Recognized as a Leader in the Gartner Magic Quadrant for Cloud ERP Services
  - Featured as a Leader in Everest Group Google Cloud Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2026
  - Featured as a Leader in Oracle Cloud Applications Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2026
  - Recognized as a Leader by HFS Horizons for Data Modernization and AI, 2026
  - Infosys BPM Awarded the Hackett Innovation Awards 2026 for the 'Order-to-Cash: Agentic AI in Finance' initiative
  - Awarded the HPE Networking (Aruba) Partner of the year 2026

- **Key Digital Services**
  - Featured as a Leader in Everest Group Marketing Transformation Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2026
  - Featured as a Leader in Everest Group Healthcare Payer Digital Services PEAK Matrix® Assessment 2026
  - Recognized as a Leader by HFS Horizons for SAP S/4HANA Transformation Services, 2026
  - Recognized as a Leader by HFS Horizons for Global Capability Centers (GCC) Services, 2026
  - Featured as a Leader in PAC Radar Global Leaders in Quality Engineering in 2026

- **Industry & Solutions**
  - Recognized as a Leader by HFS Horizons for Financial Crime Compliance (FCC) in Financial Services, 2026
  - Awarded by NelsonHall for Transforming Wealth and Asset Management Services
  - Ranked as the number one IT services provider for banking in Europe and financial services in Nordics by Whitelane Research
  - Infosys Finacle rated as a Leader in The Forrester Wave™: Digital Banking Engagement Platforms, Q2 2026 report

- Infosys Finacle ranked as a Leader across 22 categories by IBS Intelligence (IBSi) in its Annual Sales League Table (SLT) 2026 report
- Infosys Finacle received the MEA Finance Banking Technology Awards 2026 in three categories: 'Best Core Banking Technology Implementation' with Emirates Investment Bank; 'Best Open Banking & API Implementation' with Zand; and 'Best Open Banking and API Solutions Provider'
- Awarded the HPE GSI Financial Services Partner of the year 2026

Read more about our Awards & Recognitions here.

About Infosys

Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY) is a global leader in AI first business consulting and technology services. Over 325,000 of our people work to amplify human potential and create the next opportunity for people, businesses, and communities. As navigators of enterprise transformation, we enable businesses in 59 countries to unlock AI value at scale. With over four decades of experience in managing the systems and workings of global enterprises, we accelerate business transformation through our AI-first value framework, deep domain expertise, and our unique ability to orchestrate innovations from our AI-native partner ecosystem. Infosys is recognized as the fastest growing IT services brand globally, committed to being a well-governed, environmentally sustainable partner for our clients where deep talent expertise, in an inclusive workplace, help them navigate their next.

Visit www.infosys.com to see how Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY) can help your enterprise navigate your next.

Safe Harbor

Certain statements in this release, including those concerning our future events, future growth prospects, our future financial or operating performance and our offerings and collaborations, are “forward looking statements” intended to qualify for the 'safe harbor' under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about the Company, our industry, economic conditions in the markets in which we operate, and certain other matters. These forward-looking statements are subject to substantial known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those implied by such forward-looking statements. Important factors that may cause actual results or outcomes to differ from those implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, risks and uncertainties regarding the execution of our business strategy, increased competition for talent, our ability to attract and retain personnel, increase in wages, investments to reskill our employees, our ability to effectively implement a hybrid work model, economic uncertainties and geo-political situations, technological disruptions and innovations such as artificial intelligence, the complex and evolving regulatory landscape including immigration regulation changes, particularly in the United States, our Environmental, Social, Governance (“ESG”) vision, our capital allocation policy and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity and capital resources, our corporate actions including acquisitions, cybersecurity matters, the outcome of pending litigation and the US government investigation, and the effect of current and future tariffs. These and additional factors that may cause actual results or outcomes to differ from those implied by the forward-looking statements are discussed in more detail in our US Securities and Exchange Commission filings including our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026. These filings are available at https://www.sec.gov/. In light of these and other uncertainties, you should not conclude that the results or outcomes referred to in any of the forward-looking statements will be achieved. Infosys may, from time to time, make additional written and oral forward-looking statements, including statements contained in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and our reports to shareholders. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company unless it is required by law.

Contact

Investor Relations
Sandeep Mahindroo
+91 80 3980 1018
Sandeep_Mahindroo@infosys.com

Media Relations
Rishi Basu
+91 80 4156 3998
Rajarshi.Basu@infosys.com

Chad Darwin
+1 323 422 3815
Chad.darwin@infosys.com

Infosys Limited and Subsidiaries
Extracted from the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet under IFRS as at: *(In $ million)*

Particulars	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,287	2,341
Current investments	837	1,365
Trade receivables	3,569	3,715
Unbilled revenue	1,759	1,633
Other current assets	1,953	1,858
Total current assets	**10,405**	**10,912**
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment and Right-of-use assets	2,066	2,057
Goodwill and other Intangible assets	2,042	1,576
Non-current investments	924	942
Unbilled revenue	207	183
Other non-current assets	715	776
Total non-current assets	**5,954**	**5,534**
Total assets	**16,359**	**16,446**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	463	500
Unearned revenue	1,222	1,248
Employee benefit obligations	388	372
Other current liabilities and provisions	3,515	3,396
Total current liabilities	**5,588**	**5,516**
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	563	634
Other non-current liabilities	534	456
Total non-current liabilities	**1,097**	**1,090**
Total liabilities	**6,685**	**6,606**
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company	**9,619**	**9,786**
Non-controlling interests	55	54
Total equity	**9,674**	**9,840**
Total liabilities and equity	**16,359**	**16,446**

Extracted from the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income under IFRS for:
(In $ million except per equity share data)

Particulars	3 months ended June 30, 2026	3 months ended June 30, 2025
Revenues	**5,082**	**4,941**
Cost of sales	3,482	3,416
Gross profit	**1,600**	**1,525**
Operating expenses:		
Selling and marketing expenses	270	258
Administrative expenses	258	239
Total operating expenses	528	497
Operating profit	**1,072**	**1,028**
Other income, net of finance cost	91	110
Profit before income taxes	**1,163**	**1,138**
Income tax expense	343	329
Net profit (before non-controlling interests)	**820**	**809**
Net profit (after non-controlling interests)	819	809
Basic EPS ($)	**0.20**	**0.20**
Diluted EPS ($)	0.20	0.19

NOTES:

a) *The above information is extracted from the audited condensed consolidated Balance sheet and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, which have been taken on record at the Board meeting held on July 23, 2026.*

b) *Revenue growth in reported currency includes the impact of currency fluctuations. Additionally, we calculate constant currency (CC) growth by comparing current period revenues in respective local currencies converted to US$ using prior period exchange rates and comparing the same to our prior period reported revenues.*

c) *A Fact Sheet providing the operating metrics of the Company can be downloaded from www.infosys.com.*

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Prestige Trade Tower, Level 19
46, Palace Road, High Grounds
Bengaluru-560 001
Karnataka, India

Tel: +91 80 6188 6000
Fax: +91 80 6188 6011

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INFOSYS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of **INFOSYS LIMITED** (the "Company"), and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2026, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at June 30, 2026, its consolidated profit and its consolidated other comprehensive income, its consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the three months ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with IAS 34 as issued by the IASB. The respective Boards of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records for safeguarding assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the respective interim financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Boards of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Boards of Directors either intend to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Boards of Directors of the entities included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are independent auditors.

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Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls that we identify during our audit.

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

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
(Membership No.060408)
UDIN:

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 23, 2026

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in US Dollars for the three months ended June 30, 2026

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Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

(Dollars in millions except equity share data)

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at	Note	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1	2,287	2,341
Current investments	2.2	837	1,365
Trade receivables		3,569	3,715
Unbilled revenue	2.17	1,759	1,633
Prepayments and other current assets	2.4	1,718	1,656
Income tax assets	2.12	194	193
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	41	9
Total current assets		**10,405**	**10,912**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.7	1,420	1,406
Right-of-use assets	2.8	646	651
Goodwill	2.9	1,556	1,278
Intangible assets		486	298
Non-current investments	2.2	924	942
Unbilled revenue	2.17	207	183
Deferred income tax assets	2.12	227	239
Income tax assets	2.12	77	70
Other non-current assets	2.4	411	467
Total Non-current assets		**5,954**	**5,534**
Total assets		**16,359**	**16,446**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		463	500
Lease liabilities	2.8	360	333
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	5	63
Current income tax liabilities	2.12	732	594
Unearned revenue		1,222	1,248
Employee benefit obligations		388	372
Provisions	2.6	173	159
Other current liabilities	2.5	2,245	2,247
Total current liabilities		**5,588**	**5,516**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.8	563	634
Deferred income tax liabilities	2.12	211	177
Employee benefit obligations		12	12
Other non-current liabilities	2.5	311	267
Total Non-current liabilities		**1,097**	**1,090**
Total liabilities		**6,685**	**6,606**
Equity			
Share capital - ₹5 ($0.16) par value 4,800,000,000 (4,800,000,000) equity shares authorized, issued and outstanding 4,049,645,811 (4,046,940,812) equity shares fully paid up, net of 7,933,019 (8,650,911) treasury shares as at June 30, 2026 (March 31, 2026)	2.18	319	319
Share premium		468	462
Retained earnings		13,440	13,459
Cash flow hedge reserves		3	(2)
Other reserves		560	773
Capital redemption reserve		30	30
Other components of equity		(5,201)	(5,255)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**9,619**	**9,786**
Non-controlling interests		55	54
Total equity		**9,674**	**9,840**
Total liabilities and equity		**16,359**	**16,446**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated 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

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

Bobby Parikh
Director

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

(Dollars in millions except equity share and per equity share data)

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the	Note	Three months ended	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Revenues	2.16	**5,082**	**4,941**
Cost of sales	2.19	3,482	3,416
Gross profit		**1,600**	**1,525**
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses	2.19	270	258
Administrative expenses	2.19	258	239
Total operating expenses		**528**	**497**
Operating profit		**1,072**	**1,028**
Other income, net	2.19	104	122
Finance cost		13	12
Profit before income taxes		**1,163**	**1,138**
Income tax expense	2.12	343	329
Net profit		**820**	**809**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		31	(8)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		6	4
		37	(4)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on investments, net		6	14
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		5	1
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		11	80
		22	95
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**59**	**91**
Total comprehensive income		**879**	**900**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		819	809
Non-controlling interests		1	-
		820	**809**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		878	899
Non-controlling interests		1	1
		879	**900**
Earnings per equity share			
Basic ($)		0.20	0.20
Diluted ($)		0.20	0.19
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic (in shares)	2.13	4,047,692,701	4,143,971,592
Diluted (in shares)	2.13	4,052,877,757	4,150,497,004

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated 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

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bobby Parikh
Director

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity *(Dollars in millions except equity share data)*

	Number of Shares[1]	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves[2]	Capital redemption reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other components of equity	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**4,143,607,528**	**325**	**500**	**13,766**	**1,171**	**24**	**(2)**	**(4,579)**	**11,205**	**50**	**11,255**
Changes in equity for three months ended June 30, 2025											
Net profit	-	-	-	809	-	-	-	-	809	-	809
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	(8)	-	(8)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as Cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	79	1	80
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	14
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**809**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**89**	**899**	**1**	**900**
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	1,566,691	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
Financial liability under option arrangements	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Changes in the controlling stake of a subsidiary	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Transfer on account of options not exercised	-	-	(6)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	14	(14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves to retained earnings	-	-	-	230	(230)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends[#]	-	-	-	(1,062)	-	-	-	-	(1,062)	-	(1,062)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**4,145,174,219**	**325**	**521**	**13,763**	**927**	**24**	**(1)**	**(4,490)**	**11,069**	**51**	**11,120**

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity *(Dollars in millions except equity share data)*

	Number of Shares[1]	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves[2]	Capital redemption reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Other components of equity	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2026	**4,046,940,812**	**319**	**462**	**13,459**	**773**	**30**	**(2)**	**(5,255)**	**9,786**	**54**	**9,840**
Changes in equity for three months ended June 30, 2026											
Net profit	-	-	-	819	-	-	-	-	819	1	820
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	-	31
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as Cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	11
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**819**	**-**	**-**	**5**	**54**	**878**	**1**	**879**
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	2,704,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24
Transferred on account of options not exercised	-	-	(19)	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options (Refer to note 2.12)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Transferred from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	21	(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves to retained earnings	-	-	-	192	(192)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends#	-	-	-	(1,070)	-	-	-	-	(1,070)	-	(1,070)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**4,049,645,811**	**319**	**468**	**13,440**	**560**	**30**	**3**	**(5,201)**	**9,619**	**55**	**9,674**

** net of tax*

 # net of treasury shares

(1) excludes treasury shares of 7,933,019 as at June 30, 2026, 8,650,911 as at April 1, 2026, 9,098,409 as at June 30, 2025 and 9,655,927 as at April 1, 2025 held by consolidated trust

(2) Represents the Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve 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 Group 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.

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

As per our report of even date attached

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

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bobby Parikh
Director

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting Policy

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

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Note	Three months ended	
		June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Operating activities			
Net Profit		820	809
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization		131	133
Interest and dividend income		(36)	(42)
Finance cost		13	12
Income tax expense	2.12	343	329
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		(3)	35
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model		-	4
Stock compensation expense		24	28
Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions		(18)	(21)
Other adjustments		52	41
Changes in working capital			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		88	(227)
Prepayments and other assets		14	83
Trade payables		(39)	(79)
Unearned revenue		(28)	2
Other liabilities and provisions		(102)	95
Cash generated from operations		**1,259**	**1,202**
Income taxes paid		(223)	(219)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**1,036**	**983**
Investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangibles, net of sale proceeds	2.7	(81)	(99)
Deposits placed with Corporation		(49)	(46)
Redemption of deposits placed with Corporation		22	15
Interest and dividend received		14	36
Payment for acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	2.10	(340)	(75)
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition of business		(1)	-
Other receipts		-	1
Payments to acquire Investments			
Mutual funds units		(2,071)	(2,013)
Certificates of deposit		(178)	(319)
Quoted debt securities		(151)	(193)
Commercial paper		(141)	(17)
Other investments		(19)	(2)
Proceeds on sale of investments			
Mutual funds units		2,260	1,839
Certificates of deposit		490	564
Quoted debt securities		131	350
Commercial paper		272	450
Net cash generated from investing activities		**158**	**491**
Financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(99)	(82)
Payment of dividends		(1,070)	(1,062)
Loan repayment of acquired entities	2.10	(85)	-
Other payments		(4)	(6)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(1,258)**	**(1,150)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(64)	324
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		10	17
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.1	2,341	2,861
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.1	**2,287**	**3,202**
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.1	47	48

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated 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

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Bobby Parikh
Director

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Overview and Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated 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.

Infosys together with its subsidiaries and controlled trusts is herein after referred to as the "Group".

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

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

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by International Accounting Standards Board, 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. Accordingly, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2026. 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 consolidated financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

1.3 Basis of consolidation

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

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

1.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 1.5. 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 financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

1.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

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

Fixed price 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 Group's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. The use of method to recognize the maintenance revenues requires judgment and is based on the promises in the contract and nature of the deliverables.

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

Contracts with customers includes subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Group is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Group first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Group 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 Group'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 group will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced. (Refer to Note 2.12)

c. Business combinations and intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations. IFRS 3 requires us to fair value identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. These valuations are conducted by external valuation experts. Estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration, value of option arrangements and intangible assets. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by Management. (Refer to Note 2.10 and 2.9.2)

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Group. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined by 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 2.7)

e. Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGUs) is less than its carrying amount. For the impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition and which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The recoverable amount of CGUs is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. Key assumptions in the cash flow projections are prepared based on current economic conditions and comprises estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. (Refer to Note 2.9.1)

1.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, IASB has issued IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements that will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements from its effective date. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for information presented in the primary financial statements and disclosed in the notes. The new requirements are focused on the statement of profit or loss. IFRS 18 introduces three categories for income and expenses, that is, operating, investing and financing to improve the structure of the income statement. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, although early adoption is permitted. The Group is in the process of evaluating the impact of the amendment.

2. Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Cash and bank deposits	2,287	2,341
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**2,287**	**2,341**

Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 include restricted cash and bank balances of $47 million and $44 million, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by the Company.

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

2.2 Investments

The carrying value of the investments are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
(i) Current Investments		
Amortized Cost		
Quoted debt securities	18	11
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted Debt Securities	199	132
Certificates of deposits	551	844
Commercial Paper	-	127
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units	69	251
Total current investments	**837**	**1,365**
(ii) Non-current Investments		
Amortized Cost		
Quoted debt securities	45	46
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities	747	790
Quoted equity securities	14	6
Unquoted equity and preference securities	67	66
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Unquoted equity securities	3	-
Unquoted preference securities	12	6
Others[1]	36	28
Total Non-current investments	**924**	**942**
Total investments	**1,761**	**2,307**
Investments carried at amortized cost	63	57
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,578	1,965
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	120	285

[1] *Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as on June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 was $10 million, respectively.*

Refer to note 2.3 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Method of fair valuation:

(Dollars in millions)

Class of Investment	Method	Fair value as at	
		June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Mutual fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	69	251
Quoted debt securities- carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	65	59
Quoted debt securities- carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	946	922
Commercial Paper - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	-	127
Certificates of Deposit - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	551	844
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	15	6
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	67	66
Quoted equity securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	14	6
Others - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	36	28
Total		**1,763**	**2,309**

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

2.3 Financial instruments

Accounting Policy

2.3.1 Initial recognition

The Group recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, 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.

2.3.2 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 Group 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 and financial liability under option arrangements recognized in a business combination which are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

b. Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for 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 Group believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per IFRS 9, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 Group designates certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transaction.

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 interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income. 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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.3.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 9. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the group's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.3.4 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, 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.

2.3.5 Impairment

The Group recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets and unbilled revenue which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, 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 Group determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Group considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Group deals with and the countries where it operates.

The amount of ECL (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 interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at June 30, 2026 are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or		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 2.1)	2,287	-	-	-	-	2,287	2,287
Investments (Refer to note 2.2)							
Mutual fund units	-	-	69	-	-	69	69
Quoted debt securities	63	-	-	-	946	1,009	1,011 [1]
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	551	551	551
Quoted equity securities	-	-	-	14	-	14	14
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	15	-	67	-	82	82
Unquoted investment others	-	-	36	-	-	36	36
Trade receivables	3,569	-	-	-	-	3,569	3,569
Unbilled revenues (Refer to note 2.17)[3]	1,306	-	-	-	-	1,306	1,306
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to note 2.4)	780	-	-	-	-	780	778 [2]
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	35	-	6	41	41
Total	**8,005**	**15**	**140**	**81**	**1,503**	**9,744**	**9,744**
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	463	-	-	-	-	463	463
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.8)	923	-	-	-	-	923	923
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	5	-	-	5	5
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5)	-	-	92	-	-	92	92
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)	1,943	-	83	-	-	2,026	2,026
Total	**3,329**	**-**	**180**	**-**	**-**	**3,509**	**3,509**

[1] *On account of fair value changes including interest accrued*

[2] *Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of $2 million*

[3] *Excludes unbilled revenue for contracts where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones*

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

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or		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 2.1)	2,341	-	-	-	-	2,341	2,341
Investments (Refer to note 2.2)							
Mutual fund units	-	-	251	-	-	251	251
Quoted debt securities	57	-	-	-	922	979	981 [1]
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	844	844	844
Commercial Papers	-	-	-	-	127	127	127
Quoted equity securities	-	-	-	6	-	6	6
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	6	-	66	-	72	72
Unquoted investments others	-	-	28	-	-	28	28
Trade receivables	3,715	-	-	-	-	3,715	3,715
Unbilled revenues (Refer to note 2.17)[3]	1,211	-	-	-	-	1,211	1,211
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to note 2.4)	774	-	-	-	-	774	772 [2]
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	3	-	6	9	9
Total	**8,098**	**6**	**282**	**72**	**1,899**	**10,357**	**10,357**
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	500	-	-	-	-	500	500
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.8)	967	-	-	-	-	967	967
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	57	-	6	63	63
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5)	-	-	93	-	-	93	93
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)	1,936	-	11	-	-	1,947	1,947
Total	**3,403**	**-**	**161**	**-**	**6**	**3,570**	**3,570**

[1] *On account of fair value changes including interest accrued*

[2] *Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of $2 million*

[3] *Excludes unbilled revenue for contracts where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones*

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at June 30, 2026 is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2026	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments (Refer to note 2.2)				
Investments in Mutual fund units	69	69	-	-
Investments in quoted debt securities	1,011	844	167	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	551	-	551	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities	82	-	-	82
Investments in quoted equity securities	14	14	-	-
Investments in unquoted investments others	36	-	-	36
Others				
Derivative financial instruments- gain	41	-	41	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss	5	-	5	-
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5)[1]	92	-	-	92
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)[2]	83	-	-	83

[1] *Discount rate ranges from 9.5% to 14.5%*

[2] *Discount rate ranges from 2.5% to 6%*

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, quoted debt securities of $66 million were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price and quoted debt securities of $122 million 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, 2026 is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

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 2.2)				
Investments in mutual fund units	251	251	-	-
Investments in quoted debt securities	981	898	83	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities	72	-	-	72
Investments in certificates of deposit	844	-	844	-
Investments in commercial paper	127	-	127	-
Investments in quoted equity securities	6	6	-	-
Investments in unquoted investments others	28	-	-	28
Others				
Derivative financial instruments- gain	9	-	9	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments- loss	63	-	63	-
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5)[1]	93	-	-	93
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)[2]	11	-	-	11

[1] *Discount rate ranges from 9.5% to 14.5%*

[2] *Discount rate - 2.5% to 6%*

During the year ended March 31, 2026, quoted debt securities of $10 million were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price and quoted debt securities of $51 million 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 Group are fair valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. These investments primarily include investment in mutual fund units, quoted debt securities, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations. The Group 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 Group's risk management program.

2.4 Prepayments and other assets

Prepayments and other assets consist of the following:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Current		
Security deposits[1]	8	8
Loans to employees[1]	23	25
Prepaid expenses[2]	486	450
Interest accrued and not due[1]	25	47
Withholding taxes and others[2][4]	362	411
Advance payments to vendors for supply of goods[2]	57	50
Deposit with corporations[1][3]	361	334
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract[2]	31	30
Cost of fulfillment[2]	63	70
Other non financial assets [2]	14	15
Net investment in lease[1]	238	170
Other financial assets[1]	50	46
Total Current prepayment and other assets	**1,718**	**1,656**
Non-current		
Security deposits[1]	33	30
Loans to employees[1]	-	1
Prepaid expenses[2]	91	82
Deposit with corporations[1][3]	10	8
Defined benefit plan assets[2]	39	21
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract [2]	49	52
Cost of fulfillment[2]	99	102
Withholding taxes and others[2][4]	58	66
Net investment in lease[1]	28	101
Other financial assets[1]	4	4
Total Non- current prepayment and other assets	**411**	**467**
Total prepayment and other assets	**2,129**	**2,123**
[1] Financial assets carried at amortized cost	780	774

[2] Non financial assets

[3] Deposit with corporation represents amounts deposited to settle certain employee-related obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business.

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

2.5 Other liabilities

Other liabilities comprise the following:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Current		
Accrued compensation to employees[1]	541	622
Accrued expenses[1]	1,076	1,021
Accrued defined benefit liability[3]	1	5
Withholding taxes and others[3]	395	409
Liabilities of controlled trusts[1]	18	18
Liability towards contingent consideration[2]	38	8
Capital Creditors[1]	20	30
Financial liability under option arrangements[2][4]	79	80
Other non-financial liabilities[3]	1	1
Other financial liabilities[1]	76	53
Total current other liabilities	**2,245**	**2,247**
Non-current		
Accrued compensation to employees[1]	2	1
Accrued expenses[1]	197	182
Accrued defined benefit liability [3]	32	50
Liability towards contingent consideration[2]	45	3
Financial liability under option arrangements[2][4]	13	13
Other non-financial liabilities[3]	9	9
Other financial liabilities[1]	13	9
Total non-current other liabilities	**311**	**267**
Total other liabilities	**2,556**	**2,514**
[1] Financial liability carried at amortized cost	1,943	1,936
[2] Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	175	104

[3] Non financial liabilities

[4] Represents liability related to options issued by the Group over the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries.

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

2.6 Provisions and other contingencies

Accounting Policy

2.6.1 Provisions

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

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.

a. Post sales client support

The Group 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 cost of sales. The Group estimates such costs based on historical experience and estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

b. Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. 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 Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provision for post sales client support

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Post-sales client support	173	159
Total provisions	**173**	**159**

Provision for post sales client support 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.

Provision for post sales client support is included in cost of sales in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

As at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, claims against the Group, not acknowledged as debts, (excluding demands from income tax authorities- Refer to Note 2.12) amounted to $126 million (₹1,192 crore) and $122 million (₹1,153 crore), respectively.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the claims (excluding demands from income tax authorities- Refer to Note 2.12) amounted to $3 million (₹31 crore) and $3 million (₹27 crore) as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 respectively.

2.6.2 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 Group is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Group'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 Group's results of operations or financial condition.

2.7 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 Group depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

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

[1] *Includes solar plant with a useful life of 25 years*

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 and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. 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 net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 net profit in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 June 30, 2026 are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2026	**152**	**1,326**	**604**	**1,012**	**363**	**5**	**3,462**
Additions	-	4	7	34	3	-	48
Additions - Business Combination (Refer to Note 2.10)	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Deletions*	-	-	(3)	(27)	(7)	-	(37)
Translation difference	-	4	1	2	1	-	8
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2026	**152**	**1,334**	**609**	**1,023**	**360**	**5**	**3,483**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2026	**-**	**(618)**	**(486)**	**(721)**	**(299)**	**(4)**	**(2,128)**
Depreciation	-	(13)	(10)	(31)	(6)	-	(60)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	—	—	3	27	7	-	37
Translation difference	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	-	(5)
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2026	**-**	**(632)**	**(494)**	**(727)**	**(299)**	**(4)**	**(2,156)**
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2026							72
Carrying value as at April 1, 2026	**152**	**708**	**118**	**291**	**64**	**1**	**1,406**
Capital work-in progress as at June 30, 2026							93
Carrying value as at June 30, 2026	**152**	**702**	**115**	**296**	**61**	**1**	**1,420**

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2025 are as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2025	**173**	**1,371**	**632**	**1,088**	**386**	**6**	**3,656**
Additions	1	1	8	24	5	-	39
Additions - Business Combination	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Deletions*	-	(1)	(2)	(31)	(1)	-	(35)
Translation difference	(1)	(2)	(1)	-	1	-	(3)
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2025	**173**	**1,369**	**637**	**1,082**	**391**	**6**	**3,658**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2025	-	**(627)**	**(511)**	**(820)**	**(315)**	**(5)**	**(2,278)**
Depreciation	-	(13)	(9)	(32)	(7)	-	(61)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	-	-	1	30	1	-	32
Translation difference	-	2	1	1	(1)	-	3
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2025	**-**	**(638)**	**(518)**	**(821)**	**(322)**	**(5)**	**(2,304)**
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2025							119
Carrying value as at April 1, 2025	**173**	**744**	**121**	**268**	**71**	**1**	**1,497**
Capital work-in progress as at June 30, 2025							130
Carrying value as at June 30, 2025	**173**	**731**	**119**	**261**	**69**	**1**	**1,484**

*During the three months ended June 30, 2026, certain assets which were not in use, having a gross book value of $26 million (net book value: Nil), were retired. During the three months ended June 30, 2025, certain assets which were not in use, having a gross book value of $29 million (net book value: Nil), were retired.

The aggregate depreciation expense is included in cost of sales in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

Consequent to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 ("the Rules"), the Company was required to transfer its CSR capital assets installed prior to January 2021. Towards this the Company had incorporated a subsidiary 'Infosys Green Forum' (IGF) under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had completed the transfer of assets upon obtaining the required approvals from regulatory authorities, as applicable. During fiscal 2024, the application filed by IGF for regularization of the provisional registration was rejected and registration cancelled vide order dated March 26, 2024 by Income Tax Commissioner (Exemption). IGF had filed an appeal before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) against the order. During fiscal 2026, ITAT had upheld the order of Commissioner (Exemption) and dismissed the IGF's appeals. IGF has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court against the ITAT order.

The Group had contractual commitments for capital expenditure primarily comprising of commitments for infrastructure facilities and computer equipments aggregating to $134 million and $141 million as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

2.8 Leases

Accounting Policy

The Group as a lessee

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

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

As a lessee, the Group 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 Group makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Group considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Group'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 Group changes its assessment of 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 Group as a lessor

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

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

For finance lease, finance income is recognised 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 June 30, 2026:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2026	**58**	**342**	**3**	**248**	**651**
Additions*	-	11	-	49	60
Additions on Business Combinations *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	-	1	-	-	1
Deletions	-	(1)	-	(17)	(18)
Depreciation	-	(20)	-	(26)	(46)
Translation difference	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**58**	**333**	**3**	**252**	**646**

* *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 June 30, 2025:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**70**	**392**	**3**	**273**	**738**
Additions*	-	20	-	43	63
Deletions	-	(2)	-	(23)	(25)
Depreciation	-	(22)	-	(32)	(54)
Translation difference	-	4	-	13	17
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**70**	**392**	**3**	**274**	**739**

* *Net of adjustments on account of modifications*

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included in cost of sales in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as of June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Current lease liabilities	360	333
Non-current lease liabilities	563	634
Total	**923**	**967**

2.9 Goodwill and Intangible assets

2.9.1 Goodwill

Accounting Policy

Goodwill represents the purchase consideration in excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity. When the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired exceeds the purchase consideration, the fair value of net assets acquired is reassessed and the bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in the net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is less than its carrying amount. For the impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGU's which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition and which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Key assumptions in the cash flow projections are prepared based on current economic conditions and includes estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins.

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

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Carrying value at the beginning	**1,278**	**1,182**
Goodwill on acquisitions *(Refer to note 2.10)*	283	52
Translation differences	(5)	44
Carrying value at the end	**1,556**	**1,278**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Group internally reviews the goodwill for impairment at the operating segment level, after allocation of the goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs.

2.9.2 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 Group has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to prepare the asset for its intended use.

Impairment

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

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.10 Business combinations

Accounting policy

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations.

The purchase price in an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The purchase price also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition. Contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in the interim condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

Business combinations between entities under common control is outside the scope of IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations and is accounted for at carrying value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The payments related to options issued by the Group over the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries are accounted as financial liabilities and initially recognized at the estimated present value of gross obligations. Such options are subsequently measured at fair value in order to reflect the amount payable under the option at the date at which it becomes exercisable. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognized.

Acquisitions during the quarter ended June 30, 2026

Stratus Global LLC

On April 21, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired a 100% partnership interest in Stratus Global LLC, a leading insurance technology partner serving Property & Casualty insurers and Managing General Agents, headquartered in USA. The acquisition is expected to further strengthen Infosys' leadership in the insurance sector and accelerate AI-powered digital and data transformation for global P&C insurance clients.

The provisional purchase price is allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon determination of fair values at the date of acquisition as follows:

(Dollars in million)

Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Assets [1]	13	-	13
Liabilities	(12)	-	(12)
Loan	(17)	-	(17)
Intangible assets:			
Customer related[#]	-	17	17
Vendor relationship[#]	-	17	17
Brand[#]	-	2	2
Goodwill	-	-	54
Total purchase price			**74**

[1] *Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of $5 million.*

[#] *The estimated useful life is around 2 year to 6 years*

The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill. The primary items that generated this goodwill are the value of the acquired assembled workforce and estimated synergies, neither of which qualify as an intangible asset.

Goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The total purchase consideration of $74 million includes upfront cash consideration of $69 million and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of $5 million as on the date of acquisition. The maximum contingent consideration payable for the acquisition is $7 million. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the probabilities assigned towards achievement of financial targets and discount rate of 2.9%. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as of June 30, 2026 was $6 million.

Additionally, this acquisition has retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group and achievement of financial targets for the respective years. Retention bonus and management incentives are recognized in employee benefit expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period of service.

Fair value of trade receivables acquired is $2 million as of acquisition date.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred. The transaction costs of $2 million related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc.

On May 4, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% voting interests in Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc., a healthcare digital transformation and consulting firm headquartered in USA, along with its other subsidiaries including Optimum Healthcare IT, LLC. This acquisition strengthens Infosys' capabilities in the Healthcare market.

The provisional purchase price is allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon determination of fair values at the date of acquisition as follows:

(Dollars in million)

Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Assets [1]	117	-	117
Liabilities	(41)	-	(41)
Loan	(68)	-	(68)
Intangible assets:			
Customer related[#]	-	22	22
Vendor relationship[#]	-	143	143
Brand[#]	-	10	10
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(47)	(47)
Goodwill	-	-	229
Total purchase price			**365**

[1] *Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of $19 million.*

[#] *The estimated useful life is around 1 year to 8 years*

The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill. The primary items that generated this goodwill are the value of the acquired assembled workforce and estimated synergies, neither of which qualify as an intangible asset.

Goodwill is not tax deductible.

The total purchase consideration of $365 million includes upfront cash consideration of $299 million and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of $66 million as on the date of acquisition. The maximum contingent consideration payable for the acquisition is $92 million. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the probabilities assigned towards achievement of financial targets and discount rate of 2.9%. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as of June 30, 2026 was $69 million.

Additionally, this acquisition has retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over four years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group and achievement of financial targets for the respective years. Retention bonus and management incentives are recognized in employee benefit expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period of service.

Fair value of trade receivables acquired is $61 million as of acquisition date and as of June 30, 2026, the amounts are substantially collected.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred. The transaction costs of $2 million related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

Proposed Acquisitions

On August 13, 2025, Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 75% of the equity share capital in Telstra Purple Pty Ltd, including some of its subsidiaries (together known as Versent Group), Australia's leading Digital Transformation Solutions Provider for a consideration including earn-outs and deferred consideration amounting up to AUD 233 million (approximately $152 million), excluding retention bonus and management incentives, subject to regulatory approvals and customary closing adjustments.

2.11 Employees' Stock Option Plans (ESOP)

Accounting Policy

The Group 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 net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share premium.

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 50,000,000 equity shares. To implement the 2019 Plan, up to 45,000,000 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.

Further, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the board approved the amendment to the 2019 Plan to extend the grant period by seven (7) years from the date of shareholder approval, thereby extending the validity of the Plan to a total period of ten (10) years from such approval and to amend the vesting parameters for grants there under and certain administrative amendments. The same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026.

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 24,038,883 equity shares (this includes 11,223,576 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 7,933,019 and 8,650,911 shares as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively under the 2015 plan. Out of these shares, 200,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026.

The following is the summary of grants during three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025:

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
2015 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	353,274	277,077
Employees other than KMP	27,193	5,000
	380,467	**282,077**
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	237,370
Employees other than KMP	-	5,412,790
	-	**5,650,160**
Cash settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	-
Employees other than KMP	-	108,180
	-	**108,180**
Total Grants under 2015 Plan	**380,467**	**6,040,417**
2019 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	84,617	66,366
Employees other than KMP	-	-
	84,617	**66,366**
Total Grants under 2019 Plan	**84,617**	**66,366**

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

The Board, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee approved the following grants for fiscal 2027. In accordance with such approval the following grants were made effective May 2, 2026.

- 294,043 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.

- 16,923 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.

- 42,308 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.

Under the 2019 plan:

The Board, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹10 crore for fiscal 2027 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 84,617 performance based RSU's were granted effective May 2, 2026.

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

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Granted to:		
KMP	2	2
Employees other than KMP	22	26
Total [(1)]	**24**	**28**
[(1)] *Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above*	-	1

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 2027-Equity Shares-RSU	**Fiscal 2027-ADS RSU**	**Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-RSU**	**Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-ESOP**	**Fiscal 2026-ADS-ESOP**
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,182	12.48	1,507	1,554	17.93
Exercise price (₹)/ ($ ADS)	5.00	0.10	5.00	1,554	17.93
Expected volatility (%)	26	28-33	24-25	25-28	26-30
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4	1-4	3-7	3-7
Expected dividends (%)	3-4	3-4	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6	4	6	6	4
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,062	11.44	1,355	390	4.09

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 Income Taxes

Accounting policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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

The Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities; 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 interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income comprises:

(Dollars in million)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Current taxes		
Domestic taxes	271	271
Foreign taxes	83	86
	354	**357**
Deferred taxes		
Domestic taxes	(4)	(17)
Foreign taxes	(7)	(11)
	(11)	**(28)**
Income tax expense	**343**	**329**

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30,2025 includes provision (net of reversals) of $9 million and provisions (net of reversals) of $14 million, 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

Deferred income tax for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 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.

As at June 30, 2026, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to $210 million (₹1,988 crore). As at March 31, 2026, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to $207 million (₹1,964 crore).

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the tax claims amounted to $287 million (₹2,717 crore) and $273 million (₹2,594 crore) as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 respectively.

The claims against the Group 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 Group's financial position and results of operations.

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

2.14 Related party transactions

Refer Note 2.20 "Related party transactions" in the Company's 2026 Annual Report on Form 20-F for the full names and other details of the Company's subsidiaries and controlled trusts.

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- On April 21, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 96% of the voting interests in Stratus Global LLC along with its subsidiaries, namely Stratus Technology Services LLC, Stratus Global (India) Private Limited and Stratus Holdings International Inc. along with its subsidiary Stratus Canada Inc. The remaining 4% voting interest in Stratus Global LLC was held by New Heritage Capital Fund III-B, LP, which was also acquired as part of the same acquisition. New Heritage Capital Fund III-B, LP was liquidated effective April 22, 2026, following which Infosys Nova Holdings LLC became the direct holder of 100% of the voting interests in Stratus Global LLC and its subsidiaries.
- On May 04, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% of voting interests in Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc along with its subsidiary TSC Companies LLC along with its subsidiary Optimum Healthcare IT LLC along with its subsidiaries Optimum CAN Holdings LLC, Optimum Tech Services LLC, Optimum Healthcare IT Pty Ltd, 3-102-936558 Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada and Optimum HIT Canada ULC.

Changes in key management personnel

The following are the changes in the key management personnel:

- Diane Enberg Jurgens was appointed as an Independent Director effective April 22, 2026
- Nitin Paranjpe an Independent Director was appointed as the Vice Chairman effective April 30, 2026
- Micheal Gibbs retired as an Independent Director effective July 12, 2026

Transactions with key management personnel

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

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Salaries and other short term employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers[(1)(2)]	3	3
Commission and other benefits to non-executive/ independent directors	1	1
Total	**4**	**4**

[(1)] Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 includes a charge of $2 million and $2 million respectively, towards key management personnel. (Refer 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.

2.15 Segment reporting

IFRS 8 Operating Segments establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions to enable clients to enhance business performance.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the accounting policies.

Business segments of the Group are primarily enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance, enterprises in Manufacturing, enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics, enterprises in the Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services, enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media, enterprises in Hi-Tech, enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare and all other segments. The Financial services reportable segments has been aggregated to include the Financial Services operating segment and Finacle operating segment because of the similarity of the economic characteristics. All other segments represent the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & identified enterprises in Public Services.

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

Assets and liabilities used in the Group's business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. The Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

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

Disclosure of revenue by geographic locations is given in note 2.16 Revenue from operations

2.15.1 Business segments

For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Financial Services[1]	Manufacturing	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Retail[2]	Communication[3]	Life Sciences[4]	Hi-Tech	All other segments[5]	Total
Revenue	1,419	809	680	651	610	405	391	117	5,082
	1,379	*795*	*671*	*660*	*596*	*321*	*385*	*134*	*4,941*
Identifiable operating expenses	758	494	378	346	378	269	232	77	2,932
	779	*500*	*383*	*341*	*390*	*200*	*229*	*77*	*2,899*
Allocated expenses	275	137	136	125	108	71	63	32	947
	253	*130*	*120*	*122*	*103*	*56*	*66*	*31*	*881*
Segment Profit	**386**	**178**	**166**	**180**	**124**	**65**	**96**	**8**	**1,203**
	347	*165*	*168*	*197*	*103*	*65*	*90*	*26*	*1,161*
Unallocable expenses									131
									133
Operating profit									1,072
									1,028
Other income, net									104
									122
Finance Cost									13
									12
Profit before income taxes									**1,163**
									1,138
Income tax expense									343
									329
Net profit									**820**
									809
Depreciation and amortization									**131**
									133
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									-
									-

[1] *Financial Services include enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance*

[2] *Retail includes enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics*

[3] *Communication includes enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media*

[4] *Life Sciences includes enterprises in Life sciences and Health care*

[5] *Others include operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & identified enterprises in Public Services*

2.15.2 Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, respectively.

2.16 Revenue from Operations

Accounting Policy:

The Group 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 Group's core and digital offerings (together called as "software related services") and business process management 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 Group has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

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

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

Revenue on time-and-material 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 Group's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. Revenue from other fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Efforts or costs expended 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 Group 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 Group is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Group uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the implementation service the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied. ATS revenue is recognized ratably 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 Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Group is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Group first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 cost of sales over the respective contract life on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates. Capitalized costs are monitored regularly for impairment. Impairment losses are recorded when present value of projected remaining operating cash flows is not sufficient to recover the carrying amount of the capitalized costs.

The Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Revenue from software services	4,836	4,714
Revenue from products and platforms	246	227
Total revenue from operations	**5,082**	**4,941**

Products & platforms

The Group also derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms like Finacle – core banking solution, Edge Suite of products, Panaya platform, Stater digital platform and Infosys McCamish – insurance platform.

Disaggregated revenue information

Revenue disaggregation by business segments has been included in segment information (Refer note 2.15). The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography and contract type. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Revenues by Geography*		
North America	2,864	2,789
Europe	1,634	1,559
India	125	142
Rest of the world	459	451
Total	**5,082**	**4,941**

* *Geographical revenue is based on the domicile of customer*

The percentage of revenues from fixed price contracts for each of three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 was 54% (in both the periods) 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 Group's Consolidated 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 Group'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 consolidated balance sheet.

2.17 Unbilled Revenue

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	**As at**	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Unbilled financial asset [(1)]	1,306	1,211
Unbilled non financial asset [(2)]	660	605
Total	**1,966**	**1,816**

[(1)] Right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

[(2)] Right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

2.18 Equity

Accounting policy

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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.

Treasury Shares

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

Share premium

The amount received in excess of the par value has been classified as share premium. Additionally, share-based compensation recognized in net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income is credited to share premium. Amounts have been utilized for bonus issue and share buyback from share premium account.

Retained earnings

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

Other Reserves

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.

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.

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 hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the interim condensed consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

Other components of equity

Other components of equity include currency translation, re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/asset, fair value changes of equity instruments fair valued through other comprehensive income, changes on fair valuation of investments, net of taxes.

2.18.1 Voting

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shares represented by American Depositary Shares (ADS) carry similar rights to voting and dividends as the other equity shares. Each ADS represents one underlying equity share.

2.18.2 Liquidation

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

2.18.3 Share options

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

2.18.4 Share capital and share premium

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹5/- each. 7,933,019 shares and 8,650,911 shares were held by controlled trust, as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

2.18.5 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.

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 June 30, 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.

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 is as follows:

Particulars	Three months ended June 30, 2026		Three months ended June 30, 2025	
	in ₹	in US Dollars	in ₹	in US Dollars
Final dividend for fiscal 2026	25.00	0.26	-	-
Final dividend for fiscal 2025	-	-	22.00	0.26

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on April 23, 2026 recommended a final dividend of ₹25/- per equity share (approximately $0.26 per equity share) for the financial year ended March 31, 2026. The same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026 which resulted in a net cash outflow of ₹10,123 crore ($1,070 million), excluding dividend paid on treasury shares. The final dividend was paid on June 25, 2026.

2.19 Break-up of expenses and other income, net

Accounting policy

Gratuity and Pensions

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

The Group 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 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 Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

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

Superannuation

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

Provident fund

Eligible employees of Infosys receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The company contributes a portion of the contributions 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.

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

Compensated absences

The Group has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an 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.

Other income, net

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

Foreign Currency

Functional currency and presentation currency

The functional currency of Infosys, its Indian subsidiaries and controlled trusts is the Indian rupee. The functional currencies for foreign subsidiaries are their respective local currencies. These financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars (rounded off to the nearest million) to facilitate the investors' ability to evaluate Infosys' performance and financial position in comparison to similar companies domiciled in other geographic locations.

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 interim condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 transaction. The related revenue and expense are recognized using the same exchange rate.

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

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

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).

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

Government grants

The Group recognizes government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them shall be complied with, and the grants will be received. Government grants related to assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the net profit in the statement of comprehensive income 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 statement of comprehensive income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Operating Profits

Operating profit of the Group is computed considering the revenues, net of cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses and administrative expenses.

The table below provides details of break-up of expenses:

2.19.1 Cost of sales

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Employee benefit costs	2,369	2,390
Depreciation and amortization	131	133
Travelling costs	49	38
Cost of technical sub-contractors	441	409
Cost of software packages for own use	87	74
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	374	359
Consultancy and professional charges	4	1
Communication costs	8	8
Repairs and maintenance	15	17
Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions	(18)	(21)
Others	22	8
Total	**3,482**	**3,416**

2.19.2 Selling and marketing expenses

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Employee benefit costs	200	188
Travelling costs	17	15
Branding and marketing	45	45
Consultancy and professional charges	3	6
Others	5	4
Total	**270**	**258**

2.19.3 Administrative expenses

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Employee benefit costs	96	93
Consultancy and professional charges	56	47
Repairs and maintenance	32	31
Power and fuel	6	6
Communication costs	7	9
Travelling costs	8	7
Rates and taxes	8	10
Insurance charges	11	9
Commission to non-whole time directors	1	1
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model	-	4
Contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility	16	14
Others	17	8
Total	**258**	**239**

2.19.4 Other income, net:

Other income for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 is as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	34	57
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	34	39
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	7	9
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at amortized cost	-	3
Exchange gains / (losses) on forward and options contracts	43	(79)
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	(25)	87
Others	11	6
Total	**104**	**122**

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bobby Parikh
Director

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Prestige Trade Tower, Level 19
46, Palace Road, High Grounds
Bengaluru-560 001
Karnataka, India

Tel: +91 80 6188 6000
Fax: +91 80 6188 6011

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INFOSYS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of **INFOSYS LIMITED** (the "Company"), and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2026, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at June 30, 2026, its consolidated profit and its consolidated other comprehensive income, its consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the three months ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with IAS 34 as issued by the IASB. The respective Boards of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records for safeguarding assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the respective interim financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Boards of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Boards of Directors either intend to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Boards of Directors of the entities included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are independent auditors.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls that we identify during our audit.

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

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
(Membership No.060408)
UDIN:

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 23, 2026

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Indian Rupee for the three months ended June 30, 2026

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Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

(In ₹ crore except equity share data)

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at	Note	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1	21,645	22,201
Current investments	2.2	7,924	12,950
Trade receivables		33,781	35,234
Unbilled revenue	2.17	16,649	15,483
Prepayments and other current assets	2.4	16,263	15,703
Income tax assets	2.12	1,839	1,835
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	393	83
Total current assets		**98,494**	**103,489**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.7	13,443	13,331
Right-of-use assets	2.8	6,111	6,177
Goodwill	2.9	14,726	12,117
Intangible assets	2.9	4,603	2,825
Non-current investments	2.2	8,743	8,930
Unbilled revenue	2.17	1,965	1,738
Deferred income tax assets	2.12	2,146	2,264
Income tax assets	2.12	734	666
Other non-current assets	2.4	3,893	4,430
Total non-current assets		**56,364**	**52,478**
Total assets		**154,858**	**155,967**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		4,387	4,744
Lease liabilities	2.8	3,407	3,160
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	44	593
Current income tax liabilities	2.12	6,948	5,644
Unearned revenue		11,571	11,838
Employee benefit obligations		3,668	3,524
Provisions	2.6	1,636	1,512
Other current liabilities	2.5	21,250	21,307
Total current liabilities		**52,911**	**52,322**
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.8	5,330	6,016
Deferred income tax liabilities	2.12	2,000	1,679
Employee benefit obligations		118	117
Other non-current liabilities	2.5	2,943	2,536
Total non-current liabilities		**10,391**	**10,348**
Total liabilities		**63,302**	**62,670**
Equity			
Share capital - ₹5 par value 480,00,00,000 (480,00,00,000) equity shares authorized, issued and outstanding 404,96,45,811 (404,69,40,812) equity shares fully paid up, net of 79,33,019 (86,50,911) treasury shares as at June 30, 2026 (March 31, 2026)	2.18	2,025	2,024
Share premium		1,894	1,839
Retained earnings		77,478	77,634
Cash flow hedge reserves		30	(19)
Other reserves		2,806	4,824
Capital redemption reserve		219	219
Other components of equity		6,655	6,331
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**91,107**	**92,852**
Non-controlling interests		449	445
Total equity		**91,556**	**93,297**
Total liabilities and equity		**154,858**	**155,967**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim consolidated 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

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bobby Parikh
Director

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

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

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the	Note	Three months ended June 30,	
		2026	**2025**
Revenues	2.16	**48,211**	**42,279**
Cost of sales	2.19	33,033	29,224
Gross profit		**15,178**	**13,055**
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses	2.19	2,568	2,208
Administrative expenses	2.19	2,447	2,044
Total operating expenses		5,015	4,252
Operating profit		**10,163**	**8,803**
Other income, net	2.19	984	1,042
Finance cost		119	105
Profit before income taxes		**11,028**	**9,740**
Income tax expense	2.12	3,253	2,816
Net profit		**7,775**	**6,924**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		296	(70)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.2	60	35
		356	(35)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		49	6
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(94)	1,019
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.2	60	123
		15	1,148
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**371**	**1,113**
Total comprehensive income		**8,146**	**8,037**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		7,769	6,921
Non-controlling interests		6	3
		7,775	**6,924**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		8,142	8,024
Non-controlling interests		4	13
		8,146	**8,037**
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each			
Basic (₹)	2.13	19.19	16.70
Diluted (₹)	2.13	19.17	16.68
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic (in shares)	2.13	4,047,692,701	4,143,971,592
Diluted (in shares)	2.13	4,052,877,757	4,150,497,004

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim consolidated 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

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Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

(In ₹ crore except equity share data)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	Number of Shares[1]	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves[2]	Capital redemption reserve	Other components of equity	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**4,143,607,528**	**2,073**	**2,180**	**80,096**	**8,298**	**169**	**3,020**	**(18)**	**95,818**	**385**	**96,203**
Changes in equity for the three months ended June 30, 2025											
Net profit	-	-	-	6,921	-	-	-	-	6,921	3	6,924
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70)	-	(70)	-	(70)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	-	35
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	-	1,009	10	1,019
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	123	-	123
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,921**	**-**	**-**	**1,097**	**6**	**8,024**	**13**	**8,037**
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options *(Refer to note 2.11)*	1,566,691	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employee stock compensation expense (*Refer to note 2.11)*	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	231
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options *(Refer to note 2.12)*	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Financial liability under option arrangements	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(10)	-	(10)
Changes in the controlling stake of a subsidiary	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	2	9
Transferred on account of options not exercised	-	-	(53)	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	120	(120)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves to retained earnings	-	-	-	1,957	(1,957)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends[#]	-	-	-	(9,119)	-	-	-	-	(9,119)	-	(9,119)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**4,145,174,219**	**2,074**	**2,360**	**80,025**	**6,221**	**169**	**4,117**	**(12)**	**94,954**	**400**	**95,354**

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

(In ₹ crore except equity share data)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	Number of Shares[1]	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other reserves[2]	Capital redemption reserve	Other components of equity	Cash flow hedge reserve	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Balance as at April 1, 2026	**4,046,940,812**	**2,024**	**1,839**	**77,634**	**4,824**	**219**	**6,331**	**(19)**	**92,852**	**445**	**93,297**
Changes in equity for the three months ended June 30, 2026											
Net profit	-	-	-	7,769	-	-	-	-	7,769	6	7,775
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	-	296	-	296
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	60
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49	-	49
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(92)	-	(92)	(2)	(94)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	60
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,769**	**-**	**-**	**324**	**49**	**8,142**	**4**	**8,146**
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options *(Refer to note 2.11)*	2,704,999	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employee stock compensation expense *(Refer to note 2.11)*	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	231
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options *(Refer to note 2.12)*	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Transferred on account of options not exercised	-	-	(180)	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	199	(199)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves to retained earnings	-	-	-	1,819	(1,819)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends#	-	-	-	(10,123)	-	-	-	-	(10,123)	-	(10,123)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**4,049,645,811**	**2,025**	**1,894**	**77,478**	**2,806**	**219**	**6,655**	**30**	**91,107**	**449**	**91,556**

** net of tax*

 # net of treasury shares

[1] excludes treasury shares of 79,33,019 as at June 30, 2026, 86,50,911 as at April 1, 2026, 90,98,409 as at June 30, 2025 and 96,55,927 as at April 1, 2025 held by consolidated trust.

[2] Represents the Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve 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 Group 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.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim consolidated 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

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

Bobby Parikh
Director

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting Policy

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note	Three months ended June 30,	
		2026	2025
Operating activities			
Net Profit		7,775	6,924
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization		1,246	1,140
Income tax expense	2.12	3,253	2,816
Finance cost		119	105
Interest and dividend income		(335)	(358)
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		(27)	285
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model		(2)	34
Stock compensation expense		233	236
Provision for post sale client support and other provisions		(171)	(177)
Other adjustments		475	332
Changes in working capital			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		838	(1,945)
Prepayments and other assets		141	714
Trade payables		(373)	(673)
Unearned revenue		(268)	20
Other liabilities and provisions		(966)	819
Cash generated from operations		**11,938**	**10,272**
Income taxes paid		(2,111)	(1,874)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**9,827**	**8,398**
Investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangibles, net of sale proceeds	2.7	(776)	(865)
Deposits placed with corporation		(464)	(395)
Redemption of deposits placed with corporation		204	127
Interest and dividend received		134	311
Payment for acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	2.10	(3,226)	(632)
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition of business		(6)	-
Other receipts		-	12
Payments to acquire Investments			
- Quoted debt securities		(1,426)	(1,652)
- Mutual fund units		(19,644)	(17,237)
- Certificates of deposit		(1,691)	(2,734)
- Commercial paper		(1,340)	(149)
- Other investments		(173)	(12)
Proceeds on sale of investments			
- Quoted debt securities		1,234	2,998
- Mutual fund units		21,435	15,746
- Certificates of deposit		4,650	4,831
- Commercial paper		2,575	3,850
- Other investments		7	-
Net cash generated from investing activities		**1,493**	**4,199**

Financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(939)	(706)
Payment of dividends		(10,126)	(9,120)
Loan repayment of acquired entities	2.10	(812)	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		1	1
Other payments		(38)	(52)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(11,914)**	**(9,877)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(594)	2,720
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		38	284
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.1	22,201	24,455
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.1	**21,645**	**27,459**
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.1	448	407

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim consolidated 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

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Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Overview and Notes to the Interim Consolidated 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.

Infosys together with its subsidiaries and controlled trusts is herein after referred to as the "Group".

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

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

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting as issued by International Accounting Standards Board, under the historical cost convention on the 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. Accordingly, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2026. 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 consolidated financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

1.3 Basis of consolidation

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

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

1.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in *Note 1.5. 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 judgments are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

1.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

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

Fixed price 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 a 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 the Group's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. The use of method to recognize the maintenance revenues requires judgment and is based on the promises in the contract and nature of the deliverables.

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

Contracts with customers includes subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Group is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Group first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Group 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 Group'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, the Management believes that the group will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced. *(Refer to Note 2.12)*

c. Business combinations and intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations. IFRS 3 requires us to fair value identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. These valuations are conducted by external valuation experts. Estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration, value of option arrangements and intangible assets. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by Management. *(Refer to Note 2.10 and 2.9.2).*

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Group. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined by 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 2.7).*

e. Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGUs) is less than its carrying amount. For the impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition and which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The recoverable amount of CGUs is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. Key assumptions in the cash flow projections are prepared based on current economic conditions and comprises estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. *(Refer to note 2.9.1)*

1.6 Recent accounting pronouncements

New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, IASB has issued IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements that will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements from its effective date. IFRS 18 introduces new requirements for information presented in the primary financial statements and disclosed in the notes. The new requirements are focused on the statement of profit or loss. IFRS 18 introduces three categories for income and expenses, that is, operating, investing and financing to improve the structure of the income statement. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, although early adoption is permitted. The Group is in the process of evaluating the impact of the amendment.

2. Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Cash and bank deposits	21,645	22,201
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**21,645**	**22,201**

Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹448 crore and ₹422 crore, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by the Company.

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

2.2 Investments

The carrying value of the investments are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
(i) Current Investments		
Amortized Cost		
Quoted debt securities	168	100
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities	1,884	1,254
Commercial papers	-	1,205
Certificate of deposit	5,213	8,008
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units	659	2,383
Total current investments	**7,924**	**12,950**
(ii) Non-current Investments		
Amortized Cost		
Quoted debt securities	428	431
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities	7,068	7,493
Quoted equity securities	134	61
Unquoted preference securities	627	628
Unquoted equity securities	2	2
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Unquoted equity securities	29	-
Unquoted preference securities	115	52
Others[1]	340	263
Total non-current investments	**8,743**	**8,930**
Total investments	**16,667**	**21,880**
Investments carried at amortized cost	596	531
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,928	18,651
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,143	2,698

[1] Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 was ₹91 crore and ₹93 crore, respectively.

Refer to note 2.3 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Method of fair valuation:

(In ₹ crore)

Class of Investment	Method	Fair value as at	
		June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Mutual fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	659	2,383
Quoted debt securities - carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	614	552
Quoted debt securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	8,952	8,747
Commercial papers - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	-	1,205
Certificates of deposit - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	5,213	8,008
Quoted equity securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	134	61
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, option pricing model	144	52
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, option pricing model	629	630
Others - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, option pricing model	340	263
Total		**16,685**	**21,901**

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

2.3 Financial instruments

Accounting Policy

2.3.1 Initial recognition

The Group recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities 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.

2.3.2 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 Group 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 and financial liability under option arrangements recognized in a business combination which are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

b. Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for 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 Group believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per IFRS 9, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 Group designates certain foreign exchange forward and options contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income. 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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.3.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 9. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Group's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.3.4 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices, option pricing model, market multiples, 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.

2.3.5 Impairment

The Group recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets and unbilled revenue which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables and unbilled revenues with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, 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 Group determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Group considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Group deals with and the countries where it operates.

The amount of ECL (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 the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at June 30, 2026 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets / liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents *(Refer to note 2.1)*	21,645	-	-	-	-	21,645	21,645
Investments *(Refer to note 2.2)*							
Mutual fund units	-	-	659	-	-	659	659
Quoted debt securities	596	-	-	-	8,952	9,548	9,566 [1]
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	5,213	5,213	5,213
Quoted equity securities	-	-	-	134	-	134	134
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	144	-	629	-	773	773
Unquoted investment others	-	-	340	-	-	340	340
Trade receivables	33,781	-	-	-	-	33,781	33,781
Unbilled revenues *(Refer to note 2.17)* [3]	12,369	-	-	-	-	12,369	12,369
Prepayments and other assets *(Refer to note 2.4)*	7,380	-	-	-	-	7,380	7,362 [2]
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	334	-	59	393	393
Total	**75,771**	**144**	**1,333**	**763**	**14,224**	**92,235**	**92,235**
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	4,387	-	-	-	-	4,387	4,387
Lease liabilities *(Refer to note 2.8)*	8,737	-	-	-	-	8,737	8,737
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	43	-	1	44	44
Financial liability under option arrangements *(Refer to note 2.5)*	-	-	867	-	-	867	867
Other liabilities including contingent consideration *(Refer to note 2.5)*	18,400	-	783	-	-	19,183	19,183
Total	**31,524**	**-**	**1,693**	**-**	**1**	**33,218**	**33,218**

[1] *On account of fair value changes including interest accrued*

[2] *Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of ₹18 crore*

[3] *Excludes unbilled revenue for contracts where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones*

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 2.1)*	22,201	-	-	-	-	22,201	22,201
Investments *(Refer to note 2.2)*							
Mutual fund units	-	-	2,383	-	-	2,383	2,383
Quoted debt securities	531	-	-	-	8,747	9,278	9,299 [1]
Commercial papers	-	-	-	-	1,205	1,205	1,205
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	8,008	8,008	8,008
Quoted equity securities	-	-	-	61	-	61	61
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	52	-	630	-	682	682
Unquoted investments others	-	-	263	-	-	263	263
Trade receivables	35,234	-	-	-	-	35,234	35,234
Unbilled revenue *(Refer to note 2.17)* [3]	11,481	-	-	-	-	11,481	11,481
Prepayments and other assets *(Refer to note 2.4)*	7,342	-	-	-	-	7,342	7,321 [2]
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	27	-	56	83	83
Total	**76,789**	**52**	**2,673**	**691**	**18,016**	**98,221**	**98,221**
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	4,744	-	-	-	-	4,744	4,744
Lease liabilities *(Refer to note 2.8)*	9,176	-	-	-	-	9,176	9,176
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	538	-	55	593	593
Financial liability under option arrangements *(Refer to note 2.5)*	-	-	876	-	-	876	876
Other liabilities including contingent consideration *(Refer to note 2.5)*	18,361	-	104	-	-	18,465	18,465
Total	**32,281**	**-**	**1,518**	**-**	**55**	**33,854**	**33,854**

[1] *On account of fair value changes including interest accrued*

[2] *Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of ₹21 crore*

[3] *Excludes unbilled revenue for contracts where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones*

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

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

The fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at June 30, 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 2.2)*				
Investments in mutual fund units	659	659	-	-
Investments in quoted debt securities	9,566	7,988	1,578	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	5,213	-	5,213	-
Investments in commercial papers	-	-	-	-
Investments in quoted equity securities	134	134	-	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities	773	-	-	773
Investments in unquoted investments others	340	-	-	340
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gain	393	-	393	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss	44	-	44	-
Financial liability under option arrangements *(Refer to note 2.5)* [1]	867	-	-	867
Liability towards contingent consideration *(Refer to note 2.5)* [2]	783	-	-	783

[1] *Discount rate ranges from 9.5% to 14.5%*

[2] *Discount rate ranges from 2.5% to 6%*

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, quoted debt securities of ₹629 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price and quoted debt securities of ₹1,151 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, 2026 was 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 2.2)*				
Investments in mutual fund units	2,383	2,383	-	-
Investments in quoted debt securities	9,299	8,513	786	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities	682	-	-	682
Investments in quoted equity securities	61	61	-	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	8,008	-	8,008	-
Investments in commercial papers	1,205	-	1,205	-
Investments in unquoted investments others	263	-	-	263
Others				
Derivative financial instruments- gain	83	-	83	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments- loss	593	-	593	-
Financial liability under option arrangements *(Refer to note 2.5)* [(1)]	876	-	-	876
Liability towards contingent consideration *(Refer to note 2.5)* [(2)]	104	-	-	104

[(1)] *Discount rate ranges from 9.5% to 14.5%*

[(2)] *Discount rate ranges from 2.5% to 6%*

During the year ended March 31, 2026, quoted debt securities of ₹93 crore were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on quoted price and quoted debt securities of ₹487 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 Group are fair valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. These investments primarily include investment in mutual fund units, quoted debt securities, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations. The Group 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 Group's risk management program.

2.4 Prepayments and other assets

Prepayments and other assets consist of the following:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Current		
Security deposits[1]	75	75
Loans to employees[1]	216	234
Prepaid expenses[2]	4,598	4,265
Interest accrued and not due[1]	240	448
Withholding taxes and others[2][4]	3,426	3,901
Advance payments to vendors for supply of goods[2]	543	474
Deposit with corporations[1][3]	3,417	3,170
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract [2]	289	285
Cost of fulfillment [2]	601	667
Net investment in lease[1]	2,250	1,613
Other non financial assets [2]	136	134
Other financial assets[1]	472	437
Total Current prepayment and other assets	**16,263**	**15,703**
Non-current		
Security deposits[1]	312	281
Loans to employees[1]	4	6
Prepaid expenses[2]	858	775
Withholding taxes and others[2][4]	551	626
Deposit with corporations[1][3]	91	79
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract [2]	466	491
Cost of fulfillment [2]	940	968
Defined benefit plan assets[2]	368	205
Net investment in lease[1]	263	957
Other financial assets[1]	40	42
Total Non- current prepayment and other assets	**3,893**	**4,430**
Total prepayment and other assets	**20,156**	**20,133**
[1] Financial assets carried at amortized cost	**7,380**	**7,342**

[2] Non financial assets

[3] Deposit with corporation represents amounts deposited to settle certain employee-related obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business.

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

2.5 Other liabilities

Other liabilities comprise the following:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Current		
Accrued compensation to employees[1]	5,124	5,898
Accrued defined benefit liability [3]	8	49
Accrued expenses[1]	10,183	9,683
Withholding taxes and others[3]	3,737	3,881
Liabilities of controlled trusts[1]	173	173
Liability towards contingent consideration[2]	360	73
Capital Creditors[1]	193	284
Financial liability under option arrangements[2][4]	746	754
Other non-financial liabilities [3]	12	11
Other financial liabilities[1]	714	501
Total current other liabilities	**21,250**	**21,307**
Non-current		
Accrued expenses[1]	1,872	1,725
Accrued defined benefit liability [3]	300	473
Accrued compensation to employees[1]	15	10
Liability towards contingent consideration[2]	423	31
Financial liability under option arrangements[2][4]	121	122
Other financial liabilities[1]	126	87
Other non-financial liabilities[3]	86	88
Total non-current other liabilities	**2,943**	**2,536**
Total other liabilities	**24,193**	**23,843**
[1] Financial liability carried at amortized cost	18,400	18,361
[2] Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,650	980

[3] Non financial liabilities

[4] Represents liability related to options issued by the Group over the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries

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

2.6 Provisions and other contingencies

Accounting Policy

2.6.1 Provisions

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

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.

a. Post sales client support

The Group 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 cost of sales. The Group estimates such costs based on historical experience and estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

b. Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. 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 Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provision for post sales client support

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Post sales client support	1,636	1,512
Total provisions	**1,636**	**1,512**

Provision for post sales client support majorly represents cost 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.

Provision for post sales client support is included in cost of sales in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

As at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 claims against the Group, not acknowledged as debts, (excluding demands from income tax authorities - Refer to note 2.12) amounted to ₹1,192 crore and ₹1,153 crore respectively.

The amount paid to statutory authorities against the claims (excluding demands from income tax authorities-Refer to note 2.12) amounted to ₹31 crore and ₹27 crore as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

2.6.2 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 Group is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Group'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 Group's results of operations or financial condition.

2.7 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 Group depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

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

[(1)] *Includes solar plant with a useful life of 25 years*

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 and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. 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 net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 net profit in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 June 30, 2026 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2026	**1,438**	**12,574**	**5,806**	**9,607**	**3,449**	**44**	**32,918**
Additions	-	36	61	327	30	1	455
Additions on Business Combinations	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
Deletions*	-	(3)	(23)	(263)	(63)	(2)	(354)
Translation difference	-	17	2	(1)	-	-	18
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2026	**1,438**	**12,624**	**5,846**	**9,685**	**3,416**	**43**	**33,052**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2026	**-**	**(5,856)**	**(4,683)**	**(6,850)**	**(2,839)**	**(39)**	**(20,267)**
Depreciation	-	(120)	(90)	(291)	(65)	-	(566)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	-	1	23	263	63	1	351
Translation difference	-	(6)	(2)	-	-	-	(8)
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2026	**-**	**(5,981)**	**(4,752)**	**(6,878)**	**(2,841)**	**(38)**	**(20,490)**
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2026							680
Carrying value as at April 1, 2026	**1,438**	**6,718**	**1,123**	**2,757**	**610**	**5**	**13,331**
Capital work-in progress as at June 30, 2026							881
Carrying value as at June 30, 2026	**1,438**	**6,643**	**1,094**	**2,807**	**575**	**5**	**13,443**

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2025 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2025	**1,477**	**11,721**	**5,438**	**9,306**	**3,300**	**48**	**31,290**
Additions	10	3	71	207	44	1	336
Additions on Business Combinations	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Deletions*	-	(5)	(11)	(270)	(6)	(1)	(293)
Translation difference	-	18	8	32	21	-	79
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2025	**1,487**	**11,737**	**5,506**	**9,278**	**3,359**	**48**	**31,415**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2025	**-**	**(5,358)**	**(4,402)**	**(7,013)**	**(2,696)**	**(43)**	**(19,512)**
Depreciation	-	(111)	(83)	(267)	(61)	(1)	(523)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	-	1	10	259	6	1	277
Translation difference	-	(5)	(5)	(19)	(17)	-	(46)
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2025	**-**	**(5,473)**	**(4,480)**	**(7,040)**	**(2,768)**	**(43)**	**(19,804)**
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2025							1,022
Carrying value as at April 1, 2025	**1,477**	**6,363**	**1,036**	**2,293**	**604**	**5**	**12,800**
Capital work-in progress as at June 30, 2025							1,114
Carrying value as at June 30, 2025	**1,487**	**6,264**	**1,026**	**2,238**	**591**	**5**	**12,725**

* During the three months ended June 30, 2026, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹242 crore (net book value: Nil) were retired. During the three months ended June 30, 2025, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹247 crore (net book value: Nil) were retired.

The aggregate depreciation expense is included in cost of sales in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income when incurred.

Consequent to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 ("the Rules"), the Company was required to transfer its CSR capital assets installed prior to January 2021. Towards this the Company had incorporated a subsidiary 'Infosys Green Forum' (IGF) under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had completed the transfer of assets upon obtaining the required approvals from regulatory authorities, as applicable. During fiscal 2024, the application filed by IGF for regularization of the provisional registration was rejected and registration cancelled vide order dated March 26, 2024 by Income Tax Commissioner (Exemption). IGF had filed an appeal before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) against the order. During fiscal 2026, ITAT had upheld the order of Commissioner (Exemption) and dismissed the IGF's appeals. IGF has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court against the ITAT order.

The Group had contractual commitments for capital expenditure primarily comprising of commitments for infrastructure facilities and computer equipment aggregating to ₹1,266 crore and ₹1,341 crore as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

2.8 Leases

Accounting Policy

The Group as a lessee

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

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

As a lessee, the Group 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 Group makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Group considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Group'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 group changes its assessment of 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 Group as a lessor

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

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

For finance lease, finance income is recognised 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 June 30, 2026:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2026	**550**	**3,250**	**26**	**2,351**	**6,177**
Additions[1]	-	108	1	456	565
Additions on Business Combinations *(Refer to Note 2.10)*	-	5	-	-	5
Deletions	-	(13)	-	(160)	(173)
Depreciation	(2)	(186)	(3)	(246)	(437)
Translation difference	2	(7)	-	(21)	(26)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**550**	**3,157**	**24**	**2,380**	**6,111**

[1] *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 June 30, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**600**	**3,348**	**24**	**2,339**	**6,311**
Additions[1]	-	175	1	367	543
Deletions	-	(19)	-	(194)	(213)
Depreciation	(1)	(187)	(3)	(273)	(464)
Translation difference	-	49	2	113	164
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**599**	**3,366**	**24**	**2,352**	**6,341**

[1] *Net of adjustments on account of modifications*

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included in cost of sales in the interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as of June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Current lease liabilities	3,407	3,160
Non-current lease liabilities	5,330	6,016
Total	**8,737**	**9,176**

2.9 Goodwill and Intangible assets

2.9.1 Goodwill

Accounting Policy

Goodwill represents the purchase consideration in excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired entity. When the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired exceeds the purchase consideration, the fair value of net assets acquired is reassessed and the bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in the net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is less than its carrying amount. For the impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGU's which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition and which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Key assumptions in the cash flow projections are prepared based on current economic conditions and includes estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins.

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Carrying value at the beginning	**12,117**	**10,106**
Goodwill on acquisitions *(Refer to note 2.10)*	2,694	444
Translation differences	(85)	1,567
Carrying value at the end	**14,726**	**12,117**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The Group internally reviews the goodwill for impairment at the operating segment level, after allocation of the goodwill to CGUs or groups of CGUs.

2.9.2 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 Group has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to prepare the asset for its intended use.

Impairment

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

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. income 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 net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.10 Business combinations

Accounting policy

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations.

The purchase price in an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The purchase price also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition. Contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in the interim condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

Business combinations between entities under common control is outside the scope of IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations and is accounted for at carrying value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The payments related to options issued by the Group over the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries are accounted as financial liabilities and initially recognized at the estimated present value of gross obligations. Such options are subsequently measured at fair value in order to reflect the amount payable under the option at the date at which it becomes exercisable. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognized.

Acquisitions during the quarter ended June 30, 2026

Stratus Global LLC

On April 21, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired a 100% partnership interest in Stratus Global LLC, a leading insurance technology partner serving Property & Casualty insurers and Managing General Agents, headquartered in USA. The acquisition is expected to further strengthen Infosys' leadership in the insurance sector and accelerate AI-powered digital and data transformation for global P&C insurance clients.

The provisional purchase price is allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon determination of fair values at the date of acquisition as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Assets [(1)]	119	-	119
Liabilities	(108)	-	(108)
Loan	(164)	-	(164)
Intangible assets:			
Customer related[#]	-	158	158
Vendor relationship[#]	-	158	158
Brand[#]	-	19	19
Goodwill	-	-	515
Total purchase price			**697**

[(1)] *Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹47 crore.*

[#] *The estimated useful life is around 2 years to 6 years*

The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill. The primary items that generated this goodwill are the value of the acquired assembled workforce and estimated synergies, neither of which qualify as an intangible asset.

Goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The total purchase consideration of ₹697 crore includes upfront cash consideration of ₹646 crore and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of ₹51 crore as on the date of acquisition. The maximum contingent consideration payable for the acquisition is ₹62 crore. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the probabilities assigned towards achievement of financial targets and discount rate of 2.9%. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as of June 30, 2026 was ₹52 crore.

Additionally, this acquisition has retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group and achievement of financial targets for the respective years. Retention bonus and management incentives are recognized in employee benefit expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period of service.

Fair value of trade receivables acquired is ₹22 crore as of acquisition date.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred. The transaction costs of ₹15 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc.

On May 4, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% voting interests in Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc., a healthcare digital transformation and consulting firm headquartered in USA, along with its other subsidiaries including Optimum Healthcare IT, LLC. This acquisition strengthens Infosys' capabilities in the Healthcare market.

The provisional purchase price is allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon determination of fair values at the date of acquisition as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Assets [(1)]	1,115	-	1,115
Liabilities	(395)	-	(395)
Loan	(648)	-	(648)
Intangible assets:			
Customer related[#]	-	212	212
Vendor relationship[#]	-	1,359	1,359
Brand[#]	-	99	99
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(451)	(451)
Goodwill	-	-	2,179
Total purchase price			**3,470**

[(1)] *Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹185 crore.*

[#] *The estimated useful life is around 1 years to 8 years*

The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill. The primary items that generated this goodwill are the value of the acquired assembled workforce and estimated synergies, neither of which qualify as an intangible asset.

Goodwill is not tax deductible.

The total purchase consideration of ₹3,470 crore includes upfront cash consideration of ₹2,844 crore and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of ₹626 crore as on the date of acquisition. The maximum contingent consideration payable for the acquisition is ₹878 crore. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the probabilities assigned towards achievement of financial targets and discount rate of 2.9%. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as of June 30, 2026 was ₹657 crore.

Additionally, this acquisition has retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over 4 years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group and achievement of financial targets for the respective years. Retention bonus and management incentives are recognized in employee benefit expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income over the period of service.

Fair value of trade receivables acquired is ₹575 crore as of acquisition date and as of June 30, 2026, the amounts are substantially collected.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred. The transaction costs of ₹22 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

Proposed Acquisition

On August 13, 2025, Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 75% of the equity share capital in Telstra Purple Pty Ltd, including some of its subsidiaries (together known as Versent Group), Australia's leading Digital Transformation Solutions Provider for a consideration including earn-outs and deferred consideration amounting up to AUD 233 million (approximately ₹1,335 crore), excluding retention bonus and management incentives, subject to regulatory approvals and customary closing adjustments.

2.11 Employees' Stock Option Plans (ESOP)

Accounting Policy

The Group 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 net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards with a corresponding increase to share premium.

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

On June 22, 2019 pursuant to the 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 the 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.

Further, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the board approved the amendment to the 2019 Plan to extend the grant period by seven (7) years from the date of shareholder approval, thereby extending the validity of the Plan to a total period of ten (10) years from such approval and to amend the vesting parameters for grants there under and certain administrative amendments. The same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026.

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 79,33,019 and 86,50,911 shares as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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 June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026.

The following is the summary of grants made during the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025:

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
2015 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	353,274	277,077
Employees other than KMP	27,193	5,000
	380,467	**282,077**
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	237,370
Employees other than KMP	-	5,412,790
	-	**5,650,160**
Cash settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	-
Employees other than KMP	-	108,180
	-	**108,180**
Total Grants under 2015 Plan	**380,467**	**6,040,417**
2019 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	84,617	66,366
Employees other than KMP	-	-
	84,617	**66,366**
Total Grants under 2019 Plan	**84,617**	**66,366**

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

The Board, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee approved the following grants for fiscal 2027. In accordance with such approval the following grants were made effective May 2, 2026.

- 2,94,043 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.

- 16,923 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.

- 42,308 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.

Under the 2019 plan:

The Board, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹10 crore for fiscal 2027 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 84,617 performance based RSU's were granted effective May 2, 2026.

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

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Granted to:		
KMP	17	17
Employees other than KMP	216	219
Total [1]	**233**	**236**
[1] *Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above*	2	5

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 2027-Equity Shares-RSU	**Fiscal 2027-ADS RSU**	**Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-RSU**	**Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-ESOP**	**Fiscal 2026-ADS-ESOP**
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,182	12.48	1,507	1,554	17.93
Exercise price (₹)/ ($ ADS)	5.00	0.10	5.00	1,554	17.93
Expected volatility (%)	26	28-33	24-25	25-28	26-30
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4	1-4	3-7	3-7
Expected dividends (%)	3-4	3-4	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6	4	6	6	4
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,062	11.44	1,355	390	4.09

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 Income Taxes

Accounting policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income 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 except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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

The Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities; 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 interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income comprises:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Current taxes		
Domestic taxes	2,570	2,318
Foreign taxes	786	735
	3,356	**3,053**
Deferred taxes		
Domestic taxes	(34)	(142)
Foreign taxes	(69)	(95)
	(103)	**(237)**
Income tax expense	**3,253**	**2,816**

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 includes provisions (net of reversals) of ₹88 crore and provisions (net of reversals) of ₹116 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.

Deferred income tax for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 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.

As at June 30, 2026, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to ₹1,988 crore.

As at March 31, 2026, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to ₹1,964 crore.

The amount paid to statutory authorities against the tax claims amounted to ₹2,717 crore and ₹2,594 crore as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

The claims against the Group 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 Group's financial position and results of operations.

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

2.14 Related party transactions

Refer to note 2.14 "Related party transactions" in the Company's 2026 Consolidated financial statements under IFRS in Indian rupee for the full names and other details of the Company's subsidiaries and controlled trusts.

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- On April 21, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 96% of the voting interests in Stratus Global LLC along with its subsidiaries, namely Stratus Technology Services LLC, Stratus Global (India) Private Limited and Stratus Holdings International Inc. along with its subsidiary Stratus Canada Inc. The remaining 4% voting interest in Stratus Global LLC was held by New Heritage Capital Fund III-B, LP, which was also acquired as part of the same acquisition. New Heritage Capital Fund III-B, LP was liquidated effective April 22, 2026, following which Infosys Nova Holdings LLC became the direct holder of 100% of the voting interests in Stratus Global LLC and its subsidiaries.

- On May 04, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% of voting interests in Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc along with its subsidiary TSC Companies LLC along with its subsidiary Optimum Healthcare IT LLC along with its subsidiaries Optimum CAN Holdings LLC, Optimum Tech Services LLC, Optimum Healthcare IT Pty Ltd, 3-102-936558 Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada and Optimum HIT Canada ULC.

Changes in key management personnel

The following are the changes in the key management personnel:

Non whole time Directors:

- Diane Enberg Jurgens was appointed as an Independent Director effective April 22, 2026
- Nitin Paranjpe an Independent Director was appointed as the Vice Chairman effective April 30, 2026
- Micheal Gibbs retired as an independent director effective July 12, 2026

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 June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Salaries and other short term employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers[(1)(2)]	29	30
Commission and other benefits to non-executive/ independent directors	7	4
Total	**36**	**34**

(1) Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 includes a charge of ₹17 crore and ₹17 crore respectively, towards key management personnel. (Refer 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.

2.15 Segment reporting

IFRS 8 Operating Segments establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions to enable clients to enhance business performance. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Group's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along business segments. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the accounting policies.

Business segments of the Group are primarily enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance, enterprises in Manufacturing, enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics, enterprises in the Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services, enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media, enterprises in Hi-Tech, enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare and all other segments. The Financial services reportable segments has been aggregated to include the Financial Services operating segment and Finacle operating segment because of the similarity of the economic characteristics. All other segments represents the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & identified enterprises in Public Services.

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

Assets and liabilities used in the Group's business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. The Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

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

Disclosure of revenue by geographic locations is given in note *2.16 Revenue from operations.*

2.15.1 Business segments

Three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Financial Services[1]	Manufacturing	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Retail[2]	Communication[3]	Life Sciences[4]	Hi-Tech	All other segments[5]	Total
Revenue	13,463	7,668	6,452	6,172	5,791	3,842	3,710	1,113	48,211
	11,796	*6,804*	*5,742*	*5,651*	*5,097*	*2,745*	*3,296*	*1,148*	*42,279*
Identifiable operating expenses	7,185	4,687	3,586	3,285	3,584	2,553	2,201	734	27,815
	6,662	*4,274*	*3,281*	*2,914*	*3,332*	*1,710*	*1,962*	*664*	*24,799*
Allocated expenses	2,616	1,296	1,290	1,186	1,027	670	598	304	8,987
	2,161	*1,114*	*1,024*	*1,046*	*885*	*481*	*566*	*260*	*7,537*
Segment Profit	**3,662**	**1,685**	**1,576**	**1,701**	**1,180**	**619**	**911**	**75**	**11,409**
	2,973	*1,416*	*1,437*	*1,691*	*880*	*554*	*768*	*224*	*9,943*
Unallocable expenses									1,246
									1,140
Operating profit									**10,163**
									8,803
Other income, net									984
									1,042
Finance cost									119
									105
Profit before income taxes									**11,028**
									9,740
Income tax expense									3,253
									2,816
Net profit									**7,775**
									6,924
Depreciation and amortization									**1,246**
									1,140
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									-
									-

[1] *Financial Services include enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance*

[2] *Retail includes enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics*

[3] *Communication includes enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media*

[4] *Life Sciences includes enterprises in Life sciences and Health care*

[5] *Others include operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & identified enterprises in Public Services*

2.15.2 Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, respectively.

2.16 Revenue from Operations

Accounting Policy

The Group 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 Group's core and digital offerings (together called as "software related services") and business process management services. Contracts with customers are either on a time-and-material, unit of work, fixed-price or on a fixed-time frame 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 Group has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

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

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

Revenue on time-and-material 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 Group's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. Revenue from other fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Efforts or costs expended 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 Group 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 Group is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Group uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the implementation service the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied. ATS revenue is recognized ratably 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 Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Group is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Group first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 cost of sales over the respective contract life on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates. Capitalized costs are monitored regularly for impairment. Impairment losses are recorded when present value of projected remaining operating cash flows is not sufficient to recover the carrying amount of the capitalized costs.

The Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its interim Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Revenue from software services	45,876	40,331
Revenue from products and platforms	2,335	1,948
Total revenue from operations	**48,211**	**42,279**

Products & platforms

The Group also derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms like Finacle – core banking solution, Edge Suite of products, Panaya platform, Stater digital platform and Infosys McCamish – insurance platform.

Disaggregated revenue information

Revenue disaggregation by business segments has been included in segment information (Refer note 2.15). The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography and contract type. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Revenues by Geography*		
North America	27,167	23,867
Europe	15,499	13,337
India	1,189	1,219
Rest of the world	4,356	3,856
Total	**48,211**	**42,279**

* *Geographical revenues is based on the domicile of customer.*

The percentage of revenues from fixed price contracts for each of three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 was 54% (in both the periods) 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 Group's Consolidated 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 Group'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 consolidated Balance Sheet.

2.17 Unbilled Revenue

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Unbilled financial asset [(1)]	12,369	11,481
Unbilled non financial asset [(2)]	6,245	5,740
Total	**18,614**	**17,221**

[(1)] *Right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.*

[(2)] *Right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.*

2.18 Equity

Accounting policy

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. 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.

Treasury Shares

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

Description of reserves

Retained earnings

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

Share premium

The amount received in excess of the par value of equity shares has been classified as share premium. Additionally, share-based compensation recognized in net profit in the interim condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income is credited to share premium. Amounts have been utilized for bonus issue and share buyback from share premium account.

Other 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.

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.

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 hedge reserve is transferred to the net profit in the interim condensed consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

Other components of equity

Other components of equity include currency translation, re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/asset, fair value changes of equity instruments fair valued through other comprehensive income, changes on fair valuation of investments, net of taxes.

2.18.1 Voting

Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shares represented by American Depositary Shares (ADS) carry similar rights to voting and dividends as the other equity shares. Each ADS represents one underlying equity share.

2.18.2 Liquidation

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

2.18.3 Share options

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

2.18.4 Share capital and share premium

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹5/- each. 7,933,019 shares and 8,650,911 shares were held by controlled trust, as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

2.18.5 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.

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 June 30, 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.

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 is as follows:

(In ₹)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Final dividend for fiscal 2026	25.00	-
Final dividend for fiscal 2025	-	22.00

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 same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026 which resulted in a net cash outflow of ₹10,123 crore (excluding dividend paid on treasury shares). The final dividend was paid on June 25, 2026.

2.19 Break-up of expenses and other income, net

Accounting policy

Gratuity and Pensions

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

The Group 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 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 Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

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

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 of the contributions 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.

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

Superannuation

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

Compensated absences

The Group has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an 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.

Other income, net

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

Foreign currency

Accounting policy

Functional currency

The functional currency of Infosys, its Indian subsidiaries and controlled trusts is the Indian rupee. The functional currencies for foreign subsidiaries are their respective local currencies. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (rounded off to crore; one crore equals ten million).

Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are recognized in the interim condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income 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 transaction. The related revenue and expense are recognized using the same exchange rate.

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

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

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).

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

Government grants

The Group recognizes government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them shall be complied with, and the grants will be received. Government grants related to assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in the net profit in the statement of comprehensive income 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 statement of comprehensive income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Operating Profits

Operating profit of the Group is computed considering the revenues, net of cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses and administrative expenses.

The table below provides details of break-up of expenses:

Cost of sales

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Employee benefit costs	22,474	20,446
Depreciation and amortization	1,246	1,140
Travelling costs	463	323
Cost of technical sub-contractors	4,181	3,497
Cost of software packages for own use	822	637
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	3,546	3,071
Consultancy and professional charges	40	5
Communication costs	79	68
Repairs and maintenance	146	146
Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions	(171)	(177)
Others	207	68
Total	**33,033**	**29,224**

Selling and marketing expenses

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Employee benefit costs	1,897	1,606
Travelling costs	161	130
Branding and marketing	424	386
Communication costs	3	2
Consultancy and professional charges	32	53
Others	51	31
Total	**2,568**	**2,208**

Administrative expenses

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Employee benefit costs	916	795
Consultancy and professional charges	531	406
Repairs and maintenance	308	263
Power and fuel	60	54
Communication costs	68	74
Travelling costs	77	63
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model	(2)	34
Rates and taxes	75	87
Insurance charges	100	78
Commission to non-whole time directors	6	4
Contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility	149	117
Others	159	69
Total	**2,447**	**2,044**

Other income for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	322	489
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	328	332
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	68	77
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(2)
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at amortized cost	-	24
Exchange gains / (losses) on forward and options contracts	406	(672)
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	(243)	743
Others	103	51
Total	**984**	**1,042**

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

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman

Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Bobby Parikh
Director

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Prestige Trade Tower, Level 19
46, Palace Road, High Grounds
Bengaluru-560 001
Karnataka, India

Tel: +91 80 6188 6000
Fax: +91 80 6188 6011

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INFOSYS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim condensed standalone financial statements of **INFOSYS LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Condensed Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2026, the Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "interim condensed standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim condensed standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at June 30,2026, its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the three months ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the interim condensed standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the interim condensed standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the interim condensed standalone financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the interim condensed standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim condensed standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these interim condensed standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the interim condensed standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the interim condensed standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim condensed standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim condensed standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

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

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
(Membership No.060408)
UDIN:

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 23, 2026

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Standalone Financial Statements
under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)
for the three months ended June 30, 2026

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INFOSYS LIMITED

(In ₹ crore)

Condensed Standalone Balance Sheet as at	Note No.	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	10,641	10,774
Right-of-use assets	2.3	2,778	2,851
Capital work-in-progress		677	512
Goodwill	2.2	211	211
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	25,685	26,036
Loans	2.5	3	5
Other financial assets	2.6	1,965	1,835
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.16	1,291	1,347
Income tax assets (net)	2.16	109	99
Other non-current assets	2.9	2,603	2,590
Total non-current assets		**45,963**	**46,260**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	7,028	12,039
Trade receivables	2.7	28,366	30,337
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	12,395	8,727
Loans	2.5	172	189
Other financial assets	2.6	15,986	14,770
Income tax assets (net)	2.16	1,745	1,745
Other current assets	2.9	12,815	12,624
Total current assets		**78,507**	**80,431**
Total assets		**124,470**	**126,691**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.11	2,028	2,027
Other equity		76,631	78,847
Total equity		**78,659**	**80,874**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.3	2,631	2,815
Other financial liabilities	2.12	2,092	1,880
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		899	990
Other non-current liabilities	2.14	273	495
Total non - current liabilities		**5,895**	**6,180**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.3	1,036	934
Trade payables	2.13		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1	9
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,732	3,530
Other financial liabilities	2.12	16,124	16,812
Other current liabilities	2.14	11,911	12,478
Provisions	2.15	981	1,064
Income tax liabilities (net)	2.16	6,131	4,810
Total current liabilities		**39,916**	**39,637**
Total equity and liabilities		**124,470**	**126,691**

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

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

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 June 30,	
		2026	2025
Revenue from operations	2.17	39,957	35,275
Other income, net	2.18	874	882
Total income		**40,831**	**36,157**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.19	18,820	17,673
Cost of technical sub-contractors		6,035	5,208
Travel expenses		498	392
Cost of software packages and others	2.19	2,922	2,217
Communication expenses		101	99
Consultancy and professional charges		492	392
Depreciation and amortization expenses		613	613
Finance cost		61	55
Other expenses	2.19	1,128	848
Total expenses		**30,670**	**27,497**
Profit before tax		**10,161**	**8,660**
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.16	3,041	2,761
Deferred tax	2.16	(129)	(215)
Profit for the period		**7,249**	**6,114**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		275	(61)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		60	35
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		49	6
Fair value changes on investments, net		59	122
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax		**443**	**102**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**7,692**	**6,216**
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each			
Basic (₹)		17.87	14.72
Diluted (₹)		17.86	14.70
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic (in shares)	2.20	4,05,59,97,166	4,15,34,43,006
Diluted (in shares)	2.20	4,05,97,54,402	4,15,85,76,942

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
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Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
DIN: 01876159

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Director
DIN: 00019437

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

INFOSYS LIMITED

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

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves & Surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		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)	
		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 three months ended June 30, 2025													
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	6,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,114
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61)	(61)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	35
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	122
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,114**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35**	**6**	**61**	**6,216**
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	(120)	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	1,957	-	-	(1,957)	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options *(Refer to note 2.11)*	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	(204)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	(53)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options *(Refer to note 2.11)*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Employee stock compensation expense *(Refer to note 2.11)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	231
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(9,139)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,139)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**2,077**	**54**	**2,862**	**169**	**1,258**	**70,572**	**412**	**1,045**	**5,964**	**333**	**(12)**	**(91)**	**84,643**

INFOSYS LIMITED

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

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity											Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves & Surplus								Other comprehensive income			
		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)	
		Capital reserve	Other reserves [2]										
Balance as at April 1, 2026	**2,027**	**54**	**2,862**	**219**	**243**	**68,881**	**12**	**1,539**	**4,824**	**695**	**(19)**	**(463)**	**80,874**
Changes in equity for the three months ended June 30, 2026													
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	7,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,249
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	275
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	60
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	49
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	59
Total comprehensive income for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,249**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**60**	**49**	**334**	**7,692**
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	(199)	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	1,819	-	-	(1,819)	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options *(Refer to note 2.11)*	-	-	-	-	411	-	-	(411)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	(180)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options *(Refer to note 2.11)*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Employee stock compensation expense *(Refer to note 2.11)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	231
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(10,143)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,143)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**2,028**	**54**	**2,862**	**219**	**654**	**68,005**	**192**	**1,183**	**2,806**	**755**	**30**	**(129)**	**78,659**

**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

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting Policy

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period 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.	Three months ended June 30,	
		2026	2025
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the period		7,249	6,114
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and Amortization		613	613
Income tax expense	2.16	2,912	2,546
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		(18)	39
Finance cost		61	55
Interest and dividend income		(536)	(691)
Stock compensation expense		207	210
Provision for post sale client support		(137)	(185)
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		(16)	192
Other adjustments		308	155
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		795	(1,993)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		(393)	1
Trade payables		194	(115)
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		(737)	470
Cash generated from operations		**10,502**	**7,411**
Income taxes paid		(1,747)	(1,481)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**8,755**	**5,930**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment, net of sale proceeds	2.1	(589)	(708)
Deposits placed with corporation		(333)	(282)
Redemption of deposits placed with corporation		99	80
Interest and dividend received		512	910
Loan repaid by subsidiaries		-	10
Investment in subsidiaries		(120)	(785)
Payments to acquire investments		-	
Mutual fund units		(17,936)	(15,129)
Commercial papers		(1,340)	-
Certificates of deposit		(1,642)	(2,336)
Tax free bonds and government bonds		(121)	-
Government Securities		(716)	-
Non-convertible debentures		(459)	(1,373)
Other investments		(63)	(1)
Proceeds on sale of investments			
Mutual fund units		19,828	14,494
Commercial papers		2,550	3,500
Certificates of deposit		4,551	4,457
Non-convertible debentures		100	600
Government Securities		923	1,895
Tax free bonds and government bonds		101	403
Other investments		3	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		**5,348**	**5,735**

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Three months ended June 30,	
		2026	**2025**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(266)	(204)
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		1	1
Other (payments)/receipts		(26)	3
Payment of dividends		(10,146)	(9,140)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(10,437)**	**(9,340)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,666	2,325
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		2	(34)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.8	8,727	14,265
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.8	**12,395**	**16,556**
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.8	67	58

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
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Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

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 Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd (BSE). and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE). 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 July 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, 2026. 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.

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 June 30, 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, 2026	**1,438**	**11,312**	**3,474**	**1,497**	**8,043**	**2,200**	**790**	**42**	**28,796**
Additions	-	34	33	22	219	18	4	1	331
Deletions*	-	(3)	(2)	(14)	(226)	(22)	(3)	(1)	(271)
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2026	**1,438**	**11,343**	**3,505**	**1,505**	**8,036**	**2,196**	**791**	**42**	**28,856**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2026	-	**(5,364)**	**(3,025)**	**(1,249)**	**(5,860)**	**(1,838)**	**(647)**	**(39)**	**(18,022)**
Depreciation	-	(107)	(46)	(24)	(229)	(39)	(17)	-	(462)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	-	1	2	14	226	22	3	1	269
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2026	**-**	**(5,470)**	**(3,069)**	**(1,259)**	**(5,863)**	**(1,855)**	**(661)**	**(38)**	**(18,215)**
Carrying value as at April 1, 2026	**1,438**	**5,948**	**449**	**248**	**2,183**	**362**	**143**	**3**	**10,774**
Carrying value as at June 30, 2026	**1,438**	**5,873**	**436**	**246**	**2,173**	**341**	**130**	**4**	**10,641**

*During the three months ended June 30, 2026, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹202 crore (net book value: ₹Nil) were retired.

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 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, 2025	**1,477**	**10,621**	**3,238**	**1,423**	**7,917**	**2,126**	**781**	**46**	**27,629**
Additions	10	3	19	31	136	22	25	-	246
Deletions**	-	(5)	(2)	(6)	(224)	(3)	-	(1)	(241)
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2025	**1,487**	**10,619**	**3,255**	**1,448**	**7,829**	**2,145**	**806**	**45**	**27,634**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2025	-	**(4,964)**	**(2,888)**	**(1,195)**	**(6,062)**	**(1,796)**	**(611)**	**(43)**	**(17,559)**
Depreciation	-	(100)	(37)	(23)	(217)	(35)	(21)	-	(433)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions**	-	1	2	5	214	3	-	1	226
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2025	**-**	**(5,063)**	**(2,923)**	**(1,213)**	**(6,065)**	**(1,828)**	**(632)**	**(42)**	**(17,766)**
Carrying value as at April 1, 2025	**1,477**	**5,657**	**350**	**228**	**1,855**	**330**	**170**	**3**	**10,070**
Carrying value as at June 30, 2025	**1,487**	**5,556**	**332**	**235**	**1,764**	**317**	**174**	**3**	**9,868**

**During the three months ended June 30, 2025, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹208 crore (net book value: ₹Nil) were retired.

[(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	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
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 June 30, 2026:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2026	**473**	**1,981**	**397**	**2,851**
Additions*	-	34	147	181
Deletions	-	(8)	(92)	(100)
Depreciation	(1)	(102)	(51)	(154)
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**472**	**1,905**	**401**	**2,778**

** 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 June 30, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			Total
	Land	Buildings	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**530**	**2,105**	**443**	**3,078**
Additions*	-	166	201	367
Deletions	-	(1)	(62)	(63)
Depreciation	(1)	(116)	(64)	(181)
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**529**	**2,154**	**518**	**3,201**

** 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 June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Current lease liabilities	1,036	934
Non-current lease liabilities	2,631	2,815
Total	**3,667**	**3,749**

2.4 INVESTMENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Non-current investments		
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	14,518	14,507
Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary	2,831	2,831
Preference securities	878	743
Equity securities	-	-
Others	59	59
Tax free bonds	404	407
Non-convertible debentures	2,715	3,279
Government Securities	4,280	4,210
Total non-current investments	**25,685**	**26,036**
Current investments		
Mutual fund units	362	2,191
Commercial Papers	-	1,180
Certificates of deposit	4,794	7,546
Government bonds	121	101
Government Securities	-	240
Non-convertible debentures	1,751	781
Total current investments	**7,028**	**12,039**
Total carrying value	**32,713**	**38,075**

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
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
1,31,18,40,000 (1,31,18,40,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each, fully paid up		
Infosys Nova Holdings LLC#	3,308	3,308
Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd	4,821	4,821
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 BGN 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Germany Holdings GmbH#	-	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 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 Limited SPC	13	-
5,00,000 (Nil) shares OMR 1 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		
	17,349	**17,338**

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	-	-
Preference securities	115	52
Others [(1)]	59	59
	174	**111**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Preference securities	627	628
Equity securities	2	2
	629	**630**
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds	404	407
	404	**407**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	2,715	3,279
Equity Securities	134	61
Government Securities	4,280	4,210
	7,129	**7,550**
Total non-current investments	**25,685**	**26,036**
Current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units	362	2,191
	362	**2,191**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial Papers	-	1,180
Certificates of deposit	4,794	7,546
	4,794	**8,726**
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	121	101
	121	**101**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government Securities	-	240
Non-convertible debentures	1,751	781
	1,751	**1,021**
Total current investments	**7,028**	**12,039**
Total investments	**32,713**	**38,075**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	9,405	9,079
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	1,873	1,122
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non-current	7,539	7,981
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	23,308	28,996
# Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	203	94
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	854	854
Investments carried at cost	17,349	17,338
Investments carried at amortized cost	525	508
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,303	17,927
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	536	2,302

(1) Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as of June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 was ₹23 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 June 30, 2026	Fair value as at March 31, 2026
Mutual fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	362	2,191
Tax free bonds and government bonds - carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	543	529
Non-convertible debentures - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	4,466	4,060
Government securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	4,280	4,450
Commercial Papers - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	-	1,180
Certificates of deposit - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	4,794	7,546
Quoted equity securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	134	61
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	629	630
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	115	52
Others - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	59	59
Total		**15,382**	**20,758**

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	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Non- Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	3	5
	3	**5**
Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	172	189
Total current loans	**172**	**189**
Total Loans	**175**	**194**

2.6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Non-current		
Security deposits [(1)]	247	214
Unbilled revenues [(1)(5)#]	1,659	1,356
Net investment in lease[(1)]	59	265
Total non-current other financial assets	**1,965**	**1,835**
Current		
Security deposits [(1)]	9	10
Deposits placed with Corporation [(1)*]	3,152	2,918
Unbilled revenues [(1)(5)#]	7,534	7,143
Interest accrued but not due [(1)]	185	360
Foreign currency forward and options contracts [(2)(3)]	385	80
Net investment in lease [(1)]	529	324
Others [(1)(4)]	4,192	3,935
Total current other financial assets	**15,986**	**14,770**
Total other financial assets	**17,951**	**16,605**
[(1)] Financial assets carried at amortized cost	17,566	16,525
[(2)] Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	59	56
[(3)] Financial assets carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	326	24
[(4)] Includes dues from subsidiaries	3,960	3,776
[(5)] Includes dues from subsidiaries	170	145

* 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	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Current		
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured [(1)]	28,819	30,766
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	453	429
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	28,366	30,337
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	111	111
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	111	111
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	-	-
Total trade receivables [(2)]	**28,366**	**30,337**
[(1)] Includes dues from subsidiaries	384	338
[(2)] Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	-	-

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	12,395	8,727
Cash on hand	-	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**12,395**	**8,727**
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	42	45
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	2,000	-

Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹67 crore and ₹52 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	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Non-current		
Capital advances	157	154
Advances other than capital advances		
Others		
Prepaid expenses	593	510
Defined benefit plan assets	296	168
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	285	301
Cost of fulfillment	544	590
Unbilled revenues[2]	209	274
Withholding taxes and others[3]	519	593
Total non-current other assets	**2,603**	**2,590**
Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	478	408
Others		
Prepaid expenses [1]	3,425	3,229
Unbilled revenues[2]	5,516	4,933
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	237	226
Cost of fulfillment	433	472
Withholding taxes and others[3]	2,690	3,329
Other receivables [1]	36	27
Total current other assets	**12,815**	**12,624**
Total other assets	**15,418**	**15,214**
[1] *Includes dues from subsidiaries*	104	141

[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 June 30, 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)	12,395	-	-	-	-	12,395	12,395
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)							
Preference securities, Equity securities and others	-	115	59	763	-	937	937
Tax free bonds and government bonds	525	-	-	-	-	525	543 [1]
Mutual fund units	-	-	362	-	-	362	362
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	4,794	4,794	4,794
Non convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	4,466	4,466	4,466
Government Securities	-	-	-	-	4,280	4,280	4,280
Trade receivables (Refer to note 2.7)	28,366	-	-	-	-	28,366	28,366
Loans (Refer to note 2.5)	175	-	-	-	-	175	175
Other financial assets (Refer to note 2.6)	17,566	-	326	-	59	17,951	17,933 [2]
Total	**59,027**	**115**	**747**	**763**	**13,599**	**74,251**	**74,251**
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer to note 2.13)	3,733	-	-	-	-	3,733	3,733
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.3)	3,667	-	-	-	-	3,667	3,667
Other financial liabilities (Refer to note 2.12)	15,240	-	34	-	1	15,275	15,275
Total	**22,640**	**-**	**34**	**-**	**1**	**22,675**	**22,675**

[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 ₹18 crore*

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*

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 June 30, 2026 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at June 30, 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	422	422	-	-
Investments in government bonds	121	121	-	-
Investments in mutual fund units	362	362	-	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	4,794	-	4,794	-
Investments in non convertible debentures	4,466	3,582	884	-
Investments in government securities	4,280	3,586	694	-
Investments in equity securities	136	134	-	2
Investments in preference securities	742	-	-	742
Other investments	59	-	-	59
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gains (Refer to note 2.6)	385	-	385	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss (Refer to note 2.12)	13	-	13	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.12)[1]	22	-	-	22

[1] *Discount rate - 6 %*

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, non convertible debentures of ₹496 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 ₹884 crore and government securities of ₹267 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, 2026 was 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 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.

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, tax free bonds, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, 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 hedge 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	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
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)]	2,028	2,027
405,75,78,830 (405,55,91,723) equity shares fully paid-up		
	2,028	**2,027**

[(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 June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 is set out below:

(in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2026		As at March 31, 2026	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the period	**4,05,55,91,723**	**2,027**	**4,15,32,63,455**	**2,076**
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	1,987,107	1	2,328,268	1
Less: Shares bought back	-	-	100,000,000	50
As at the end of the period	**4,05,75,78,830**	**2,028**	**4,05,55,91,723**	**2,027**

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.

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 June 30, 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 June 30,	
	2026	2025
Final dividend for fiscal 2026	25.00	-
Final dividend for fiscal 2025	-	22.00

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 same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026 which resulted in a net cash outflow of ₹10,143 crore. The final dividend was paid on June 25, 2026.

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.

Further, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the board approved the amendment to the 2019 Plan to extend the grant period by seven (7) years from the date of shareholder approval, thereby extending the validity of the Plan to a total period of ten (10) years from such approval and to amend the vesting parameters for grants there under and certain administrative amendments. The same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026.

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 79,33,019 and 86,50,911 shares as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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 June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026.

The following is the summary of grants made during the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025:

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
2015 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	353,274	277,077
Employees other than KMP	27,193	5,000
	380,467	**282,077**
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	237,370
Employees other than KMP	-	5,412,790
	-	**5,650,160**
Cash settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	-
Employees other than KMP	-	108,180
	-	**108,180**
Total Grants under 2015 Plan	**380,467**	**6,040,417**
2019 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	84,617	66,366
Employees other than KMP	-	-
	84,617	**66,366**
Total Grants under 2019 Plan	**84,617**	**66,366**

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

The Board, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee approved the following grants for fiscal 2027. In accordance with such approval the following grants were made effective May 2, 2026.

- 2,94,043 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.

- 16,923 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.

- 42,308 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.

Under the 2019 plan:

The Board, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹10 crore for fiscal 2027 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 84,617 performance based RSU's were granted effective May 2, 2026.

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

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Granted to:		
KMP	17	17
Employees other than KMP	190	193
Total [1]	**207**	**210**
[1] Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above	-	2

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 2027-Equity Shares-RSU	**Fiscal 2027-ADS RSU**	**Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-RSU**	**Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-ESOP**	**Fiscal 2026-ADS-ESOP**
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,182	12.48	1,507	1,554	17.93
Exercise price (₹) / ($ ADS)	5.00	0.10	5.00	1,554	17.93
Expected volatility (%)	26	28-33	24-25	25-28	26-30
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4	1-4	3-7	3-7
Expected dividends (%)	3-4	3-4	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6	4	6	6	4
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,062	11.44	1,355	390	4.09

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	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	107	105
Accrued compensation to employees [1]	4	3
Accrued expenses [1]	1,856	1,709
Other payables [1]	125	63
Total non-current other financial liabilities	**2,092**	**1,880**
Current		
Unpaid dividends [1]	42	45
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees [1]	3,566	4,365
Accrued expenses [1][4]	7,797	7,423
Capital creditors [1]	157	254
Compensated absences	2,834	2,714
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration [2]	22	20
Other payables [1][5]	1,693	1,444
Foreign currency forward and options contracts [2][3]	13	547
Total current other financial liabilities	**16,124**	**16,812**
Total other financial liabilities	**18,216**	**18,692**
[1] *Financial liability carried at amortized cost*	15,240	15,306
[2] *Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss*	34	512
[3] *Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income*	1	55
[4] *Includes dues to subsidiaries*	58	60
[5] *Includes dues to subsidiaries*	1,270	1,232

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	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME)	1	9
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises[1]	3,732	3,530
Total trade payables	**3,733**	**3,539**
[1] *Includes dues to subsidiaries*	1,545	1,079

2.14 OTHER LIABILITIES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Non-current		
Others		
Accrued defined benefit liability	244	464
Others	29	31
Total non - current other liabilities	**273**	**495**
Current		
Unearned revenue	9,229	9,493
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	2,670	2,972
Accrued defined benefit liability	2	3
Others	10	10
Total current other liabilities	**11,911**	**12,478**
Total other liabilities	**12,184**	**12,973**

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support	981	1,064
Total provisions	**981**	**1,064**

Provision for post sales client support 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 June 30,	
	2026	2025
Current taxes	3,041	2,761
Deferred taxes	(129)	(215)
Income tax expense	**2,912**	**2,546**

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 includes provision (net of reversals) of ₹94 crore and provisions (net of reversals) ₹118 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.

Deferred income tax for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 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 ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Revenue from software services	39,749	35,019
Revenue from products and platforms	208	256
Total revenue from operations	**39,957**	**35,275**

The percentage of revenues from fixed price contracts for each of three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 was 58% (in both the periods) 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 June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds and government bonds	6	26
Deposit with Bank and others	213	345
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures, commercial papers, certificates of deposit and government securities	317	320
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain / (loss) on mutual funds and other investments	65	63
Gain / (loss) on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(2)
Income on investments carried at amortized cost		
Gain / (loss) on tax free bond	-	24
Exchange gains/(losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	431	(709)
Exchange gains/(losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	(282)	752
Miscellaneous income, net	124	63
Total other income	**874**	**882**

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 June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries including bonus	17,857	16,787
Contribution to provident and other funds	698	575
Share based payments to employees (Refer to note 2.11)	207	210
Staff welfare	58	101
	18,820	**17,673**
Cost of software packages and others		
For own use	702	523
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	2,220	1,694
	2,922	**2,217**
Other expenses		
Power and fuel	54	51
Brand and Marketing	376	342
Rates and taxes	42	61
Repairs and Maintenance	287	266
Consumables	7	7
Insurance	66	64
Provision for post-sales client support and others	(137)	(185)
Commission to non-whole time directors	6	4
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	(18)	39
Auditor's remuneration		
Statutory audit fees	4	2
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility	137	106
Others	304	91
	1,128	**848**

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	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Contingent liabilities:		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts[1]	1,966	1,944
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹2,389 crore (₹2,399 crore)]		
Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)[2]	1,050	1,070
Other Commitments*	23	23

** Uncalled capital pertaining to investments*

[1] As at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of India income tax matters amounted to ₹1,337 crore and ₹1,326 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 ₹2,367 crore and ₹2,381 crore as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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, 2026 for the full names and other details of the Company's subsidiaries and controlled trusts.

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- On April 21, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 96% of the voting interests in Stratus Global LLC along with its subsidiaries, namely Stratus Technology Services LLC, Stratus Global (India) Private Limited and Stratus Holdings International Inc. along with its subsidiary Stratus Canada Inc. The remaining 4% voting interest in Stratus Global LLC was held by New Heritage Capital Fund III-B, LP, which was also acquired as part of the same acquisition. New Heritage Capital Fund III-B, LP was liquidated effective April 22, 2026, following which Infosys Nova Holdings LLC became the direct holder of 100% of the voting interests in Stratus Global LLC and its subsidiaries.
- On May 04, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% of voting interests in Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc along with its subsidiary TSC Companies LLC along with its subsidiary Optimum Healthcare IT LLC along with its subsidiaries Optimum CAN Holdings LLC, Optimum Tech Services LLC, Optimum Healthcare IT Pty Ltd, 3-102-936558 Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada and Optimum HIT Canada ULC.

The Company's related party transactions during the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 and outstanding balances as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 are with its subsidiaries with whom the Company generally enters into transactions which are at arms length and in the ordinary course of business.

Changes in key management personnel

The following are the changes in the key management personnel:
- Diane Enberg Jurgens was appointed as an Independent Director effective April 22, 2026
- Nitin Paranjpe an Independent Director was appointed as the Vice Chairman effective April 30, 2026
- Micheal Gibbs retired as an Independent Director effective July 12, 2026

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 June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Salaries and other short term employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers[1][2]	29	30
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	7	4
Total	**36**	**34**

[1] Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 includes a charge of ₹17 crore and ₹17 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

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Prestige Trade Tower, Level 19
46, Palace Road, High Grounds
Bengaluru-560 001
Karnataka, India

Tel: +91 80 6188 6000
Fax: +91 80 6188 6011

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF INFOSYS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements of **INFOSYS LIMITED** (the "Company"), and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2026, the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "interim condensed consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid interim condensed consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34") prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at June 30, 2026, its consolidated profit, its consolidated other comprehensive income, its consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the three months ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under section 143 (10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Boards of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and

estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the respective interim financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the respective Boards of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Boards of Directors either intend to liquidate their own respective entities or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Boards of Directors of the entities included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim condensed consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim condensed consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial statements of such entities included in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of which we are independent auditors.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Company and such other entities included in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls that we identify during our audit.

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

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
(Membership No.060408)
UDIN:

Place: Bengaluru
Date: July 23, 2026

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for the three months ended June 30, 2026

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INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

(In ₹ crore)

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as at	Note No.	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.2	12,562	12,651
Right-of-use assets	2.19	6,111	6,177
Capital work-in-progress		711	526
Goodwill	2.3	14,726	12,117
Other intangible assets		4,603	2,825
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	8,743	8,930
Loans	2.5	4	6
Other financial assets	2.6	2,437	2,776
Deferred tax assets (net)		2,146	2,264
Income tax assets (net)		734	666
Other non-current assets	2.9	3,587	3,540
Total non-current assets		**56,364**	**52,478**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	7,924	12,950
Trade receivables	2.7	33,781	35,234
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	21,645	22,201
Loans	2.5	216	234
Other financial assets	2.6	17,485	15,890
Income tax assets (net)		1,839	1,835
Other current assets	2.9	15,604	15,145
Total current assets		**98,494**	**103,489**
Total assets		**154,858**	**155,967**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.11	2,025	2,024
Other equity		89,082	90,828
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		**91,107**	**92,852**
Non-controlling interests		449	445
Total equity		**91,556**	**93,297**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.19	5,330	6,016
Other financial liabilities	2.12	2,675	2,092
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		2,000	1,679
Other non-current liabilities	2.13	386	561
Total non-current liabilities		**10,391**	**10,348**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.19	3,407	3,160
Trade payables		4,387	4,744
Other financial liabilities	2.12	21,205	21,483
Other current liabilities	2.13	15,328	15,779
Provisions	2.14	1,636	1,512
Income tax liabilities (net)		6,948	5,644
Total current liabilities		**52,911**	**52,322**
Total equity and liabilities		**154,858**	**155,967**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated 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

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the	Note No.	Three months ended June 30,	
		2026	**2025**
Revenue from operations	2.16	48,211	42,279
Other income, net	2.17	984	1,042
Total income		**49,195**	**43,321**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.18	25,287	22,847
Cost of technical sub-contractors		4,181	3,497
Travel expenses		701	516
Cost of software packages and others	2.18	4,421	3,746
Communication expenses		150	144
Consultancy and professional charges		603	464
Depreciation and amortization expenses		1,246	1,140
Finance cost		119	105
Other expenses	2.18	1,459	1,122
Total expenses		**38,167**	**33,581**
Profit before tax		**11,028**	**9,740**
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.15	3,356	3,053
Deferred tax	2.15	(103)	(237)
Profit for the period		**7,775**	**6,924**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		296	(70)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		60	35
		356	**(35)**
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		49	6
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(94)	1,019
Fair value changes on investments, net		60	123
		15	**1,148**
Total other comprehensive income /(loss), net of tax		**371**	**1,113**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**8,146**	**8,037**
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		7,769	6,921
Non-controlling interests		6	3
		7,775	**6,924**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		8,142	8,024
Non-controlling interests		4	13
		8,146	**8,037**
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each			
Basic (₹)		19.19	16.70
Diluted (₹)		19.17	16.68
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic (in shares)	2.20	4,047,692,701	4,143,971,592
Diluted (in shares)	2.20	4,052,877,757	4,150,497,004

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated 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

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Equity Share capital [1]	OTHER EQUITY												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Reserves & Surplus								Other comprehensive income						
		Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve [2]	Other reserves [3]	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Balance as at April 1, 2025	**2,073**	**54**	**169**	**1,091**	**78,627**	**1,412**	**1,068**	**8,298**	**24**	**285**	**2,904**	**(18)**	**(169)**	**95,818**	**385**	**96,203**
Changes in equity for the three months ended June 30, 2025																
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	6,921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,921	3	6,924
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(70)	(70)	—	(70)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	35	—	35
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,009	—	—	1,009	10	1,019
Fair value changes on investments, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	123	—	123
Total Comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**6,921**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**35**	**1,009**	**6**	**53**	**8,024**	**13**	**8,037**
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Employee stock compensation expense *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	231
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	—	—	—	204	—	—	(204)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred on account of options not exercised	—	—	—	—	—	53	(53)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Financial liability under option arrangements	—	—	—	—	(10)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10)	—	(10)
Changes in the controlling stake of a subsidiary	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
Dividends [1]	—	—	—	—	(9,119)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,119)	—	(9,119)
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	1,957	—	—	(1,957)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	(120)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**2,074**	**54**	**169**	**1,295**	**78,503**	**1,465**	**1,044**	**6,221**	**24**	**320**	**3,913**	**(12)**	**(116)**	**94,954**	**400**	**95,354**

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (contd.)

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Equity Share capital [1]	OTHER EQUITY													Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
		Reserves & Surplus								Other comprehensive income							
		Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve [2]	Other reserves [3]	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)				
Balance as at April 1, 2026	**2,024**	**54**	**219**	**280**	**76,503**	**1,065**	**1,538**	**4,824**	**33**	**682**	**6,133**	**(19)**	**(484)**	**92,852**	**445**	**93,297**
Changes in equity for the three months ended June 30, 2026																
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	7,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,769	6	7,775
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	296	—	296
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	60	—	60
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	49	—	49
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(92)	—	—	(92)	(2)	(94)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	60	—	60
Total Comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7,769**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**60**	**(92)**	**49**	**356**	**8,142**	**4**	**8,146**
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Employee stock compensation expense *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	—	231
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options (Refer to Note 2.11)	—	—	—	411	—	—	(411)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred on account of options not exercised	—	—	—	—	—	180	(180)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Dividends [1]	—	—	—	—	(10,123)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,123)	—	(10,123)
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	1,819	—	—	(1,819)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	—	—	—	—	199	—	—	(199)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as at June 30, 2026	**2,025**	**54**	**219**	**691**	**76,167**	**1,245**	**1,182**	**2,806**	**33**	**742**	**6,041**	**30**	**(128)**	**91,107**	**449**	**91,556**

** Net of tax*

[1] Net of treasury shares

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

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

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated 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

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Accounting policy

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Three months ended June 30,	
		2026	2025
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the period		7,775	6,924
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income tax expense	2.15	3,253	2,816
Depreciation and amortization		1,246	1,140
Interest and dividend income		(650)	(821)
Finance cost		119	105
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		(2)	34
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		(27)	285
Stock compensation expense		233	236
Provision for post sale client support		(171)	(177)
Other adjustments		499	332
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		838	(1,945)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		(65)	411
Trade payables		(373)	(673)
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		(1,234)	839
Cash generated from operations		**11,441**	**9,506**
Income taxes paid		(2,111)	(1,874)
Net cash generated by operating activities		**9,330**	**7,632**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangibles, net of sale proceeds	2.2	(776)	(865)
Deposits placed with corporation		(464)	(395)
Redemption of deposits placed with Corporation		204	127
Interest and dividend received		631	1,077
Payment towards acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	2.1	(3,226)	(632)
Payment of contingent consideration pertaining to acquisition of business		(6)	—
Other receipts		—	12
Payments to acquire Investments			
Tax free bonds and government bonds		(181)	-
Mutual fund units		(19,644)	(17,237)
Certificates of deposit		(1,691)	(2,734)
Commercial Papers		(1,340)	(149)
Non-convertible debentures		(528)	(1,652)
Government securities		(717)	—
Other Investments		(173)	(12)
Proceeds on sale of Investments			
Tax free bonds and government bonds		112	403
Mutual funds units		21,435	15,746
Certificates of deposit		4,650	4,831
Commercial Papers		2,575	3,850
Non-convertible debentures		100	600
Government securities		1,022	1,995
Other investments		7	—
Net cash generated / (used in) from investing activities		**1,990**	**4,965**

Particulars	Note No.	Three months ended June 30,	
		2026	2025
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(939)	(706)
Payment of dividends		(10,126)	(9,120)
Loan repayment of acquired entities	2.1	(812)	—
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		1	1
Other payments		(38)	(52)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(11,914)**	**(9,877)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(594)	2,720
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		38	284
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.8	22,201	24,455
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.8	**21,645**	**27,459**
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.8	448	407

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated 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

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Overview and notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated 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.

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

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

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

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These interim condensed consolidated 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 recognised 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 consolidated financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2026. 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 consolidated financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

1.3 Basis of consolidation

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

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

1.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the interim condensed consolidated 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 consolidated 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. 1.5*. 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 consolidated financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

1.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

a. Revenue recognition

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

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 the Group's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. The use of method to recognize the maintenance revenues requires judgment and is based on the promises in the contract and nature of the deliverables.

The Group uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Group to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. The estimation of total efforts or costs involves significant judgment 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 Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Group is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Group first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Group 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 Group'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, the Management believes that the Group will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced *(Refer to Notes 2.15).*

c. Business combinations and intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. Ind AS 103 requires us to fair value identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. These valuations are conducted by external valuation experts. Estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration, value of option arrangements and intangible assets. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by the Management *(Refer to Note 2.1 and 2.3)* .

d. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Group. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology *(Refer to Note 2.2).*

e. Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGUs) is less than its carrying amount. For the impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition and which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

The recoverable amount of CGUs is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. Key assumptions in the cash flow projections are prepared based on current economic conditions and comprises estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins *(Refer to note 2.3).*

2. Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

2.1 BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Accounting policy

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

The purchase price in an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group. The purchase price also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition. Contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

Business combinations between entities under common control is accounted for at carrying value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The payments related to options issued by the Group over the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries are accounted as financial liabilities and initially recognized at the estimated present value of gross obligations. Such options are subsequently measured at fair value in order to reflect the amount payable under the option at the date at which it becomes exercisable. In the event that the option expires unexercised, the liability is derecognized.

Acquisition during the three months ended June 30, 2026

Stratus Global LLC

On April 21, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired a 100% partnership interest in Stratus Global LLC, a leading insurance technology partner serving Property & Casualty insurers and Managing General Agents, headquartered in USA. The acquisition is expected to further strengthen Infosys' leadership in the insurance sector and accelerate AI-powered digital and data transformation for global P&C insurance clients.

The provisional purchase price is allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon determination of fair values at the date of acquisition as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Assets [(1)]	119	-	119
Liabilities	(108)	-	(108)
Loan	(164)	-	(164)
Intangible assets:			
Customer related[#]	-	158	158
Vendor relationship[#]	-	158	158
Brand[#]	-	19	19
Goodwill	-	-	515
Total purchase price			**697**

[(1)] *Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹47 crore.*

[#] *The estimated useful life is around 2 years to 6 years*

The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill. The primary items that generated this goodwill are the value of the acquired assembled workforce and estimated synergies, neither of which qualify as an intangible asset.

Goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The total purchase consideration of ₹697 crore includes upfront cash consideration of ₹646 crore and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of ₹51 crore as on the date of acquisition. The maximum contingent consideration payable for the acquisition is ₹62 crore. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the probabilities assigned towards achievement of financial targets and discount rate of 2.9%. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as of June 30, 2026 was ₹52 crore.

Additionally, this acquisition has retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over three years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group and achievement of financial targets for the respective years. Retention bonus and management incentives are recognized in employee benefit expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of service.

Fair value of trade receivables acquired is ₹22 crore as of acquisition date.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred. The transaction costs of ₹15 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc.

On May 4, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% voting interests in Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc., a healthcare digital transformation and consulting firm headquartered in USA, along with its other subsidiaries including Optimum Healthcare IT, LLC. This acquisition strengthens Infosys' capabilities in the Healthcare market.

The provisional purchase price is allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon determination of fair values at the date of acquisition as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Assets [(1)]	1,115	-	1,115
Liabilities	(395)	-	(395)
Loan	(648)	-	(648)
Intangible assets:			
Customer related[#]	-	212	212
Vendor relationship[#]	-	1,359	1,359
Brand[#]	-	99	99
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(451)	(451)
Goodwill	-	-	2,179
Total purchase price			**3,470**

[(1)] *Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹185 crore.*

[#] *The estimated useful life is around 1 years to 8 years*

The excess of the purchase consideration paid over the fair value of assets acquired has been attributed to goodwill. The primary items that generated this goodwill are the value of the acquired assembled workforce and estimated synergies, neither of which qualify as an intangible asset.

Goodwill is not tax deductible.

The total purchase consideration of ₹3,470 crore includes upfront cash consideration of ₹2,844 crore and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of ₹626 crore as on the date of acquisition. The maximum contingent consideration payable for the acquisition is ₹878 crore. At the acquisition date, the key inputs used in determination of the fair value of contingent consideration are the probabilities assigned towards achievement of financial targets and discount rate of 2.9%. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as of June 30, 2026 was ₹657 crore.

Additionally, this acquisition has retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over 4 years, subject to their continuous employment with the Group and achievement of financial targets for the respective years. Retention bonus and management incentives are recognized in employee benefit expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of service.

Fair value of trade receivables acquired is ₹575 crore as of acquisition date and as of June 30, 2026, the amounts are substantially collected.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred. The transaction costs of ₹22 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

Proposed Acquisition

On August 13, 2025, Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 75% of the equity share capital in Telstra Purple Pty Ltd, including some of its subsidiaries (together known as Versent Group), Australia's leading Digital Transformation Solutions Provider for a consideration including earn-outs and deferred consideration amounting up to AUD 233 million (approximately ₹1,335 crore), excluding retention bonus and management incentives, subject to regulatory approvals and customary closing adjustments.

2.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Accounting policy

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

Buildings [(1)]	22-25 years
Plant and machinery [(1)(2)]	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment [(1)]	3-5 years
Furniture and fixtures [(1)]	5 years
Vehicles[(1)]	5 years
Leasehold improvements	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 the Management expects to use these assets. Hence, the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013*

[(2)] *Includes Solar plant with a useful life of 25 years*

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

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2026 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings [(1)]	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2026	**1,440**	**12,574**	**3,714**	**1,732**	**9,607**	**2,438**	**1,369**	**44**	**32,918**
Additions	—	36	36	24	327	23	8	1	455
Additions on Business Combinations *(Refer to note 2.1)*	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
Deletions*	—	(3)	(6)	(17)	(263)	(28)	(35)	(2)	(354)
Translation difference	—	17	1	—	(1)	—	1	—	18
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2026	**1,440**	**12,624**	**3,745**	**1,739**	**9,685**	**2,433**	**1,343**	**43**	**33,052**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2026	**—**	**(5,856)**	**(2,985)**	**(1,417)**	**(6,850)**	**(1,995)**	**(1,125)**	**(39)**	**(20,267)**
Depreciation	—	(120)	(52)	(29)	(291)	(47)	(27)	—	(566)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	—	1	6	17	263	28	35	1	351
Translation difference	—	(6)	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(8)
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2026	**—**	**(5,981)**	**(3,032)**	**(1,430)**	**(6,878)**	**(2,014)**	**(1,117)**	**(38)**	**(20,490)**
Carrying value as at April 1, 2026	**1,440**	**6,718**	**729**	**315**	**2,757**	**443**	**244**	**5**	**12,651**
Carrying value as at June 30, 2026	**1,440**	**6,643**	**713**	**309**	**2,807**	**419**	**226**	**5**	**12,562**

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2025 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Land - Freehold	Buildings [(1)]	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2025	**1,479**	**11,721**	**3,461**	**1,628**	**9,306**	**2,340**	**1,307**	**48**	**31,290**
Additions	10	3	23	36	207	27	29	1	336
Additions on Business Combinations *(Refer to note 2.1)*	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Deletions*	—	(5)	(2)	(8)	(270)	(5)	(2)	(1)	(293)
Translation difference	—	18	2	5	32	9	13	—	79
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2025	**1,489**	**11,737**	**3,484**	**1,661**	**9,278**	**2,371**	**1,347**	**48**	**31,415**
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2025	**—**	**(5,358)**	**(2,813)**	**(1,337)**	**(7,013)**	**(1,929)**	**(1,019)**	**(43)**	**(19,512)**
Depreciation	—	(111)	(44)	(29)	(267)	(40)	(31)	(1)	(523)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	—	1	2	8	259	4	2	1	277
Translation difference	—	(5)	(2)	(3)	(19)	(5)	(12)	—	(46)
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2025	**—**	**(5,473)**	**(2,857)**	**(1,361)**	**(7,040)**	**(1,970)**	**(1,060)**	**(43)**	**(19,804)**
Carrying value as at April 1, 2025	**1,479**	**6,363**	**648**	**291**	**2,293**	**411**	**288**	**5**	**11,778**
Carrying value as at June 30, 2025	**1,489**	**6,264**	**627**	**300**	**2,238**	**401**	**287**	**5**	**11,611**

* During the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹242 crore (net book value: Nil) and ₹247 crore (net book value: Nil) respectively, were retired.

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

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

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

Consequent to the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 ("the Rules"), the Company was required to transfer its CSR capital assets installed prior to January 2021. Towards this the Company had incorporated a subsidiary 'Infosys Green Forum' (IGF) under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had completed the transfer of assets upon obtaining the required approvals from regulatory authorities, as applicable. During fiscal 2024, the application filed by IGF for regularization of the provisional registration was rejected and registration cancelled vide order dated March 26, 2024 by Income Tax Commissioner (Exemption). IGF had filed an appeal before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) against the order. During fiscal 2026, ITAT had upheld the order of Commissioner (Exemption) and dismissed the IGF's appeals. IGF has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court against the ITAT order.

2.3 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

2.3.1 Goodwill

Accounting policy

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

Impairment

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit (CGU) is less than its carrying amount. For the impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition and which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. Key assumptions in the cash flow projections are prepared based on current economic conditions and includes estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins.

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Carrying value at the beginning	**12,117**	**10,106**
Goodwill on acquisitions *(Refer to note 2.1)*	2,694	444
Translation differences	(85)	1,567
Carrying value at the end	**14,726**	**12,117**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition.

2.3.2 Other Intangible Assets

Accounting policy

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances) 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 Group has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to prepare the asset for its intended use.

Impairment

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

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

2.4 INVESTMENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Non-current Investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Preference securities	627	628
Equity securities	2	2
	629	**630**
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Equity securities	29	—
Preference securities	115	52
Others [1]	340	263
	484	**315**
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	24	24
Tax free bonds	404	407
	428	**431**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non convertible debentures	2,783	3,278
Equity securities	134	61
Government securities	4,285	4,215
	7,202	**7,554**
Total non-current investments	**8,743**	**8,930**
Current Investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units	659	2,383
	659	**2,383**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial Paper	—	1,205
Certificates of deposit	5,213	8,008
	5,213	**9,213**
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	168	100
	168	**100**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non convertible debentures	1,884	911
Government securities	—	343
	1,884	**1,254**
Total current investments	**7,924**	**12,950**
Total investments	**16,667**	**21,880**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	9,682	9,339
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	2,053	1,356
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non current	7,637	8,009
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	6,985	12,541
Investments carried at amortized cost	596	531
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,928	18,651
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,143	2,698

[1] *Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 was ₹91 crore and ₹93 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 June 30, 2026	Fair value as at March 31, 2026
Mutual fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	659	2,383
Tax free bonds and government bonds - carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	614	552
Non-convertible debentures - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	4,667	4,189
Government securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	4,285	4,558
Commercial Papers - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	—	1,205
Certificates of deposit - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	5,213	8,008
Quoted Equity securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	134	61
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	144	52
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	629	630
Others - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	340	263
Total		**16,685**	**21,901**

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 June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Non Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	4	6
	4	**6**
Loans credit impaired - Unsecured		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	3	3
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	(3)	(3)
	—	—
Total non-current loans	**4**	**6**
Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	216	234
Total current loans	**216**	**234**
Total loans	**220**	**240**

2.6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Non Current		
Security deposits [(1)]	312	281
Unbilled revenues [(1)#]	1,731	1,417
Restricted deposits [(1)*]	91	79
Net investment in lease[(1)]	263	957
Others [(1)]	40	42
Total non-current other financial assets	**2,437**	**2,776**
Current		
Security deposits [(1)]	75	75
Restricted deposits [(1)*]	3,417	3,170
Unbilled revenues [(1)#]	10,638	10,064
Interest accrued but not due [(1)]	240	448
Foreign currency forward and options contracts [(2)(3)]	393	83
Net investment in lease[(1)]	2,250	1,613
Others [(1)]	472	437
Total current other financial assets	**17,485**	**15,890**
Total other financial assets	**19,922**	**18,666**
[(1)] Financial assets carried at amortized cost	19,529	18,583
[(2)] Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	59	56
[(3)] Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	334	27

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

Classified as financial asset as right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time.

2.7 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Current		
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	34,363	35,772
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	582	538
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	33,781	35,234
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	140	123
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	140	123
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	—	—
Total trade receivables	**33,781**	**35,234**

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	21,645	22,201
Cash on hand	—	—
Total cash and cash equivalents	**21,645**	**22,201**
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	42	45
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	2,078	125

Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹448 crore and ₹422 crore respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of bank balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by the company.

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

2.9 OTHER ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Non-current		
Capital advances	170	154
Advances other than capital advances		
Others		
Withholding taxes and others*	551	626
Unbilled revenues #	234	321
Defined benefit plan assets	368	205
Prepaid expenses	858	775
Deferred Contract Cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	466	491
Cost of fulfillment	940	968
Total non-current other assets	**3,587**	**3,540**
Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	543	474
Others		
Unbilled revenues #	6,011	5,419
Withholding taxes and others*	3,426	3,901
Prepaid expenses	4,598	4,265
Deferred Contract Cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	289	285
Cost of fulfillment	601	667
Other receivables	136	134
Total current other assets	**15,604**	**15,145**
Total other assets	**19,191**	**18,685**

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

* 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 Group recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, 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 Group 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 and financial liability under option arrangements recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

b. Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for 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 Group believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

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

(ii) Cash flow hedge

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

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

2.10.3 Derecognition of financial instruments

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

2.10.4 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, 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 approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

2.10.5 Impairment

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

The Group determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Group considers current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Group 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 Interim condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at June 30, 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)*	21,645	—	—	—	—	21,645	21,645
Investments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*							
Equity and Preference securities	—	144	—	763	—	907	907
Tax free bonds and government bonds	596	—	—	—	—	596	614 [1]
Mutual fund units	—	—	659	—	—	659	659
Non convertible debentures	—	—	—	—	4,667	4,667	4,667
Government securities	—	—	—	—	4,285	4,285	4,285
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	5,213	5,213	5,213
Other investments	—	—	340	—	—	340	340
Trade receivables *(Refer to Note 2.7)*	33,781	—	—	—	—	33,781	33,781
Loans *(Refer to Note 2.5)*	220	—	—	—	—	220	220
Other financials assets *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	19,529	—	334	—	59	19,922	19,904 [2]
Total	**75,771**	**144**	**1,333**	**763**	**14,224**	**92,235**	**92,235**
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	4,387	—	—	—	—	4,387	4,387
Lease liabilities *(Refer to Note 2.19)*	8,737	—	—	—	—	8,737	8,737
Financial Liability under option arrangements *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	—	—	867	—	—	867	867
Other financial liabilities *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	18,400	—	826	—	1	19,227	19,227
Total	**31,524**	**—**	**1,693**	**—**	**1**	**33,218**	**33,218**

[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 ₹18 crore*

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)*	22,201	—	—	—	—	22,201	22,201
Investments *(Refer to Note 2.4)*							
Equity and preference securities	—	52	—	691	—	743	743
Tax free bonds and government bonds	531	—	—	—	—	531	552 [1]
Mutual fund units	—	—	2,383	—	—	2,383	2,383
Non convertible debentures	—	—	—	—	4,189	4,189	4,189
Government securities	—	—	—	—	4,558	4,558	4,558
Commercial paper	—	—	—	—	1,205	1,205	1,205
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	8,008	8,008	8,008
Other investments	—	—	263	—	—	263	263
Trade receivables *(Refer to Note 2.7)*	35,234	—	—	—	—	35,234	35,234
Loans *(Refer to Note 2.5)*	240	—	—	—	—	240	240
Other financials assets *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	18,583	—	27	—	56	18,666	18,645 [2]
Total	**76,789**	**52**	**2,673**	**691**	**18,016**	**98,221**	**98,221**
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	4,744	—	—	—	—	4,744	4,744
Lease liabilities *(Refer to Note 2.19)*	9,176	—	—	—	—	9,176	9,176
Financial Liability under option arrangements *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	—	—	876	—	—	876	876
Other financial liabilities *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	18,361	—	642	—	55	19,058	19,058
Total	**32,281**	**—**	**1,518**	**—**	**55**	**33,854**	**33,854**

[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 ₹21 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 June 30, 2026 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at June 30, 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 mutual fund units	659	659	—	—
Investments in tax free bonds	422	422	—	—
Investments in government bonds	192	192	—	—
Investments in non convertible debentures	4,667	3,783	884	—
Investments in government securities	4,285	3,591	694	—
Investments in equity securities	165	134	—	31
Investments in preference securities	742	—	—	742
Investments in certificates of deposit	5,213	—	5,213	—
Other investments	340	—	—	340
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gain *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	393	—	393	—
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	44	—	44	—
Financial liability under option arrangements *(Refer to Note 2.12)* [1]	867	—	—	867
Liability towards contingent consideration *(Refer to Note 2.12)* [2]	783	—	—	783

[1] *Discount rate ranges from 9.5% to 14.5%*

[2] *Discount rate ranges from 2.5% to 6%*

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, non convertible debentures of ₹629 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 ₹884 crore and government securities of ₹267 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, 2026 was 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 mutual fund units	2,383	2,383	—	—
Investments in tax free bonds	428	428	—	—
Investments in government bonds	124	124	—	—
Investments in non convertible debentures	4,189	3,572	617	—
Investments in government securities	4,558	4,389	169	—
Investments in equity securities	63	61	—	2
Investments in preference securities	680	—	—	680
Investments in commercial paper	1,205	—	1,205	—
Investments in certificates of deposit	8,008	—	8,008	—
Other investments	263	—	—	263
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gain *(Refer to Note 2.6)*	83	—	83	—
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss *(Refer to Note 2.12)*	593	—	593	—
Financial liability under option arrangements *(Refer to Note 2.12)* [1]	876	—	—	876
Liability towards contingent consideration *(Refer to Note 2.12)* [2]	104	—	—	104

[1] *Discount rate ranges from 9.5% to 14.5%*

[2] *Discount rate ranges from 2.5% to 6%*

During the year ended March 31, 2026, government securities and tax free bonds of ₹93 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.

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 Group are fair valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. These investments primarily include investment in mutual fund units, tax-free bonds, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, government securities, non-convertible debentures, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations. The Group 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 Group'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.

Treasury Shares

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

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 Group.

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 currency translation, 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.

Currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries with functional currency other than Indian rupees is recognized in other comprehensive income and is presented within equity.

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 hedge reserve is transferred to the interim condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
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]	2,025	2,024
404,96,45,811 (404,69,40,812) equity shares fully paid-up[2]		
	2,025	**2,024**

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

[1] *Refer to Note 2.20 for details of basic and diluted shares*

[2] *Net of treasury shares 79,33,019 (86,50,911)*

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

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

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 June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2026		As at March 31, 2026	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the period	**404,69,40,812**	**2,024**	**414,36,07,528**	**2,073**
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	27,04,999	1	33,33,284	1
Less: Shares bought back	—	—	100,000,000	50
As at the end of the period	**404,96,45,811**	**2,025**	**404,69,40,812**	**2,024**

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.

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 June 30, 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.

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 June 30,	
	2026	2025
Final dividend for fiscal 2026	25.00	—
Final dividend for fiscal 2025	—	22.00

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 same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026 which resulted in a net cash outflow of ₹10,123 crore, excluding dividend paid on treasury shares. The final dividend was paid on June 25, 2026.

Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP):

Accounting policy

The Group 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.

Further, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the board approved the amendment to the 2019 Plan to extend the grant period by seven (7) years from the date of shareholder approval, thereby extending the validity of the Plan to a total period of ten (10) years from such approval and to amend the vesting parameters for grants there under and certain administrative amendments. The same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 23, 2026.

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 79,33,019 and 86,50,911 shares as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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 June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026.

The following is the summary of grants made during the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025:

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
2015 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	353,274	277,077
Employees other than KMP	27,193	5,000
	380,467	**282,077**
2015 Plan: Employee Stock Options (ESOPs)		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	237,370
Employees other than KMP	-	5,412,790
	-	**5,650,160**
Cash settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	-	-
Employees other than KMP	-	108,180
	-	**108,180**
Total Grants under 2015 Plan	**380,467**	**6,040,417**
2019 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	84,617	66,366
Employees other than KMP	-	-
	84,617	**66,366**
Total Grants under 2019 Plan	**84,617**	**66,366**

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 Plan:

The Board, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee approved the following grants for fiscal 2027. In accordance with such approval the following grants were made effective May 2, 2026.

- 2,94,043 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.

- 16,923 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.

- 42,308 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.

Under the 2019 Plan:

The Board, on April 23, 2026, based on the recommendations of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, approved performance-based grant of RSUs amounting to ₹10 crore for fiscal 2027 under the 2019 Plan. These RSUs will vest based on achievement of certain performance targets. Accordingly, 84,617 performance based RSU's were granted effective May 2, 2026.

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

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
Granted to:		
KMP	17	17
Employees other than KMP	216	219
Total [(1)]	**233**	**236**
[(1)] *Cash-settled stock compensation expense included in the above*	2	5

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 2027-Equity Shares-RSU	Fiscal 2027-ADS RSU	Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-RSU	Fiscal 2026-Equity Shares-ESOP	Fiscal 2026-ADS-ESOP
Weighted average share price (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,182	12.48	1,507	1,554	17.93
Exercise price (₹) / ($ ADS)	5.00	0.10	5.00	1,554	17.93
Expected volatility (%)	26	28-33	24-25	25-28	26-30
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	1-4	1-4	3-7	3-7
Expected dividends (%)	3-4	3-4	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6	4	6	6	4
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / ($ ADS)	1,062	11.44	1,355	390	4.09

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	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Non-current		
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees [1]	15	10
Accrued expenses [1]	1,872	1,725
Compensated absences	118	117
Financial liability under option arrangements [2] #	121	122
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration [2]	423	31
Other Payables [1]	126	87
Total non-current other financial liabilities	**2,675**	**2,092**
Current		
Unpaid dividends [1]	42	45
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees [1]	5,124	5,898
Accrued expenses [1]	10,183	9,683
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration [2]	360	73
Payable by controlled trusts [1]	173	173
Compensated absences	3,668	3,524
Financial liability under option arrangements [2] #	746	754
Foreign currency forward and options contracts [2] [3]	44	593
Capital creditors [1]	193	284
Other payables [1]	672	456
Total current other financial liabilities	**21,205**	**21,483**
Total other financial liabilities	**23,880**	**23,575**
[1] Financial liability carried at amortized cost	18,400	18,361
[2] Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,693	1,518
[3] Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	55

Represents liability related to options issued by the Group over the non-controlling interests in its subsidiaries

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 OTHER LIABILITIES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Non-current		
Others		
Accrued defined benefit liability	300	473
Others	86	88
Total non-current other liabilities	**386**	**561**
Current		
Unearned revenue	11,571	11,838
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	3,737	3,881
Accrued defined benefit liability	8	49
Others	12	11
Total current other liabilities	**15,328**	**15,779**
Total other liabilities	**15,714**	**16,340**

2.14 PROVISIONS

Accounting policy

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

a. Post sales client support

The Group 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group estimates such costs based on historical experience and estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

b. Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. 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 Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provision for post-sales client support

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support	1,636	1,512
Total provisions	**1,636**	**1,512**

Provision for post-sales client support 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.

2.15 INCOME TAXES

Accounting policy

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in 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 except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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

The Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities; 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Current taxes	3,356	3,053
Deferred taxes	(103)	(237)
Income tax expense	**3,253**	**2,816**

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 includes provisions (net of reversals) of ₹88 crore and provisions (net of reversals) of ₹116 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.

Deferred income tax for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 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.

2.16 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Accounting policy

The Group 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 Group's core and digital offerings (together called as "software related services") and business process management 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 Group has received or expects to receive in exchange for these products or services ("transaction price"). When there is uncertainty as to collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved.

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

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

Revenue on time-and-material 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 the Group's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. Revenue from other fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. Efforts or costs expended 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 Group 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 Group is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Group uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. For software development and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

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 Group 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 Group 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 licenses are made available to the customer. Revenue from licenses where the customer obtains a "right to access" is recognized over the access period.

Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three elements: license, implementation and Annual Technical Services (ATS).When implementation services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and the license and implementation have been identified as two distinct separate performance obligations, the transaction price for such contracts are allocated to each performance obligation of the contract based on their relative standalone selling prices. In the absence of standalone selling price for implementation, the Group uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price. Where the license is required to be substantially customized as part of the implementation service the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is considered to be a single performance obligation and the revenue is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the performance obligations are satisfied. ATS revenue is recognized ratably 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 Group is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Group is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Group first evaluates whether it obtains control of the specified goods or services before they are transferred to the customer. The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

Revenue from operation for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Revenue from software services	45,876	40,331
Revenue from products and platforms	2,335	1,948
Total revenue from operations	**48,211**	**42,279**

Products & platforms

The Group also derives revenues from the sale of products and platforms like Finacle – core banking solution, Edge Suite of products, Panaya platform, Stater digital platform and Infosys McCamish – insurance platform.

Disaggregated revenue information

Revenue disaggregation by business segments has been included in segment information *(Refer to Note 2.23)* . The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography and contract type. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

For the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Revenues by Geography*		
North America	27,167	23,867
Europe	15,499	13,337
India	1,189	1,219
Rest of the world	4,356	3,856
Total	**48,211**	**42,279**

* *Geographical revenue is based on the domicile of customer*

The percentage of revenues from fixed price contracts for each of three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 was 54% (in both the periods) 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 Group's Consolidated 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 Group'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 consolidated Balance Sheet.

2.17 OTHER INCOME, NET

Accounting policy

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

Foreign currency

Accounting policy

Functional currency

The functional currency of Infosys, its Indian subsidiaries and controlled trusts is the Indian rupee. The functional currencies for foreign subsidiaries are their respective local currencies. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (rounded off to crore; one crore equals ten million).

Transactions and translations

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are recognized in the Condensed Consolidated 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 transaction. The related revenue and expense are recognized using the same exchange rate.

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

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

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).

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

Government grant

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

Other income for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	**Three months ended June 30,**	
	2026	**2025**
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds and Government bonds	6	26
Deposit with Bank and others	316	463
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and government securities	328	332
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain / (loss) on mutual funds and other investments	68	77
Gain / (loss) on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	(2)
Income on investments carried at amortized cost		
Gain/(loss) on tax free bond	—	24
Exchange gains / (losses) on forward and options contracts	406	(672)
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	(243)	743
Miscellaneous income, net	103	51
Total other income	**984**	**1,042**

2.18 EXPENSES

Accounting policy

Gratuity and Pensions

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

The Group 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 Group to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market risk.

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

Provident fund

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

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

Superannuation

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

Compensated absences

The Group has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an 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 June 30,	
	2026	**2025**
Employee benefit expenses		
Salaries including bonus	24,112	21,826
Contribution to provident and other funds	788	648
Share based payments to employees *(Refer to Note 2.11)*	233	236
Staff welfare	154	137
	25,287	**22,847**
Cost of software packages and others		
For own use	875	675
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	3,546	3,071
	4,421	**3,746**
Other expenses		
Repairs and maintenance	391	358
Power and fuel	60	54
Brand and marketing	425	387
Rates and taxes	75	88
Consumables	67	55
Insurance	101	78
Provision for post-sales client support and others	(171)	(177)
Commission to non-whole time directors	6	4
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	(2)	34
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility	149	117
Others	358	124
	1,459	**1,122**

2.19 Leases

Accounting Policy

The Group as a lessee

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

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

As a lessee, the Group 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 Group makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Group considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Group'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 includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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

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

Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate 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 Group changes its assessment of 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 Group as a lessor

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

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

For finance lease, finance income is recognised 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 June 30, 2026:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2026	**550**	**3,250**	**26**	**2,351**	**6,177**
Additions*	-	108	1	456	565
Addition due to Business Combination *(Refer to Note 2.1)*	-	5	-	—	5
Deletions	-	(13)	-	(160)	(173)
Depreciation	(2)	(186)	(3)	(246)	(437)
Translation difference	2	(7)	-	(21)	(26)
Balance as of June 30, 2026	**550**	**3,157**	**24**	**2,380**	**6,111**

* *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 June 30, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Balance as of April 1, 2025	**600**	**3,348**	**24**	**2,339**	**6,311**
Additions*	—	175	1	367	543
Deletions	—	(19)	—	(194)	(213)
Depreciation	(1)	(187)	(3)	(273)	(464)
Translation difference	—	49	2	113	164
Balance as of June 30, 2025	**599**	**3,366**	**24**	**2,352**	**6,341**

* *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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026
Current lease liabilities	3,407	3,160
Non-current lease liabilities	5,330	6,016
Total	**8,737**	**9,176**

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

2.21.1 Contingent liability

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Contingent liabilities :		
Claims against the Group, not acknowledged as debts[(1)]	3,180	3,117
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹2,748 crore *(₹2,621 crore)*]		

[(1)] As at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹1,988 crore and ₹1,964 crore, respectively.

The claims against the Group 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 Group's financial position and results of operations.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the tax claims amounted to ₹2,717 crore and ₹2,594 crore as at June 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

2.21.2 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 Group is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Group'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 Group's results of operations or financial condition.

2.21.3 Commitments

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2026	**March 31, 2026**
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits)[(1)]	1,266	1,341
Other commitments*	91	93

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

** Uncalled capital pertaining to investments*

2.22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Refer to the Company's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2026 for the full names and other details of the Company's subsidiaries and controlled trusts.

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- On April 21, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 96% of the voting interests in Stratus Global LLC along with its subsidiaries, namely Stratus Technology Services LLC, Stratus Global (India) Private Limited and Stratus Holdings International Inc. along with its subsidiary Stratus Canada Inc. The remaining 4% voting interest in Stratus Global LLC was held by New Heritage Capital Fund III-B, LP, which was also acquired as part of the same acquisition. New Heritage Capital Fund III-B, LP was liquidated effective April 22, 2026, following which Infosys Nova Holdings LLC became the direct holder of 100% of the voting interests in Stratus Global LLC and its subsidiaries.
- On May 04, 2026, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 100% of voting interests in Optimum Achieve Holdings Inc along with its subsidiary TSC Companies LLC along with its subsidiary Optimum Healthcare IT LLC along with its subsidiaries Optimum CAN Holdings LLC, Optimum Tech Services LLC, Optimum Healthcare IT Pty Ltd, 3-102-936558 Sociedad de Responsabilidad Limitada and Optimum HIT Canada ULC.

Changes in key management personnel

The following are the changes in the key management personnel:

- Diane Enberg Jurgens was appointed as an Independent Director effective April 22, 2026
- Nitin Paranjpe an Independent Director was appointed as the Vice Chairman effective April 30, 2026
- Micheal Gibbs retired as an Independent Director effective July 12, 2026

Transaction 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 June 30,	
	2026	2025
Salaries and other short term employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers *(1)(2)*	29	30
Commission and other benefits to non-executive/independent directors	7	4
Total	**36**	**34**

(1) Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025 includes a charge of ₹17 crore and ₹17 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

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

Business segments of the Group are primarily enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance, enterprises in Manufacturing, enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics, enterprises in the Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services, enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media, enterprises in Hi-Tech, enterprises in Life Sciences and Healthcare and all other segments. The Financial services reportable segments has been aggregated to include the Financial Services operating segment and Finacle operating segment because of the similarity of the economic characteristics. All other segments represent the operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & identified enterprises in Public Services.

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

Assets and liabilities used in the Group's business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. The Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

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

Disclosure of revenue by geographic locations is given in note 2.16 Revenue from operations.

Business Segments

Three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Financial Services [1]	Manufacturing	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Retail [2]	Communication [3]	Life Sciences [4]	Hi-Tech	All other segments [5]	Total
Revenue from operations	13,463	7,668	6,452	6,172	5,791	3,842	3,710	1,113	48,211
	11,796	*6,804*	*5,742*	*5,651*	*5,097*	*2,745*	*3,296*	*1,148*	*42,279*
Identifiable operating expenses	7,185	4,687	3,586	3,285	3,584	2,553	2,201	734	27,815
	6,662	*4,274*	*3,281*	*2,914*	*3,332*	*1,710*	*1,962*	*664*	*24,799*
Allocated expenses	2,616	1,296	1,290	1,186	1,027	670	598	304	8,987
	2,161	*1,114*	*1,024*	*1,046*	*885*	*481*	*566*	*260*	*7,537*
Segment Profit	**3,662**	**1,685**	**1,576**	**1,701**	**1,180**	**619**	**911**	**75**	**11,409**
	2,973	*1,416*	*1,437*	*1,691*	*880*	*554*	*768*	*224*	*9,943*
Unallocable expenses									1,246
									1,140
Other income, net									984
									1,042
Finance cost									119
									105
Profit before tax									**11,028**
									9,740
Income tax expense									3,253
									2,816
Net Profit									**7,775**
									6,924
Depreciation and amortization expense									1,246
									1,140
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization									—
									—

[1] *Financial Services include enterprises in Financial Services and Insurance*

[2] *Retail includes enterprises in Retail, Consumer Packaged Goods and Logistics*

[3] *Communication includes enterprises in Communication, Telecom OEM and Media*

[4] *Life Sciences includes enterprises in Life sciences and Health care*

[5] *Others include operating segments of businesses in India, Japan, China, Infosys Public Services & identified enterprises in Public Services*

Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, respectively.

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

Bengaluru
July 23, 2026

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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