

TO ALL STOCK EXCHANGES

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

July 23, 2025

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Sub: Outcome of the Board meeting

This has reference to our letter dated June 13, 2025, regarding the captioned subject. The Board, at their meeting held on July 22-23, 2025 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, 2025;
2. Approved the audited standalone financial results of the Company as per INDAS for the quarter ended June 30, 2025;
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, 2025;

The Board meeting was held on July 22 and 23, 2025. The Board meeting on July 23, 2025 commenced at 12.30 PM IST and concluded at 3.20 PM IST.

We are hereby enclosing herewith the financial results and press release for your information and records. 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
Date: 2025.07.23
15:33:50 +05'30'

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

2.6% QoQ
3.8% YoY
CC Growth

20.8%
Operating Margin

8.6% YoY
EPS Increase
(₹ terms)

\$3.8 Bn
Large Deal TCV
(55% Net New)

\$884 Mn
Free
Cash Flow

Revenue Growth- Q1 26

	Reported	CC
QoQ growth (%)	4.5%	2.6%
YoY growth (%)	4.8%	3.8%

Revenues by Business Segments

	Quarter ended			YoY Growth	
	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Jun 30, 2024	Reported	CC
Financial services	27.9	28.4	27.5	6.3	5.6
Manufacturing	16.1	15.9	14.7	14.8	12.2
Energy, Utilities, Resources & Services	13.6	13.0	13.3	7.2	6.4
Retail	13.4	13.3	13.8	1.5	0.4
Communication	12.0	11.7	12.1	4.7	4.0
Hi-Tech	7.8	8.3	8.0	2.1	1.7
Life Sciences	6.5	6.8	7.3	(6.6)	(7.9)
Others	2.7	2.6	3.3	(14.9)	(15.3)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.8	3.8

Revenues by Client Geography

	Quarter ended			YoY Growth	
	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Jun 30, 2024	Reported	CC
North America	56.5	57.1	58.9	0.5	0.4
Europe	31.5	31.2	28.4	16.2	12.3
Rest of the world	9.1	8.8	9.6	-	0.4
India	2.9	2.9	3.1	(3.1)	(1.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.8	3.8

Client Data

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Jun 30, 2024
Number of Clients			
Active	1,861	1,869	1,867
Added during the period (gross)	93	91	87
Number of Million dollar clients*			
1 Million dollar +	1,011	992	987
10 Million dollar +	317	309	309
50 Million dollar +	85	85	84
100 Million dollar +	41	39	40
Client contribution to revenues			
Top 5 clients	13.2%	13.1%	13.5%
Top 10 clients	20.8%	20.7%	20.9%
Top 25 clients	35.2%	34.8%	34.9%
Days Sales Outstanding*	70	69	72

*LTM (Last twelve months) Revenues

Effort & Utilization – Consolidated IT Services

(in %)

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Jun 30, 2024
Effort			
Onsite	23.6	23.6	23.9
Offshore	76.4	76.4	76.1
Utilization			
Including trainees	82.7	81.9	83.9
Excluding trainees	85.2	84.9	85.3

Employee Metrics

(Nos.)

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Jun 30, 2024
Total employees	323,788	323,578	315,332
S/W professionals	306,706	306,599	298,123
Sales & Support	17,082	16,979	17,209
Voluntary Attrition % (LTM - IT Services)	14.4%	14.1%	12.7%
% of Women Employees	39.1%	39.0%	39.2%

Cash Flow

In US \$ million

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Jun 30, 2024
Free cash flow ⁽¹⁾	884	892	1,094
Consolidated cash and investments ⁽²⁾	5,271	5,562	4,311

In ₹ crore

	Quarter ended		
	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Jun 30, 2024
Free cash flow ⁽¹⁾	7,533	7,737	9,155
Consolidated cash and investments ⁽²⁾	45,204	47,549	35,943

⁽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⁾ Consolidated cash and investments comprise of cash and cash equivalents, current and non-current investments excluding investments in equity and preference shares and others (Non-IFRS measure)

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, 2025	Jun 30, 2024	Growth % YoY	Mar 31, 2025	Growth % QoQ
Revenues	4,941	4,714	4.8%	4,730	4.5%
Cost of sales	3,416	3,259	4.8%	3,302	3.5%
Gross Profit	1,525	1,455	4.8%	1,428	6.8%
Operating Expenses:					
Selling and marketing expenses	258	232	11.2%	226	14.2%
Administrative expenses	239	229	4.4%	210	13.8%
Total Operating Expenses	497	461	7.8%	436	14.0%
Operating Profit	1,028	994	3.4%	992	3.6%
Operating Margin %	20.8	21.1	-0.3%	21.0	-0.2%
Other Income, net ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	110	88	25.0%	125	-12.0%
Profit before income taxes	1,138	1,082	5.2%	1,117	1.9%
Income tax expense ⁽²⁾	329	318	3.5%	303	8.6%
Net Profit (before non-controlling interests)	809	764	5.8%	814	-0.6%
Net Profit (after non-controlling interests)	809	763	5.9%	813	-0.6%
Basic EPS (\$) ⁽²⁾	0.20	0.18	5.8%	0.20	-0.6%
Diluted EPS (\$) ⁽²⁾	0.19	0.18	5.8%	0.20	-0.6%
Dividend Per Share (\$)	-	-	-	0.26	-

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

In ₹ crore, except per equity share data

Particulars	Jun 30, 2025	Jun 30, 2024	Growth % YoY	Mar 31, 2025	Growth % QoQ
Revenues	42,279	39,315	7.5%	40,925	3.3%
Cost of sales	29,224	27,177	7.5%	28,575	2.3%
Gross Profit	13,055	12,138	7.6%	12,350	5.7%
Operating Expenses:					
Selling and marketing expenses	2,208	1,937	14.0%	1,957	12.8%
Administrative expenses	2,044	1,913	6.8%	1,818	12.4%
Total Operating Expenses	4,252	3,850	10.4%	3,775	12.6%
Operating Profit	8,803	8,288	6.2%	8,575	2.7%
Operating Margin %	20.8	21.1	-0.3%	21.0	-0.2%
Other Income, net ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	937	733	27.8%	1,088	-13.9%
Profit before income taxes	9,740	9,021	8.0%	9,663	0.8%
Income tax expense ⁽²⁾	2,816	2,647	6.4%	2,625	7.3%
Net Profit (before non-controlling interests)	6,924	6,374	8.6%	7,038	-1.6%
Net Profit (after non-controlling interests)	6,921	6,368	8.7%	7,033	-1.6%
Basic EPS (₹) ⁽²⁾	16.70	15.38	8.6%	16.98	-1.6%
Diluted EPS (₹) ⁽²⁾	16.68	15.35	8.6%	16.94	-1.6%
Dividend Per Share (₹)	-	-	-	22.00	-

⁽¹⁾ Other income is net of Finance Cost

⁽²⁾ Includes interest income (pre-tax) of \$38Mn (₹327 crore) with reversal of net tax provisions amounting to \$12Mn (₹101 crore) in Q4 FY'25 on account of orders received under section 250 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, from the Income Tax Authorities in India for certain assessment years. This has resulted in a positive impact on the consolidated Basic and Diluted EPS by approximately \$0.01 (₹1.03) for the quarter ended March 31, 2025

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, 2025 (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, 2025.

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, 2025 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, 2025. 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 Listing 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, 2025

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, 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.

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- 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, 2025

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. Skava Systems Private Limited (liquidated effective November 14, 2024)
9. Infosys Chile SpA
10. Infosys Arabia Limited (under liquidation)
11. Infosys Consulting Ltda.
12. Infosys Luxembourg S.a.r.l
13. Infosys Americas Inc. (liquidated effective July 14, 2023)
14. Infosys Public Services, Inc. USA
15. Infosys BPM Limited
16. Infosys (Czech Republic) Limited s.r.o.
17. Infosys Poland Sp z o.o
18. Infosys McCamish Systems LLC
19. Portland Group Pty Ltd
20. Infosys BPO Americas LLC.
21. Infosys Consulting Holding AG
22. Infosys Management Consulting Pty Limited
23. Infosys Consulting AG
24. Infosys Consulting GmbH
25. Infosys Consulting S.R.L (Romania) (Renamed as Infosys Romania SRL)
26. Infosys Consulting SAS
27. Infy Consulting Company Ltd.
28. Infy Consulting B.V.
29. Infosys Consulting S.R.L (Argentina)
30. Infosys Consulting (Belgium) NV
31. Panaya Inc.
32. Infosys Financial Services GmbH
33. Panaya Ltd.
34. Brilliant Basics Holdings Limited (under liquidation)



Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

35. Brilliant Basics Limited (under liquidation)
36. Infosys Singapore Pte. Ltd.
37. Infosys Middle East FZ LLC
38. Fluidio Oy
39. Fluidio Sweden AB
40. Fluidio Norway A/S
41. Fluidio Denmark A/S
42. Fluidio Slovakia s.r.o
43. Infosys Compaz Pte. Ltd.
44. Infosys South Africa (Pty) Ltd
45. WongDoody, Inc, merged into Infosys Nova Holdings LLC with effect from January 01, 2025
46. HIPUS Co., Ltd.
47. Stater N.V.
48. Stater Nederland B.V.
49. Stater XXL B.V.
50. HypoCasso B.V.
51. Stater Participations B.V. (wholly owned subsidiary of Stater N.V. merged with Stater N.V. with effect from November 24, 2023)
52. Stater Belgium N.V./S.A. (formerly a wholly owned subsidiary of Stater Participations B.V., became the wholly owned subsidiary of Stater N.V. with effect from November 24, 2023)
53. Outbox systems Inc. dba Simplus (US), merged into Infosys Nova Holdings LLC with effect from January 01, 2025
54. Simplus ANZ Pty Ltd.
55. Simplus Australia Pty Ltd
56. Simplus Philippines, Inc.
57. Infosys Fluidio UK, Ltd.
58. Infosys Fluidio Ireland, Ltd.
59. Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD
60. Infosys BPM UK Limited
61. Blue Acorn iCi Inc., merged into Infosys Nova Holdings LLC with effect from January 01, 2025
62. Kaleidoscope Animations, Inc., merged into Infosys Nova Holdings LLC with effect from January 01, 2025
63. Kaleidoscope Prototyping LLC (liquidated effective November 1, 2023)
64. GuideVision s.r.o
65. GuideVision Deutschland GmbH
66. GuideVision Suomi Oy
67. GuideVision Magyarorszag Kft

68. GuideVision Polska Sp. z.o.o
69. Infosys Business Solutions LLC
70. Infosys Germany GmbH
71. GuideVision UK Ltd (under liquidation)
72. Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi
73. Infosys Germany Holding GmbH
74. Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH & Co. KG
75. Stater GmbH
76. Infosys Green Forum
77. Infosys (Malaysia) SDN. BHD.
78. oddity space GmbH, merged into WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH) with effect from September 29, 2023
79. oddity jungle GmbH merged into WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH) with effect from September 29, 2023
80. oddity waves GmbH merged into WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH) with effect from September 29, 2023
81. oddity group Services GmbH merged into WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH) with effect from September 29, 2023
82. oddity code GmbH merged into WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH) with effect from September 29, 2023
83. WongDoody d.o.o. (formerly known as oddity code d.o.o) which was formerly a subsidiary of oddity Code GmbH has become a subsidiary of Wongdoody GmbH (formerly known as oddity GmbH) with effect from September 29, 2023
84. WongDoody GmbH (formerly known as Oddity GmbH)
85. WongDoody (Shanghai) Co. Limited (formerly known as oddity (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.)
86. WongDoody Limited (Taipei) (formerly known as oddity Limited (Taipei))
87. Infosys Public Services Canada Inc.
88. BASE life science A/S
89. BASE life science AG
90. BASE life science GmbH
91. BASE life science Ltd.
92. BASE life science S.A.S
93. BASE life science S.r.l.
94. Innovisor Inc.
95. BASE life science Inc.
96. BASE life science S.L.
97. Panaya Germany GmbH
98. Infosys Norway
99. Infosys BPM Canada Inc. (Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited) which was incorporated on August 11, 2023 has been dissolved on March 15, 2024

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100. Danske IT and Support Services India Private Limited acquired by Infosys Limited on September 1, 2023 (Renamed as Idunn Information Technology Private Limited with effect from April 1, 2024)
101. InSemi Technology Services Pvt. Ltd. acquired by Infosys limited on May 10, 2024
102. Elbrus Labs Private Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of InSemi Technology Services Pvt. Ltd.) acquired by Infosys limited on May 10, 2024
103. Infosys Services (Thailand) Limited, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited was incorporated on July 26, 2024.
104. Infy tech SAS, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte Limited was incorporated on July 03, 2024.
105. in-tech Holding GmbH (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024 merged into in-tech GmbH with effect from January 01, 2025.
106. in-tech GmbH (Subsidiary of in-tech Holding GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)
107. in-tech Automotive Engineering SL (Subsidiary of in-tech GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)
108. ProIT (Subsidiary of in-tech GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)
109. in-tech Automotive Engineering de R.L. de C.V (Subsidiary of in-tech GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024) (liquidated effective May 07, 2025)
110. drivetech Fahrversuch GmbH (Subsidiary of in-tech GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)
111. Friedrich Wagner Holding Inc (Subsidiary of in-tech GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024) (under liquidation)
112. in-tech Automotive Engineering LLC (Subsidiary of Friedrich Wagner Holding Inc) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024) (liquidated effective November 30, 2024)
113. in-tech Services LLC (Subsidiary of Friedrich Wagner Holding Inc) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024) (liquidated effective November 30, 2024)
114. Friedrich & Wagner Asia Pacific GmbH (Subsidiary of in-tech GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024) merged into in-tech GmbH with effect from January 01, 2025.
115. in-tech engineering s.r.o (Subsidiary of Friedrich & Wagner Asia Pacific GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)

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116. in-tech engineering GmbH (Subsidiary of Friedrich & Wagner Asia Pacific GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)
117. in-tech engineering services S.R.L (Subsidiary of Friedrich & Wagner Asia Pacific GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)
118. in-tech Group Ltd (Subsidiary of Friedrich & Wagner Asia Pacific GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)
119. in-tech Group India Private Limited (Subsidiary of in-tech Group Ltd) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024). On September 01, 2024 in-tech Group India Private Limited became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys limited.
120. In-tech Automotive Engineering Shenyang Co. (Subsidiary of Friedrich & Wagner Asia Pacific GmbH) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)
121. In-tech Automotive Engineering Beijing Co., Ltd (Subsidiary of In-tech Automotive Engineering Shenyang Co.) (acquired by Infosys Germany GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited) on July 17, 2024)
122. Infosys Employees Welfare Trust
123. Infosys Employee Benefits Trust
124. Infosys Science Foundation
125. Infosys Expanded Stock Ownership Trust
126. Blitz 24-893 SE, Germany acquired by Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd on October 17, 2024
127. Infosys Limited SPC, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited was incorporated on December 12, 2024.
128. Infosys BPM Netherlands B.V., a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited was incorporated on March 20, 2025.
129. Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holding LLC was incorporated on April 16, 2025.
130. Infosys Saudi Arabia LLC, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited was incorporated on April 21, 2025.
131. Infosys Australia Technology Services Pty Ltd, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited was incorporated on April 23, 2025.
132. MRE Consulting Ltd (acquired by Infosys Nova Holding 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 Holding LLC) with 1.79% partnership interest on April 30, 2025.
133. MRE Technology Services LLC (a Wholly-owned subsidiary of MRE Consulting Ltd) (acquired by Infosys Nova Holding 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 Holding LLC) with 1.79% partnership interest on April 30, 2025.
134. 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.



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135. 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.
136. 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.
137. 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.

**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, 2025 (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, 2025.

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, 2025 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, 2025. This responsibility includes the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 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, 2025

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



Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

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, 2025

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, 2025
prepared in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS)**

(in ₹ crore, except per equity share data)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	Year ended March 31,
	2025	2025	2024	2025
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
Revenue from operations	42,279	40,925	39,315	162,990
Other income, net	1,042	1,190	838	3,600
Total Income	43,321	42,115	40,153	166,590
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses	22,847	22,015	20,934	85,950
Cost of technical sub-contractors	3,497	3,276	3,169	12,937
Travel expenses	516	520	478	1,894
Cost of software packages and others	3,746	3,899	3,455	15,911
Communication expenses	144	147	147	620
Consultancy and professional charges	464	301	445	1,655
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,140	1,299	1,149	4,812
Finance cost	105	102	105	416
Other expenses	1,122	893	1,250	4,787
Total expenses	33,581	32,452	31,132	128,982
Profit before tax	9,740	9,663	9,021	37,608
Tax expense:				
Current tax	3,053	2,784	2,998	12,130
Deferred tax	(237)	(159)	(351)	(1,272)
Profit for the period	6,924	7,038	6,374	26,750
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net	(70)	(145)	20	(92)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	35	29	14	19
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net	6	(56)	(3)	(24)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	1,019	384	(104)	357
Fair value changes on investments, net	123	63	40	199
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	1,113	275	(33)	459
Total comprehensive income for the period	8,037	7,313	6,341	27,209
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the company	6,921	7,033	6,368	26,713
Non-controlling interests	3	5	6	37
	6,924	7,038	6,374	26,750
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the company	8,024	7,304	6,337	27,167
Non-controlling interests	13	9	4	42
	8,037	7,313	6,341	27,209
Paid up share capital (par value ₹5/- each, fully paid)	2,074	2,073	2,072	2,073
Other equity **	93,745	93,745	86,045	93,745
Earnings per equity share (par value ₹5/- each)**				
Basic (in ₹ per share)	16.70	16.98	15.38	64.50
Diluted (in ₹ per share)	16.68	16.94	15.35	64.34

* Balances for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 represent balances as per the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively as required by SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

** EPS is not annualized for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, quarter ended March 31, 2025 and quarter ended June 30, 2024

Excludes non-controlling interest

a) The audited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 have been taken on record by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 23, 2025. 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) On April 30, 2025, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC acquired 100% partnership interests in MRE Consulting Ltd, a leading Energy and business consulting services company, headquartered in USA, for a consideration including earnouts amounting up to \$36 million (₹306 crore).

c) On April 30, 2025, Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd. acquired 100% voting interests in The Missing Link Security Pty. Ltd., The Missing Link Security Limited and The Missing Link Automation Pty. Ltd. (collectively known as "The Missing Link"), a leading Cybersecurity service provider headquartered in Australia, for a consideration including earnouts amounting up to AUD 93 million (₹505 crore).

d) 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 has commenced 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.

2. Information on dividends for the quarter ended June 30, 2025

For financial year 2025, the Board recommended a final dividend of ₹22/- (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 25, 2025 and paid on June 30, 2025.

(in ₹)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	Year ended March 31,
	2025	2025	2024	2025
Dividend per share (par value ₹5/- each)				
Interim dividend	-	-	-	21.00
Final dividend	-	22.00	-	22.00

3. Segment reporting (Consolidated - Audited)

(in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	Year ended March 31,
	2025	2025	2024	2025
Revenue by business segment				
Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	11,796	11,614	10,816	45,175
Manufacturing	6,804	6,527	5,778	25,207
Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	5,742	5,308	5,220	21,710
Retail ⁽²⁾	5,651	5,440	5,428	22,059
Communication ⁽³⁾	5,097	4,798	4,744	19,108
Hi-Tech	3,296	3,397	3,147	13,090
Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	2,745	2,765	2,866	11,831
All other segments ⁽⁵⁾	1,148	1,076	1,316	4,810
Total	42,279	40,925	39,315	162,990
Less: Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	-
Net revenue from operations	42,279	40,925	39,315	162,990
Segment profit before tax, depreciation and non-controlling interests:				
Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	2,973	2,948	2,612	11,099
Manufacturing	1,416	1,196	1,006	4,856
Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	1,437	1,577	1,557	6,097
Retail ⁽²⁾	1,691	1,640	1,751	7,133
Communication ⁽³⁾	880	836	796	3,341
Hi-Tech	768	795	814	3,220
Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	554	617	611	2,663
All other segments ⁽⁵⁾	224	265	290	827
Total	9,943	9,874	9,437	39,236
Less: Other Unallocable expenditure	1,140	1,299	1,149	4,812
Add: Unallocable other income	1,042	1,190	838	3,600
Less: Finance cost	105	102	105	416
Profit before tax and non-controlling interests	9,740	9,663	9,021	37,608

⁽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 & other enterprises in Public Services

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)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	(in ₹ crore) Year ended March 31,
	2025	2025	2024	2025
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
Revenue from operations	35,275	34,136	33,283	136,592
Profit before tax	8,660	9,061	8,128	35,441
Profit for the period	6,114	6,628	5,768	25,568

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

Bengaluru, India

July 23, 2025

Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

The Board has also taken on record the consolidated results of Infosys Limited and its subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, prepared as per International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and reported in US dollars. A summary of the financial statements is as follows:

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	(in US\$ million, except per equity share data) Year ended March 31,
	2025	2025	2024	2025
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
Revenues	4,941	4,730	4,714	19,277
Cost of sales	3,416	3,302	3,259	13,405
Gross profit	1,525	1,428	1,455	5,872
Operating expenses	497	436	461	1,801
Operating profit	1,028	992	994	4,071
Other income, net	122	137	101	425
Finance cost	12	12	13	49
Profit before income taxes	1,138	1,117	1,082	4,447
Income tax expense	329	303	318	1,285
Net profit	809	814	764	3,162
Earnings per equity share *				
Basic	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.76
Diluted	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.76
Total assets	17,447	17,419	17,270	17,419
Cash and cash equivalents and current investments	4,089	4,321	3,022	4,321

* EPS is not annualized for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, quarter ended March 31, 2025 and quarter ended June 30, 2024.

Certain statements in this release concerning our future growth prospects, our future financial or operating performance, and the McCamish cybersecurity incident are forward looking statements intended to qualify for the 'safe harbor' under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties relating to these 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 working model, economic uncertainties and geo-political situations, technological disruptions and innovations such as Generative AI, the complex and evolving regulatory landscape including immigration regulation changes, our ESG vision, our capital allocation policy and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity, capital resources, our corporate actions including acquisitions, the outcome of pending litigation, the amount of any additional costs resulting directly or indirectly from the McCamish cybersecurity incident, and the outcome of the government investigation. Important 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, 2025. These filings are available at www.sec.gov. 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 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, 2025
prepared in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS)**

(in ₹ crore, except per equity share data)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	Year ended March 31,
	2025	2025	2024	2025
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
Revenue from operations	35,275	34,136	33,283	136,592
Other income, net	882	1,328	721	4,782
Total income	36,157	35,459	34,004	141,374
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses	17,673	17,259	16,495	67,466
Cost of technical sub-contractors	5,208	4,941	4,831	19,353
Travel expenses	392	413	371	1,467
Cost of software packages and others	2,217	2,142	2,117	9,617
Communication expenses	99	104	105	448
Consultancy and professional charges	392	358	266	1,245
Depreciation and amortisation expense	613	590	698	2,619
Finance cost	55	51	59	221
Other expenses	848	540	934	3,497
Total expenses	27,497	26,398	25,876	105,933
Profit before tax	8,660	9,061	8,128	35,441
Tax expense:				
Current tax	2,761	2,408	2,686	10,836
Deferred tax	(215)	25	(326)	(963)
Profit for the period	6,114	6,628	5,768	25,568
Other comprehensive income				
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, net	(61)	(144)	19	(81)
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	35	30	14	19
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>				
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net	6	(57)	(3)	(24)
Fair value changes on investments, net	122	63	36	191
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax	102	(108)	66	105
Total comprehensive income for the period	6,216	6,520	5,834	25,673
Paid-up share capital (par value ₹5/- each fully paid)	2,077	2,076	2,076	2,076
Other Equity*	85,256	85,256	79,101	85,256
Earnings per equity share (par value ₹5 /- each)**				
Basic (in ₹ per share)	14.72	15.96	13.90	61.58
Diluted (in ₹ per share)	14.70	15.93	13.87	61.46

* Balances for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 represent balances as per the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively as required by SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

** EPS is not annualized for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, quarter ended March 31, 2025 and quarter ended June 30, 2024.

a) The audited interim condensed standalone financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 have been taken on record by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 23, 2025. **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) 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 has commenced 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.

2. Information on dividends for the quarter ended June 30, 2025

For financial year 2025, the Board recommended a final dividend of ₹22/- (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 25, 2025 and paid on June 30, 2025.

(in ₹)

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	Quarter ended March 31,	Quarter ended June 30,	Year ended March 31,
	2025	2025	2024	2025
Dividend per share (par value ₹5/- each)				
Interim dividend	-	-	-	21.00
Final dividend	-	22.00	-	22.00

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, 2025.

Bengaluru, India
July 23, 2025

By order of the Board
for Infosys Limited


Salil Parekh
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director

Certain statements in this release concerning our future growth prospects, our future financial or operating performance, and the McCamish cybersecurity incident are forward looking statements intended to qualify for the 'safe harbor' under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties relating to these 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 working model, economic uncertainties and geo-political situations, technological disruptions and innovations such as Generative AI, the complex and evolving regulatory landscape including immigration regulation changes, our ESG vision, our capital allocation policy and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity, capital resources, our corporate actions including acquisitions, the outcome of pending litigation, the amount of any additional costs resulting directly or indirectly from the McCamish cybersecurity incident, and the outcome of the government investigation. Important 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, 2025. These filings are available at www.sec.gov. 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.

**Industry-leading Sequential Growth of 2.6% in CC, Driven by Differentiated Value Proposition in Enterprise AI
Large Deal Wins at \$3.8 Billion with 55% Net New; Demonstrating Deep Competitive Advantage in Consolidation Play
FY26 Revenue Guidance Revised to 1%-3% and Margin Guidance Retained at 20%-22%**

Bengaluru, India – July 23, 2025: Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY), a global leader in next-generation digital services and consulting, delivered \$4,941 million in Q1 revenues, year on year growth of 3.8% and sequential growth of 2.6% in constant currency. Operating margin was at 20.8%. Free cash flow generation was strong at \$884 million, 109.3% of net profit. TCV of large deal wins was \$3.8 billion, with 55% net new. ROE improved by 140 bps to 30.4%.

"Our performance in Q1 demonstrates the strength of our enterprise AI capabilities, the success in client consolidation decisions, and the dedication of our over 300,000 employees", **said Salil Parekh, CEO and MD**. "Our large deal wins of \$3.8 billion reflect our distinct competitive positioning and deep client relationships", **he added**.

2.6% QoQ 3.8% YoY CC Growth	20.8% Operating Margin	8.6% YoY EPS Increase (₹ terms)	\$3.8 Bn Large Deal TCV (55% Net New)	\$884 Mn Free Cash Flow
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Guidance for FY26:

- Revenue growth of 1%-3% in constant currency
- Operating margin of 20%-22%

Key highlights:

For the quarter ended June 30, 2025

- Revenues in CC terms grew by 3.8% YoY and by 2.6% QoQ
- Reported revenues at ₹42,279 crores, growth of 7.5% YoY
- Operating margin at 20.8%, decline of 0.3% YoY and decline of 0.2% QoQ
- Basic EPS at ₹16.70, increase of 8.6% YoY
- FCF at ₹7,533 crores, decline of 17.7% YoY;
FCF conversion at 108.8% of net profit

"Q1 performance is a clear reflection of our unwavering focus on multiple fronts resulting in strong growth at 2.6% QoQ, resilient margins at 20.8% and EPS increase of 8.6% YoY. We continue to leverage Project Maximus to make investments in strategic priorities to drive profitable growth and enhance shareholder value", **said Jayesh Sanghrajka, CFO**. "Cash flow conversion was well above 100% for the fifth consecutive quarter. The impact of currency volatility was effectively managed through our proactive hedging strategy", **he added**.

Client wins & Testimonials

1. Infosys announced the extension of its strategic collaboration with Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc. (SPS) to help drive greater operational efficiency and service quality through a fully managed services offering encompassing hybrid cloud solutions, application portfolio, IT operations, IaaS, SaaS, security operations and quality assurance. **Murali Palanganatham, Chief Information Officer, SPS**, said, "Infosys has been a key strategic partner over the last 20 years. SPS will leverage Infosys Topaz for AI adoption across the business, technology, and enterprise functions to continuously enhance availability, scalability, performance, resiliency, security, and stability. This collaboration is critical and will help SPS enhance flexibility, efficiency, and predictability of our technology ecosystem."
2. Infosys extended its strategic collaboration with AIB to accelerate its digital transformation initiatives. **Graham Fagan, Group Chief Technology Officer, AIB**, said, "This extended collaboration with Infosys aligns strongly with our vision to progressively modernise our technology and data capabilities to deliver the best outcomes for our customers and further accelerate our transformation. By combining our collective expertise and experience, we will deliver on our customer-first commitment and enhance operational efficiency and resilience. Infosys has been a trusted innovation partner, and we are excited about this next chapter in our collaboration as we work together to ensure AIB remains at the forefront of digital transformation in the Irish banking industry."
3. Infosys announced a strategic collaboration with E.ON to enable AI-powered digital workplace transformation across Europe. Dr. **Victoria Ossadnik, COO Digital and Innovation, E.ON**, said, "At E.ON, we are playmakers for new energy. Digitalization and digital technology are key for reliable, affordable and sustainable energy systems. Our strategic partnership with Infosys is essential for our digital transformation and operation - together, we are paving the way for a smarter, more efficient energy future."
4. Infosys announced the expansion of its strategic collaboration with DNB Bank ASA (DNB) to accelerate the bank's digital transformation. **Elin Sandnes, COO and Group Executive Vice President Technology & Services, DNB**, said, "At DNB, we are focused on leveraging technology to create great customer experiences. As part of this, we are constantly developing new products and services while simultaneously driving a digital transformation agenda that is deeply rooted across all our operations. With our extended collaboration with Infosys, we are modernizing our IT infrastructure and leveraging advanced technologies like AI and ML to enable seamless, personalized, and agile services to our customers. This partnership allows us to proactively address our customers' evolving needs and ensure they receive the best possible banking experience from DNB."
5. Infosys announced a strategic collaboration with Yorkshire Building Society, one of the largest member-owned financial institutions in the UK, to accelerate its digital transformation. **Patrick Connolly, Director of Change Delivery, Yorkshire Building Society**, said, "This collaboration is crucial to achieving our 2030 ambitions and realising the true potential of this organisation. The choices we make now will shape our future, and we are committed to combining the convenience of digital with the warmth of human interaction. This transformation will empower our members and colleagues with the tools and services needed to deliver great customer outcomes, including major investments such as faster payments and enhanced security. It's a key part of our plan for continued growth, innovation, and efficiency, ensuring we continue to serve our members for generations to come."

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7. Infosys collaborated with Perfection Fresh to enable seamless tracking of their sustainability efforts. **Francesco Oliveri, Chief Information Officer, Perfection Fresh Australia**, said, "Our Partnership with Infosys to implement Microsoft Sustainability Manager has helped us in providing real-time visibility of produce across all locations thereby improving operational efficiency, audit transparency and reducing wastage. Originally planned for just 4 sites, the rollout extended to all 17 locations thanks to Infosys' expertise and collaboration. It was also their vision and commitment to sustainability that matched our vision that allowed us to be more comfortable in working with Infosys. The partnership has been instrumental in driving key milestones for Perfection Fresh's sustainability roadmap".
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Recognitions & Awards

• Brand & Corporate

- Recognized as a Top 100 most valuable brand in the world by Kantar BrandZ and ranked among the most-trusted brands in India and the US
- Recognized as one of the top 3 companies (on combined basis) in 5 categories – Best CEO, Best IR Professional, Best IR Program, Best IR Team and Best ESG Program – at the 2025 Asia Executive Team Survey by Extel (formerly Institutional Investor Research)
- Recognized as a Great Place to Work 2025-2026 in India and China
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- Recognized as a leader in HFS Horizons: The Best of Engineering Research and Development Service Providers, 2025
- Recognized as a leader in the Constellation Research: Constellation ShortList™ Cross-Platform Agentic AI
- Recognized as a leader in Datas: The New Era of Check Fraud Detection: A Guide to Market Solutions
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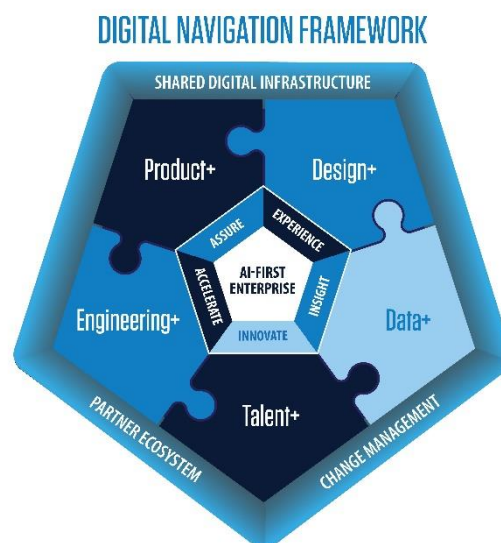
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 - Infosys Finacle won four awards at Finnovex North Africa – Egypt 2025: 'Excellence in Banking Platform Modernization with ALEXBANK Egypt', 'Excellence in Seamless Banking Experiences with Export Development Bank of Egypt', 'Excellence in Core Banking Transformation with Agricultural Bank of Egypt' and 'Excellence in Composable Banking Platform'

Read more about our Awards & Recognitions [here](#).

About Infosys

Infosys is a global leader in next-generation digital services and consulting. Over 320,000 of our people work to amplify human potential and create the next opportunity for people, businesses and communities. We enable clients in 59 countries to navigate their digital transformation. With over four decades of experience in managing the systems and workings of global enterprises, we expertly steer clients, as they navigate their digital transformation powered by cloud and AI. We enable them with an AI-first core, empower the business with agile digital at scale and drive continuous improvement with always-on learning through the transfer of digital skills, expertise, and ideas from our innovation ecosystem. We are deeply committed to being a well-governed, environmentally sustainable organization where diverse talent thrives in an inclusive workplace.

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 concerning our future growth prospects, our future financial or operating performance, and the McCamish cybersecurity incident are forward looking statements intended to qualify for the 'safe harbor' under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties relating to these 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 working model, economic uncertainties and geo-political situations, technological disruptions and innovations such as Generative AI, the complex and evolving regulatory landscape including immigration regulation changes, our ESG vision, our capital allocation policy and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity, capital resources, our corporate actions including acquisitions, the outcome of pending litigation, the amount of any additional costs resulting directly or indirectly from the McCamish cybersecurity incident, and the outcome of the government investigation. Important 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, 2025. These filings are available at www.sec.gov. 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

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Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Extracted from the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet under IFRS as at:

(in ₹ crore)

	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	27,459	24,455
Current investments	7,606	12,482
Trade receivables	32,414	31,158
Unbilled revenue	13,617	12,851
Other current assets	15,322	16,153
Total current assets	96,418	97,099
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment and Right-of-use assets	19,066	19,111
Goodwill and other Intangible assets	14,294	12,872
Non-current investments	10,643	11,059
Unbilled revenue	2,246	2,232
Other non-current assets	6,952	6,530
Total non-current assets	53,201	51,804
Total assets	149,619	148,903
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	3,616	4,164
Unearned revenue	8,527	8,492
Employee benefit obligations	3,299	2,908
Other current liabilities and provisions	28,762	27,286
Total current liabilities	44,204	42,850
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	5,943	5,772
Other non-current liabilities	4,118	4,078
Total non-current liabilities	10,061	9,850
Total liabilities	54,265	52,700
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company	94,954	95,818
Non-controlling interests	400	385
Total equity	95,354	96,203
Total liabilities and equity	149,619	148,903

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

(in ₹ crore except per equity share data)

	3 months ended June 30, 2025	3 months ended June 30, 2024
Revenues	42,279	39,315
Cost of sales	29,224	27,177
Gross profit	13,055	12,138
Operating expenses:		
Selling and marketing expenses	2,208	1,937
Administrative expenses	2,044	1,913
Total operating expenses	4,252	3,850
Operating profit	8,803	8,288
Other income, net ⁽³⁾	937	733
Profit before income taxes	9,740	9,021
Income tax expense	2,816	2,647
Net profit (before non-controlling interest)	6,924	6,374
Net profit (after non-controlling interest)	6,921	6,368
Basic EPS (₹)	16.70	15.38
Diluted EPS (₹)	16.68	15.35

NOTES:

1. *The above information is extracted from the audited condensed consolidated Balance sheet and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, which have been taken on record at the Board meeting held on July 23, 2025.*
2. *A Fact Sheet providing the operating metrics of the Company can be downloaded from www.infosys.com.*
3. *Other income is net of Finance Cost.*

**Industry-leading Sequential Growth of 2.6% in CC, Driven by Differentiated Value Proposition in Enterprise AI
Large Deal Wins at \$3.8 Billion with 55% Net New; Demonstrating Deep Competitive Advantage in Consolidation Play
FY26 Revenue Guidance Revised to 1%-3% and Margin Guidance Retained at 20%-22%**

Bengaluru, India – July 23, 2025: Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY), a global leader in next-generation digital services and consulting, delivered \$4,941 million in Q1 revenues, year on year growth of 3.8% and sequential growth of 2.6% in constant currency. Operating margin was at 20.8%. Free cash flow generation was strong at \$884 million, 109.3% of net profit. TCV of large deal wins was \$3.8 billion, with 55% net new. ROE improved by 140 bps to 30.4%.

"Our performance in Q1 demonstrates the strength of our enterprise AI capabilities, the success in client consolidation decisions, and the dedication of our over 300,000 employees", **said Salil Parekh, CEO and MD**. "Our large deal wins of \$3.8 billion reflect our distinct competitive positioning and deep client relationships", **he added**.

2.6% QoQ 3.8% YoY CC Growth	20.8% Operating Margin	8.6% YoY EPS Increase (₹ terms)	\$3.8 Bn Large Deal TCV (55% Net New)	\$884 Mn Free Cash Flow
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Guidance for FY26:

- Revenue growth of 1%-3% in constant currency
- Operating margin of 20%-22%

Key highlights:

For the quarter ended June 30, 2025

- Revenues in CC terms grew by 3.8% YoY and by 2.6% QoQ
- Reported revenues at \$4,941 million, growth of 4.8% YoY
- Operating margin at 20.8%, decline of 0.3% YoY and decline of 0.2% QoQ
- Basic EPS at \$0.20, increase of 5.8% YoY
- FCF at \$884 million, decline of 19.2% YoY;
FCF conversion at 109.3% of net profit

"Q1 performance is a clear reflection of our unwavering focus on multiple fronts resulting in strong growth at 2.6% QoQ, resilient margins at 20.8% and EPS increase of 8.6% YoY. We continue to leverage Project Maximus to make investments in strategic priorities to drive profitable growth and enhance shareholder value", **said Jayesh Sanghrajka, CFO**. "Cash flow conversion was well above 100% for the fifth consecutive quarter. The impact of currency volatility was effectively managed through our proactive hedging strategy", **he added**.

Client wins & Testimonials

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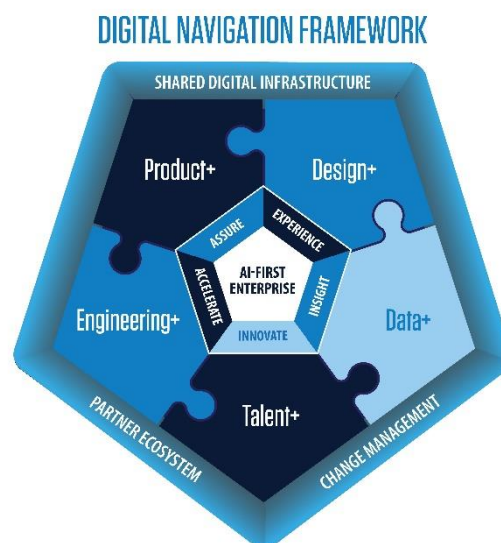
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Visit www.infosys.com to see how Infosys (NSE, BSE, NYSE: INFY) can help your enterprise navigate your next.



Safe Harbor

Certain statements in this release concerning our future growth prospects, our future financial or operating performance, and the McCamish cybersecurity incident are forward looking statements intended to qualify for the 'safe harbor' under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties relating to these 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 working model, economic uncertainties and geo-political situations, technological disruptions and innovations such as Generative AI, the complex and evolving regulatory landscape including immigration regulation changes, our ESG vision, our capital allocation policy and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity, capital resources, our corporate actions including acquisitions, the outcome of pending litigation, the amount of any additional costs resulting directly or indirectly from the McCamish cybersecurity incident, and the outcome of the government investigation. Important 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, 2025. These filings are available at www.sec.gov. 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.

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Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Extracted from the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet under IFRS as at:

(Dollars in millions)

	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,202	2,861
Current investments	887	1,460
Trade receivables	3,780	3,645
Unbilled revenue	1,588	1,503
Other current assets	1,787	1,890
Total current assets	11,244	11,359
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment and Right-of-use assets	2,223	2,235
Goodwill and other Intangible assets	1,666	1,505
Non-current investments	1,241	1,294
Unbilled revenue	262	261
Other non-current assets	811	765
Total non-current assets	6,203	6,060
Total assets	17,447	17,419
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	422	487
Unearned revenue	994	994
Employee benefit obligations	385	340
Other current liabilities and provisions	3,353	3,191
Total current liabilities	5,154	5,012
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	693	675
Other non-current liabilities	480	477
Total non-current liabilities	1,173	1,152
Total liabilities	6,327	6,164
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company	11,069	11,205
Non-controlling interests	51	50
Total equity	11,120	11,255
Total liabilities and equity	17,447	17,419

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

(Dollars in millions except per equity share data)

	3 months ended June 30, 2025	3 months ended June 30, 2024
Revenues	4,941	4,714
Cost of sales	3,416	3,259
Gross profit	1,525	1,455
Operating expenses:		
Selling and marketing expenses	258	232
Administrative expenses	239	229
Total operating expenses	497	461
Operating profit	1,028	994
Other income, net ⁽³⁾	110	88
Profit before income taxes	1,138	1,082
Income tax expense	329	318
Net profit (before non-controlling interest)	809	764
Net profit (after non-controlling interest)	809	763
Basic EPS (\$)	0.20	0.18
Diluted EPS (\$)	0.19	0.18

NOTES:

1. *The above information is extracted from the audited condensed consolidated Balance sheet and Statement of Comprehensive Income for the quarter ended June 30, 2025, which have been taken on record at the Board meeting held on July 23, 2025.*
2. *A Fact Sheet providing the operating metrics of the Company can be downloaded from www.infosys.com.*
3. *Other income is net of Finance Cost.*

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, 2025, 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, 2025, its consolidated profit and its consolidated total 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 total 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

fr

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, 2025

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in US Dollars for the three months ended June 30, 2025

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Infosys Limited and subsidiaries
(Dollars in millions except equity share data)

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at	Note	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1	3,202	2,861
Current investments	2.2	887	1,460
Trade receivables		3,780	3,645
Unbilled revenue	2.17	1,588	1,503
Prepayments and other current assets	2.4	1,432	1,519
Income tax assets	2.12	347	348
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	8	23
Total current assets		11,244	11,359
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.7	1,484	1,497
Right-of-use assets	2.8	739	738
Goodwill	2.9	1,296	1,182
Intangible assets		370	323
Non-current investments	2.2	1,241	1,294
Unbilled revenue	2.17	262	261
Deferred income tax assets	2.12	148	130
Income tax assets	2.12	195	190
Other non-current assets	2.4	468	445
Total Non-current assets		6,203	6,060
Total assets		17,447	17,419
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		422	487
Lease liabilities	2.8	296	287
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	34	7
Current income tax liabilities	2.12	707	567
Unearned revenue		994	994
Employee benefit obligations		385	340
Provisions	2.6	167	173
Other current liabilities	2.5	2,149	2,157
Total current liabilities		5,154	5,012
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.8	693	675
Deferred income tax liabilities	2.12	204	202
Employee benefit obligations		12	11
Other non-current liabilities	2.5	264	264
Total Non-current liabilities		1,173	1,152
Total liabilities		6,327	6,164
Equity			
Share capital - ₹5 (\$0.16) par value 4,800,000,000 (4,800,000,000) equity shares authorized, issued and outstanding 4,145,174,219 (4,143,607,528) equity shares fully paid up, net of 9,098,409 (9,655,927) treasury shares as at June 30, 2025 (March 31, 2025)	2.18	325	325
Share premium		521	500
Retained earnings		13,763	13,766
Cash flow hedge reserves		(1)	(2)
Other reserves		927	1,171
Capital redemption reserve		24	24
Other components of equity		(4,490)	(4,579)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		11,069	11,205
Non-controlling interests		51	50
Total equity		11,120	11,255
Total liabilities and equity		17,447	17,419

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, 2025

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, 2025	June 30, 2024
Revenues	2.16	4,941	4,714
Cost of sales	2.19	3,416	3,259
Gross profit		1,525	1,455
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses	2.19	258	232
Administrative expenses	2.19	239	229
Total operating expenses		497	461
Operating profit		1,028	994
Other income, net	2.19	122	101
Finance cost		12	13
Profit before income taxes		1,138	1,082
Income tax expense	2.12	329	318
Net profit		809	764
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(8)	2
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		4	2
		(4)	4
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Fair value changes on investments, net		14	5
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		1	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		80	(11)
		95	(6)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		91	(2)
Total comprehensive income		900	762
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		809	763
Non-controlling interests		-	1
		809	764
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		899	761
Non-controlling interests		1	1
		900	762
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (\$)		0.20	0.18
Diluted (\$)		0.19	0.18
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic (in shares)	2.13	4,143,971,592	4,140,272,627
Diluted (in shares)	2.13	4,150,497,004	4,148,077,672

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, 2025

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, 2024	4,139,950,635	325	425	12,557	1,623	24	1	(4,396)	10,559	46	10,605
Changes in equity for the three months ended June 30, 2024											
Net profit	-	-	-	763	-	-	-	-	763	1	764
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)	-	(11)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	763	-	-	-	(2)	761	1	762
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	1,831,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
Transfer on account of options not exercised	-	-	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	12	(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves to retained earnings	-	-	-	30	(30)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends [#]	-	-	-	(1,389)	-	-	-	-	(1,389)	-	(1,389)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	4,141,781,963	325	448	11,975	1,581	24	1	(4,398)	9,956	47	10,003

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 the 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liability under option arrangements	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Changes in the controlling stake of a subsidiary	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	27
Transferred 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

* net of tax

net of treasury shares

⁽¹⁾ excludes treasury shares of 9,098,409 as at June 30, 2025, 9,655,927 as at April 1, 2025, 10,246,512 as at June 30, 2024 and 10,916,829 as at April 1, 2024 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 and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No:

117366W/ W-100018

Vikas Bagaria

Partner

Membership No. 060408

Nandan M. Nilekani

Chairman

Salil Parekh

Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

Bobby Parikh

Director

Bengaluru

July 23, 2025

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, 2025	June 30, 2024
Operating activities			
Net Profit		809	764
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization		133	138
Interest and dividend income		(42)	(44)
Finance cost		12	13
Income tax expense	2.12	329	318
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		35	3
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model		4	-
Stock compensation expense		28	25
Provision for post sale client support		(21)	(13)
Other adjustments		41	5
Changes in working capital			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(227)	(60)
Prepayments and other assets		83	(20)
Trade payables		(79)	(33)
Unearned revenue		2	(46)
Other liabilities and provisions		95	-
Cash generated from operations		1,202	1,050
Income taxes (paid) / received		(219)	100
Net cash generated by operating activities		983	1,150
Investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangibles		(99)	(56)
Deposits placed with Corporation		(46)	(40)
Redemption of deposits placed with Corporation		15	14
Interest and dividend received		36	36
Payment for acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	2.10	(75)	(15)
Other receipts		1	-
Payments to acquire Investments			
Liquid mutual funds units		(2,013)	(2,036)
Certificates of deposit		(319)	(172)
Quoted debt securities		(193)	(126)
Commercial paper		(17)	(267)
Other investments		(2)	(1)
Proceeds on sale of investments			
Quoted debt securities		350	83
Certificates of deposit		564	338
Commercial paper		450	856
Liquid mutual funds units		1,839	1,915
Net cash generated from investing activities		491	529
Financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(82)	(69)
Payment of dividends		(1,062)	-
Other payments		(6)	(14)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,150)	(83)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		324	1,596
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		17	(4)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.1	2,861	1,773
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.1	3,202	3,365
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.1	48	48
Closing cash and cash equivalents as per consolidated statement of cash flows		3,202	3,365
Less: Earmarked bank balance for dividend		-	1,394
Closing cash and cash equivalents as per Consolidated Balance Sheet	2.1	3,202	1,971

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

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Director

Bengaluru
July 23, 2025

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 consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services, to enable clients to execute strategies for their digital transformation. Infosys strategic objective is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of clients, while creating growth opportunities for employees and generating profitable returns for investors. Infosys strategy is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate, plan and execute on their journey to a digital 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 BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The company's American Depositary Shares (ADS) representing equity shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on July 23, 2025.

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, 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, 2025. 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. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates 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, 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	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

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 yet to evaluate the impact of the amendment.

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

On May 30, 2024, IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which clarifies the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features, derecognition of financial liability settled through electronic payment systems and also introduces additional disclosure requirements to enhance transparency for investors regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features.

The effective date for adoption of these amendments is annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, although early adoption is permitted. The Group is yet to evaluate the impact of these amendments.

On December 18, 2024, IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, relating to factors an entity is required to consider in assessing the own-use requirements for contracts to buy and take delivery of nature-dependent renewable electricity; hedge accounting treatment for nature-dependent renewable electricity and related disclosures.

The effective date for adoption of these amendments is annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, although early adoption is permitted. The Group has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

2. Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Cash and bank deposits	3,202	2,861
Total Cash and cash equivalents	3,202	2,861

Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 include restricted cash and bank balances of \$48 million and \$50 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 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:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
(i) Current Investments		
Amortized Cost		
Quoted debt securities	22	20
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted Debt Securities	284	375
Certificates of deposits	172	410
Commercial Paper	-	426
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	409	229
Total current investments	887	1,460
(ii) Non-current Investments		
Amortized Cost		
Quoted debt securities	128	173
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities	999	1,014
Quoted equity securities	11	7
Unquoted equity and preference securities	20	20
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Target maturity fund units	55	54
Unquoted equity and preference securities	3	3
Others ⁽¹⁾	25	23
Total Non-current investments	1,241	1,294
Total investments	2,128	2,754
Investments carried at amortized cost	150	193
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,486	2,252
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	492	309

⁽¹⁾ Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as on June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 was \$13 million and \$14 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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Liquid mutual fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	409	229
Target maturity fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	55	54
Quoted debt securities- carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	164	213
Quoted debt securities- carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	1,283	1,389
Commercial Paper - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	-	426
Certificates of Deposit - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	172	410
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	3	3
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	20	20
Quoted equity securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	11	7
Others - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	25	23
Total		2,142	2,774

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 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 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 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 hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the 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 hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the net profit in the 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 hedging 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, 2025 were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

(Dollars in millions)

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)	3,202	-	-	-	-	3,202	3,202
Investments (Refer to note 2.2)							
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	409	-	-	409	409
Target maturity fund units	-	-	55	-	-	55	55
Quoted debt securities	150	-	-	-	1,283	1,433	1,447 ⁽¹⁾
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	172	172	172
Quoted equity securities	-	-	-	11	-	11	11
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	3	-	20	-	23	23
Unquoted investment others	-	-	25	-	-	25	25
Trade receivables	3,780	-	-	-	-	3,780	3,780
Unbilled revenues (Refer to note 2.17) ⁽³⁾	1,236	-	-	-	-	1,236	1,236
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to note 2.4)	857	-	-	-	-	857	850 ⁽²⁾
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	5	-	3	8	8
Total	9,225	3	494	31	1,458	11,211	11,218
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	422	-	-	-	-	422	422
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.8)	989	-	-	-	-	989	989
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	31	-	3	34	34
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5)	-	-	85	-	-	85	85
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)	1,911	-	12	-	-	1,923	1,923
Total	3,322	-	128	-	3	3,453	3,453

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of \$7 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, 2025 were as follows:

(Dollars in millions)

(Dollars in millions)

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)	2,861	-	-	-	-	2,861	2,861
Investments (Refer to note 2.2)							
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	229	-	-	229	229
Target maturity fund units	-	-	54	-	-	54	54
Quoted debt securities	193	-	-	-	1,389	1,582	1,602 ⁽¹⁾
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	410	410	410
Commercial Papers	-	-	-	-	426	426	426
Quoted equity securities	-	-	-	7	-	7	7
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	3	-	20	-	23	23
Unquoted investments others	-	-	23	-	-	23	23
Trade receivables	3,645	-	-	-	-	3,645	3,645
Unbilled revenues (Refer to note 2.17) ⁽³⁾	1,195	-	-	-	-	1,195	1,195
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to note 2.4)	844	-	-	-	-	844	835 ⁽²⁾
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	20	-	3	23	23
Total	8,738	3	326	27	2,228	11,322	11,333
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	487	-	-	-	-	487	487
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.8)	962	-	-	-	-	962	962
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	3	-	4	7	7
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5)	-	-	77	-	-	77	77
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)	1,932	-	3	-	-	1,935	1,935
Total	3,381	-	83	-	4	3,468	3,468

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of \$9 million

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue for contracts where the right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones

For trade receivables and 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, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	As at June 30, 2025	(Dollars in millions)		
		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 liquid mutual fund units	409	409	-	-
Investments in target maturity fund units	55	55	-	-
Investments in quoted debt securities	1,447	1,239	208	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	172	-	172	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities	23	-	-	23
Investments in quoted equity securities	11	11	-	-
Investments in unquoted investments others	25	-	-	25
Others				
Derivative financial instruments- gain	8	-	8	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss	34	-	34	-
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5) ⁽¹⁾	85	-	-	85
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5) ⁽²⁾	12	-	-	12

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate ranges from 9% to 15%

⁽²⁾ Discount rate ranges from 3% to 6%

During the three months ended June 30, 2025, quoted debt securities of \$138 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, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	(Dollars in millions)		
		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 liquid mutual fund units	229	229	-	-
Investments in target maturity fund units	54	54	-	-
Investments in quoted debt securities	1,602	1,533	69	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities	23	-	-	23
Investments in certificates of deposit	410	-	410	-
Investments in commercial paper	426	-	426	-
Investments in quoted equity securities	7	7	-	-
Investments in unquoted investments others	23	-	-	23
Others				
Derivative financial instruments- gain	23	-	23	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments- loss	7	-	7	-
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5) ⁽¹⁾	77	-	-	77
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5) ⁽²⁾	3	-	-	3

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate ranges from 9% to 15%

⁽²⁾ Discount rate - 6%

During the year ended March 31, 2025, quoted debt securities of \$35 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 \$65 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 in its value.

Majority of investments of the Group are fair valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. These investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, target maturity 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:

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	7	8
Loans to employees ⁽¹⁾	28	29
Prepaid expenses ⁽²⁾	357	360
Interest accrued and not due ⁽¹⁾	61	99
Withholding taxes and others ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	262	332
Advance payments to vendors for supply of goods ⁽²⁾	32	48
Deposit with corporations ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	368	345
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract ⁽²⁾	32	40
Cost of fulfillment ⁽²⁾	63	59
Other non financial assets ⁽²⁾	15	11
Net investment in lease ⁽¹⁾	158	133
Other financial assets ⁽¹⁾	49	55
Total Current prepayment and other assets	1,432	1,519
Non-current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	33	32
Loans to employees ⁽¹⁾	1	2
Prepaid expenses ⁽²⁾	46	33
Deposit with corporations ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	17	10
Defined benefit plan assets ⁽²⁾	25	35
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract ⁽²⁾	37	36
Cost of fulfillment ⁽²⁾	111	103
Withholding taxes and others ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	63	63
Net investment in lease ⁽¹⁾	132	129
Other financial assets ⁽¹⁾	3	2
Total Non- current prepayment and other assets	468	445
Total prepayment and other assets	1,900	1,964
⁽¹⁾ Financial assets carried at amortized cost	857	844

⁽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:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	516	576
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,090	991
Accrued defined benefit liability ⁽³⁾	1	1
Withholding taxes and others ⁽³⁾	381	381
Liabilities of controlled trusts ⁽¹⁾	20	20
Liability towards contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	4	1
Capital Creditors ⁽¹⁾	12	61
Financial liability under option arrangements ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	71	64
Other non-financial liabilities ⁽³⁾	1	1
Other financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	53	61
Total current other liabilities	2,149	2,157
Non-current		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	2	1
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	217	221
Accrued defined benefit liability ⁽³⁾	14	14
Liability towards contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	8	2
Financial liability under option arrangements ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	14	13
Other non-financial liabilities ⁽³⁾	8	12
Other financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	1	1
Total non-current other liabilities	264	264
Total other liabilities	2,413	2,421
⁽¹⁾ Financial liability carried at amortized cost	1,911	1,932
⁽²⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	97	80

⁽³⁾ Non financial liabilities

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

⁽⁵⁾ The Group entered into financing arrangements with a third party towards technology assets taken over by the Group from a customer as a part of transformation project which was not considered as distinct goods or services as the control related to those assets was not transferred to the Group in accordance with IFRS 15 - Revenue from contract with customers. As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the financial liability pertaining to such arrangements amounts to \$7 million and \$8 million, respectively.

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 and other provisions

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Post-sales client support and others provisions	149	155
Provision pertaining to settlement (refer to note 2.6.2)	18	18
Total provisions	167	173

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

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

As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, claims against the Group, not acknowledged as debts, (excluding demands from income tax authorities- Refer to Note 2.12) amounted to \$120 million (₹1,026 crore) and \$119 million (₹1,020 crore), respectively.

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the claims (excluding demands from income tax authorities- Refer to Note 2.12) amounted to \$2 million (₹17 crore) and \$1 million (₹8 crore) as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

2.6.2 Legal Proceedings

McCamish Cybersecurity incident

In November 2023, certain systems of Infosys McCamish Systems LLC (“McCamish”), a subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited), were encrypted by ransomware, resulting in the non-availability of certain applications and systems. McCamish initiated its incident response and engaged cybersecurity and other specialists to assist in its investigation of and response to the incident and remediation and restoration of impacted applications and systems. By December 31, 2023, McCamish, with external specialists’ assistance, substantially remediated and restored the affected applications and systems. Actions taken by McCamish included investigative analysis conducted by a third-party cybersecurity firm to determine, among other things, whether and the extent to which company or customer data was subject to unauthorized access or exfiltration. McCamish also engaged a third-party eDiscovery vendor in assessing the extent and nature of such data. McCamish in coordination with its third-party eDiscovery vendor has identified corporate customers and individuals whose information was subject to unauthorized access and exfiltration. McCamish processes personal data on behalf of its corporate customers.

From March 6, 2024 through July 25, 2024, six actions were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia against McCamish. The actions arise out of the cybersecurity incident at McCamish initially disclosed on November 3, 2023. All six actions have since been consolidated, and the consolidated class action complaint was filed on November 7, 2024, purportedly on behalf of all persons residing in the United States whose personally identifiable information was compromised in the incident, including all who were sent a notice of the incident. On December 20, 2024, the Court granted the parties’ joint motion to stay proceedings pending the parties’ efforts to resolve the lawsuit through mediation. On March 13, 2025, McCamish and the plaintiffs engaged in mediation, resulting in an in-principle agreement that sets forth the terms of a proposed settlement of the class action lawsuits against McCamish, as well as seven class action lawsuits arising out of the incident that have been filed against McCamish’s customers. On May 9, 2025, McCamish and the plaintiffs entered into a definitive settlement agreement, and the plaintiffs moved for preliminary approval of the settlement. Under the settlement terms, McCamish has agreed to pay \$17.5 million into a fund to settle these matters. On July 16, 2025, the Court granted preliminary approval of the settlement. The settlement remains subject to final court approval. If approved, the settlement will resolve all allegations made in the class action lawsuits without admission of any liability.

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, McCamish had recorded an accrual of \$17.5 million related to the settlement and had recognized an insurance reimbursement receivable of \$17 million which has been offset against the settlement expense of \$17.5 million in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. McCamish may incur additional costs including from indemnities or damages/claims, which are indeterminable at this time.

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 has commenced 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 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 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, 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 on 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

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2024 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, 2024	171	1,411	637	1,032	406	6	3,663
Additions	-	2	5	22	3	-	32
Deletions*	-	(5)	(3)	(19)	(7)	-	(34)
Translation difference	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	(2)
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2024	171	1,408	639	1,034	401	6	3,659
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2024	-	(590)	(498)	(765)	(322)	(5)	(2,180)
Depreciation	-	(13)	(12)	(40)	(10)	-	(75)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	-	1	3	19	7	-	30
Translation difference	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2024	-	(602)	(507)	(785)	(325)	(5)	(2,224)
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2024							54
Carrying value as at April 1, 2024	171	821	139	267	84	1	1,537
Capital work-in progress as at June 30, 2024							69
Carrying value as at June 30, 2024	171	806	132	249	76	1	1,504

*During the three months ended June 30, 2025, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of \$29 million (net book value: Nil) were retired. During the three months ended June 30, 2024, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of \$15 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 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 has filed an appeal before Income Tax Tribunal against the order.

The Group had contractual commitments for capital expenditure primarily comprising of commitments for infrastructure facilities and computer equipments aggregating to \$124 million and \$109 million as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, 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 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 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 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, 2025

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

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the three months ended June 30, 2024

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	72	396	2	316	786
Additions*	-	33	-	34	67
Deletions	-	-	-	(18)	(18)
Depreciation	-	(22)	-	(30)	(52)
Translation difference	-	(1)	-	(1)	(2)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	72	406	2	301	781

* 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, 2025 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	296	287
Non-current lease liabilities	693	675
Total	989	962

2.9 Goodwill and Intangible assets

2.9.1 Goodwill

Accounting Policy

Goodwill represents 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 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:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Carrying value at the beginning	1,182	875
Goodwill on acquisitions (Refer to note 2.10)	52	309
Translation differences	62	(2)
Carrying value at the end	1,296	1,182

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.

2.9.2 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 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 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.

Acquisition

During the three months ended June 30, 2025 the Group, completed two business combinations by acquiring 100% partnership interests/voting interests in:

1) MRE Consulting Ltd., a leading Energy and business consulting services company, headquartered in Texas, U.S. on April 30, 2025, which is expected to bring newer capabilities for the Group in trading and risk management, especially in the energy sector.

2) The Missing Link Security Pty. Ltd., The Missing Link Security Limited and The Missing Link Automation Pty. Ltd. (collectively known as "The Missing Link"), a leading Cybersecurity service provider headquartered in Australia on April 30, 2025, which is expected to further strengthen the Group's capabilities in the cybersecurity sector and bolster its presence in the fast growing Australian 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:

<i>(Dollars in million)</i>			
Component	Acquiree's carrying amount	Fair value adjustments	Purchase price allocated
Net Assets ⁽¹⁾	14	-	14
Intangible assets:			
Customer related [#]	-	26	26
Vendor relationship [#]	-	7	7
Brand [#]	-	2	2
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(5)	(5)
Total	14	30	44
Goodwill			52
Total purchase price			96

⁽¹⁾ Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of \$12 million.

[#] The estimated useful life is around 1 year to 7 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 amounting to \$9 million is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The total purchase consideration of \$96 million includes upfront cash consideration of \$88 million and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of \$8 million as on the date of acquisition.

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 rates ranging from 2% - 3%. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as of June 30, 2025 was approximately \$9 million.

Additionally, these acquisitions have retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over 2-3 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of service.

Fair value of trade receivables acquired is \$23 million as of acquisition date and as of June 30, 2025, 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 \$4 million related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the quarter ended June 30, 2025.

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.

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 would be the market price as on the date of grant.

Controlled trust holds 9,098,409 and 9,655,927 shares as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively under the 2015 plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

The following is the summary of grants during three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
2015 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	277,077	295,168
Employees other than KMP	5,000	96,490
	282,077	391,658
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	6,040,417	391,658
2019 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	66,366	70,699
Employees other than KMP	-	6,848
	66,366	77,547
Total Grants under 2019 Plan	66,366	77,547

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

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

- 230,621 performance-based RSUs (Annual performance equity grant) of fair value of ₹34.75 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets.

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

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

Though the annual time based grants and annual performance equity TSR grant for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2027 have not been granted as of June 30, 2025, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with IFRS 2, Share based payments. The grant date for this purpose in accordance with IFRS 2, Share based payments is July 1, 2022.

Under the 2019 plan:

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

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

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	Three months ended	
	June 30,	
	2025	2024
<i>Granted to:</i>		
KMP	2	2
Employees other than KMP	26	23
Total ⁽¹⁾	28	25
⁽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 2026- Equity Shares- RSU	Fiscal 2026- Equity Shares- ESOP	Fiscal 2026- ADS-ESOP	Fiscal 2025- Equity Shares- RSU	Fiscal 2025- ADS-RSU
Weighted average share price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,507	1,554	17.93	1,414	16.87
Exercise price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	5	1,554	17.93	5	0.07
Expected volatility (%)	24-25	25-28	26-30	23-26	23-28
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	3-7	3-7	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6	6	4	7	4-5
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,355	390	4.09	1,298	15.45

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 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:

Particulars	(Dollars in million)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Current taxes		
Domestic taxes	271	277
Foreign taxes	86	83
	357	360
Deferred taxes		
Domestic taxes	(17)	(28)
Foreign taxes	(11)	(14)
	(28)	(42)
Income tax expense	329	318

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 includes provisions (net of reversals) of \$14 million and provisions (net of reversals) of \$7 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024 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, 2025, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to \$230 million (₹1,976 crore). As at March 31, 2025, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to \$226 million (₹1,933 crore).

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the tax claims amounted to \$488 million (₹4,185 crore) and \$491 million (₹4,199 crore) as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 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 2025 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, 2025, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC , a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC was incorporated on April 16, 2025.
- Infosys Saudi Arabia LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited was incorporated on April 21, 2025.
- Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited was incorporated on April 23, 2025.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC , a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 98.21% of partnership interests in MRE Consulting Ltd along with its subsidiary MRE Technology Services, LLC. The remaining 1.79% was acquired by Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC , a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited, acquired 100% of voting interests in The Missing Link Automation Pty Ltd, The Missing Link Network Integration Pty Ltd and The Missing Link Security Pty Ltd along with its subsidiary The Missing Link Security Ltd
- in-tech Automotive Engineering de. R L de. C V, a wholly-owned subsidiary of in-tech GmbH has been liquidated effective May 07, 2025.
- On May 13, 2025, Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd diluted 2% stake of HPUS Co., Ltd to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Transactions with key management personnel

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

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
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, 2025 and June 30, 2024 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 & other 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)								
	Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	Manufacturing	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Retail ⁽²⁾	Communication ⁽³⁾	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	All other segments ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Revenue	1,379	795	671	660	596	385	321	134	4,941
	1,297	693	626	651	569	377	343	158	4,714
Identifiable operating expenses	779	500	383	341	390	229	200	77	2,899
	730	454	325	324	373	214	210	90	2,720
Allocated expenses	253	130	120	122	103	66	56	31	881
	254	118	114	117	100	66	60	33	862
Segment Profit	347	165	168	197	103	90	65	26	1,161
	313	121	187	210	96	97	73	35	1,132
Unallocable expenses									133
									138
Operating profit									1,028
									994
Other income, net									122
									101
Finance Cost									12
									13
Profit before income taxes									1,138
									1,082
Income tax expense									329
									318
Net profit									809
									764
Depreciation and amortization									133
									138
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 & other 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is as follows

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from software services	4,714	4,496
Revenue from products and platforms	227	218
Total revenue from operations	4,941	4,714

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, 2025 and June 30, 2024

(Dollars in millions)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Revenues by Geography*		
North America	2,789	2,775
Europe	1,559	1,341
India	142	147
Rest of the world	451	451
Total	4,941	4,714

* Geographical revenue is based on the domicile of customer

The percentage of revenue from fixed-price contracts for each of the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is 54%.

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 receivable 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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Unbilled financial asset ⁽¹⁾	1,236	1,195
Unbilled non financial asset ⁽²⁾	614	569
Total	1,850	1,764

⁽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.

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹5/-.

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 hedging reserve. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging 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. 9,098,409 shares and 9,655,927 shares were held by controlled trust, as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, 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, 2025, 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, 2025		Three months ended June 30, 2024	
	in ₹	in US Dollars	in ₹	in US Dollars
Final dividend for fiscal 2025	22.00	0.26	-	-
Special dividend for fiscal 2024	-	-	8.00	0.10
Final dividend for fiscal 2024	-	-	20.00	0.24

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on April 17, 2025 recommended a final dividend of ₹22/- per equity share (approximately \$0.26 per equity share) for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. The same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 25, 2025 which resulted in a net cash outflow of \$1,062 million, excluding dividend paid on treasury shares. The final dividend was paid on June 30, 2025.

2.19 Break-up of expenses and other income, net

Accounting policy

2.19.1 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.

2.19.2 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.

2.19.3 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.

2.19.4 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.

2.19.5 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.

2.19.6 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.

2.19.7 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.

2.19.8 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

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit costs	2,390	2,257
Depreciation and amortization	133	138
Travelling costs	38	39
Cost of technical sub-contractors	409	380
Cost of software packages for own use	74	67
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	359	344
Consultancy and professional charges	1	13
Communication costs	8	8
Repairs and maintenance	17	15
Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions	(21)	(13)
Others	8	11
Total	3,416	3,259

Selling and marketing expenses

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit costs	188	170
Travelling costs	15	12
Branding and marketing	45	42
Consultancy and professional charges	6	4
Others	4	4
Total	258	232

Administrative expenses

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit costs	93	83
Consultancy and professional charges	47	36
Repairs and maintenance	31	31
Power and fuel	6	8
Communication costs	9	9
Travelling costs	7	6
Rates and taxes	10	14
Insurance charges	9	9
Commission to non-whole time directors	1	1
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model	4	-
Contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility	14	20
Others	8	12
Total	239	229

Other income for the three months June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	(Dollars in millions)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	57	41
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	39	39
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	9	13
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at amortized cost	3	-
Exchange gains / (losses) on forward and options contracts	(79)	4
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	87	-
Others	6	4
Total	122	101

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, 2025

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

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, 2025, 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, 2025, its consolidated profit and its consolidated total 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 total 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, 2025

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Indian Rupee for the three months ended June 30, 2025

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Infosys Limited and subsidiaries
(In ₹ crore except equity share data)

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as at	Note	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1	27,459	24,455
Current investments	2.2	7,606	12,482
Trade receivables		32,414	31,158
Unbilled revenue	2.17	13,617	12,851
Prepayments and other current assets	2.4	12,279	12,986
Income tax assets	2.12	2,974	2,975
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	69	192
Total current assets		96,418	97,099
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.7	12,725	12,800
Right-of-use assets	2.8	6,341	6,311
Goodwill	2.9	11,119	10,106
Intangible assets		3,175	2,766
Non-current investments	2.2	10,643	11,059
Unbilled revenue	2.17	2,246	2,232
Deferred income tax assets	2.12	1,269	1,108
Income tax assets	2.12	1,671	1,622
Other non-current assets	2.4	4,012	3,800
Total non-current assets		53,201	51,804
Total assets		149,619	148,903
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		3,616	4,164
Lease liabilities	2.8	2,542	2,455
Derivative financial instruments	2.3	292	63
Current income tax liabilities	2.12	6,065	4,853
Unearned revenue		8,527	8,492
Employee benefit obligations		3,299	2,908
Provisions	2.6	1,434	1,475
Other current liabilities	2.5	18,429	18,440
Total current liabilities		44,204	42,850
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.8	5,943	5,772
Deferred income tax liabilities	2.12	1,750	1,722
Employee benefit obligations		106	99
Other non-current liabilities	2.5	2,262	2,257
Total non-current liabilities		10,061	9,850
Total liabilities		54,265	52,700
Equity			
Share capital - ₹5 par value 4,800,000,000 (4,800,000,000) equity shares authorized, issued and outstanding 4,145,174,219 (4,143,607,528) equity shares fully paid up, net of 9,098,409 (9,655,927) treasury shares as at June 30, 2025 (March 31, 2025)	2.18	2,074	2,073
Share premium		2,360	2,180
Retained earnings		80,025	80,096
Cash flow hedge reserves		(12)	(18)
Other reserves		6,221	8,298
Capital redemption reserve		169	169
Other components of equity		4,117	3,020
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		94,954	95,818
Non-controlling interests		400	385
Total equity		95,354	96,203
Total liabilities and equity		149,619	148,903

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, 2025

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)

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the	Note	Three months ended June 30,	
		2025	2024
Revenues	2.16	42,279	39,315
Cost of sales	2.19	29,224	27,177
Gross profit		13,055	12,138
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses	2.19	2,208	1,937
Administrative expenses	2.19	2,044	1,913
Total operating expenses		4,252	3,850
Operating profit		8,803	8,288
Other income, net	2.19	1,042	838
Finance cost		105	105
Profit before income taxes		9,740	9,021
Income tax expense	2.12	2,816	2,647
Net profit		6,924	6,374
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(70)	20
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net	2.2	35	14
		(35)	34
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		6	(3)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		1,019	(104)
Fair value changes on investments, net	2.2	123	40
		1,148	(67)
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		1,113	(33)
Total comprehensive income		8,037	6,341
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		6,921	6,368
Non-controlling interests		3	6
		6,924	6,374
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		8,024	6,337
Non-controlling interests		13	4
		8,037	6,341
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each			
Basic (₹)		16.70	15.38
Diluted (₹)		16.68	15.35
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic (in shares)	2.13	4,143,971,592	4,140,272,627
Diluted (in shares)	2.13	4,150,497,004	4,148,077,672

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

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

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No:

117366W/ W-100018

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408

Nandan M. Nilekani
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Bengaluru
July 23, 2025

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

A.G.S. Manikantha
Company Secretary

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries
(In ₹ crore except equity share data)

Condensed 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, 2024	4,139,950,635	2,071	1,550	69,674	12,104	169	2,542	6	88,116	345	88,461
Changes in equity for three months ended June 30, 2024											
Net profit	-	-	-	6,368	-	-	-	-	6,368	6	6,374
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	20
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	14
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as Cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	(3)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(102)	-	(102)	(2)	(104)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	-	40
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	6,368	-	-	(28)	(3)	6,337	4	6,341
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	1,831,328	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	208	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	208
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options (Refer to note 2.12)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Transfer on account of options not exercised	-	-	(18)	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves to retained earnings	-	-	-	247	(247)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other reserves on utilization	-	-	-	104	(104)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends [#]	-	-	-	(11,597)	-	-	-	-	(11,597)	-	(11,597)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	4,141,781,963	2,072	1,744	64,814	11,753	169	2,514	3	83,069	349	83,418

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries
(In ₹ crore except equity share data)

Condensed 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 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

* net of tax

net of treasury shares

⁽¹⁾ excludes treasury shares of 9,098,409 as at June 30, 2025, 9,655,927 as at April 1, 2025, 10,246,512 as at June 30, 2024 and 10,916,829 as at April 1, 2024 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 and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Infosys Limited

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No:

117366W/ W-100018

Vikas Bagaria

Partner

Membership No. 060408

Nandan M. Nilekani

Chairman

Salil Parekh

Chief Executive Officer
and Managing Director

Bobby Parikh

Director

Bengaluru

July 23, 2025

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.

Particulars	Note	(In ₹ crore)	
		Three months ended June 30,	
		2025	2024
Operating activities			
Net Profit		6,924	6,374
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization		1,140	1,149
Income tax expense	2.12	2,816	2,647
Finance cost		105	106
Interest and dividend income		(358)	(359)
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		285	23
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model		34	(3)
Stock compensation expense		236	211
Provision for post sale client support		(177)	(108)
Other adjustments		332	55
Changes in working capital			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(1,945)	(499)
Prepayments and other assets		714	(167)
Trade payables		(673)	(271)
Unearned revenue		20	(385)
Other liabilities and provisions		819	(4)
Cash generated from operations		10,272	8,769
Income taxes (paid) / received		(1,874)	841
Net cash generated by operating activities		8,398	9,610
Investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangibles		(865)	(455)
Deposits placed with corporation		(395)	(335)
Redemption of deposits placed with corporation		127	120
Interest and dividend received		311	299
Payment for acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	2.10	(632)	(124)
Other receipts		12	1
Payments to acquire Investments			
- Quoted debt securities		(1,652)	(1,051)
- Liquid mutual fund units		(17,237)	(16,989)
- Certificates of deposit		(2,734)	(1,440)
- Commercial paper		(149)	(2,226)
- Other investments		(12)	(6)
Proceeds on sale of investments			
- Quoted debt securities		2,998	690
- Liquid mutual fund units		15,746	15,975
- Certificates of deposit		4,831	2,820
- Commercial paper		3,850	7,135
Net cash generated from investing activities		4,199	4,414

Financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities	(706)	(576)
Payment of dividends	(9,120)	-
Other payments	(52)	(118)
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	1	3
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,877)	(691)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,720	13,333
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	284	(62)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.1 24,455	14,786
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.1 27,459	28,057
Supplementary information:		
Restricted cash balance	2.1 407	398
Closing cash and cash equivalents as per consolidated statement of cash flows	27,459	28,057
Less: Earmarked bank balance for dividend	-	11,625
Closing cash and cash equivalents as per Consolidated Balance Sheet	27,459	16,432

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, 2025

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 consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services, to enable clients to execute strategies for their digital transformation. Infosys strategic objective is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of clients, while creating growth opportunities for employees and generating profitable returns for investors. Infosys strategy is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate, plan and execute on their journey to a digital 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 BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Company's American Depositary Shares (ADS) representing equity shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on July 23, 2025.

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 have been measured at fair values 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, 2025. 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. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 1.5. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates 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	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2025, 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 yet to evaluate the impact of the amendment.

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

On May 30, 2025, IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which clarifies the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features, derecognition of financial liability settled through electronic payment systems and also introduces additional disclosure requirements to enhance transparency for investors regarding investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features.

The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, although early adoption is permitted. The Group is yet to evaluate the impact of the amendment.

On December 18, 2024, IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, relating to factors an entity is required to consider in assessing the own-use requirements for contracts to buy and take delivery of nature-dependent renewable electricity; hedge accounting treatment for nature-dependent renewable electricity and related disclosures.

The effective date for adoption of these amendments is annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, although early adoption is permitted. The Group has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

2. Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Cash and bank deposits	27,459	24,455
Total Cash and cash equivalents	27,459	24,455

Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹407 crore and ₹424 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:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
(i) Current Investments		
Amortized Cost		
Quoted debt securities	187	169
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities	2,439	3,211
Commercial papers	-	3,641
Certificate of deposit	1,470	3,504
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	3,510	1,957
Total current investments	7,606	12,482
(ii) Non-current Investments		
Amortized Cost		
Quoted debt securities	1,101	1,481
Fair Value through other comprehensive income		
Quoted debt securities	8,562	8,666
Quoted equity securities	97	57
Unquoted equity and preference securities	169	169
Fair Value through profit or loss		
Target maturity fund units	476	465
Unquoted equity and preference securities	25	25
Others ⁽¹⁾	213	196
Total non-current investments	10,643	11,059
Total investments	18,249	23,541
Investments carried at amortized cost	1,288	1,650
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,737	19,248
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	4,224	2,643

(1) Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 was ₹115 crore and ₹122 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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Liquid mutual fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	3,510	1,957
Target maturity fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	476	465
Quoted debt securities - carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	1,408	1,812
Quoted debt securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	11,001	11,877
Commercial papers - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	-	3,641
Certificates of deposit - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	1,470	3,504
Quoted equity securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	97	57
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, option pricing model	25	25
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, option pricing model	169	169
Others - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, option pricing model	213	196
Total		18,369	23,703

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 hedging 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 hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the net profit in the consolidated statement of 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 hedging reserve is reclassified to net profit in the 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 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, 2025 are as follows:

carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at June 30, 2023 are as follows:

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)	27,459	-	-	-	-	27,459	27,459
Investments (Refer to note 2.2)							
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	3,510	-	-	3,510	3,510
Target maturity fund units	-	-	476	-	-	476	476
Quoted debt securities	1,288	-	-	-	11,001	12,289	12,409 ⁽¹⁾
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	1,470	1,470	1,470
Quoted equity securities	-	-	-	97	-	97	97
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	25	-	169	-	194	194
Unquoted investment others	-	-	213	-	-	213	213
Trade receivables	32,414	-	-	-	-	32,414	32,414
Unbilled revenues (Refer to note 2.17) ⁽³⁾	10,598	-	-	-	-	10,598	10,598
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to note 2.4)	7,355	-	-	-	-	7,355	7,294 ⁽²⁾
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	40	-	29	69	69
Total	79,114	25	4,239	266	12,500	96,144	96,203
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	3,616	-	-	-	-	3,616	3,616
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.8)	8,485	-	-	-	-	8,485	8,485
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	267	-	25	292	292
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5)	-	-	729	-	-	729	729
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)	16,372	-	104	-	-	16,476	16,476
Total	28,473	-	1,100	-	25	29,598	29,598

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of ₹61 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, 2025 were as follows:

the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2023 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)	24,455	-	-	-	-	24,455	24,455
Investments (Refer to note 2.2)							
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	1,957	-	-	1,957	1,957
Target maturity fund units	-	-	465	-	-	465	465
Quoted debt securities	1,650	-	-	-	11,877	13,527	13,689 ⁽¹⁾
Commercial papers	-	-	-	-	3,641	3,641	3,641
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	3,504	3,504	3,504
Quoted equity securities	-	-	-	57	-	57	57
Unquoted equity and preference securities	-	25	-	169	-	194	194
Unquoted investments others	-	-	196	-	-	196	196
Trade receivables	31,158	-	-	-	-	31,158	31,158
Unbilled revenue (Refer to note 2.17) ⁽³⁾	10,214	-	-	-	-	10,214	10,214
Prepayments and other assets (Refer to note 2.4)	7,210	-	-	-	-	7,210	7,130 ⁽²⁾
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	164	-	28	192	192
Total	74,687	25	2,782	226	19,050	96,770	96,852
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	4,164	-	-	-	-	4,164	4,164
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.8)	8,227	-	-	-	-	8,227	8,227
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	30	-	33	63	63
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5)	-	-	667	-	-	667	667
Other liabilities including contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5)	16,511	-	31	-	-	16,542	16,542
Total	28,902	-	728	-	33	29,663	29,663

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

⁽²⁾ Excludes interest accrued on quoted debt securities carried at amortized cost of ₹80 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, 2025 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)				
Particulars	As at June 30, 2025	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 liquid mutual fund units	3,510	3,510	-	-
Investments in target maturity fund units	476	476	-	-
Investments in quoted debt securities	12,409	10,628	1,781	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	1,470	-	1,470	-
Investments in quoted equity securities	97	97	-	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities	194	-	-	194
Investments in unquoted investments others	213	-	-	213
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gain	69	-	69	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss	292	-	292	-
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5) ⁽¹⁾	729	-	-	729
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5) ⁽²⁾	104	-	-	104

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate ranges from 9% to 15%

⁽²⁾ Discount rate ranges from 3% to 6%

During the three month ended June 30, 2025, quoted debt securities of ₹1,184 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	(In ₹ crore)		
		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 liquid mutual fund units	1,957	1,957	-	-
Investments in target maturity fund units	465	465	-	-
Investments in quoted debt securities	13,689	13,099	590	-
Investments in unquoted equity and preference securities	194	-	-	194
Investments in quoted equity securities	57	57	-	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	3,504	-	3,504	-
Investments in commercial papers	3,641	-	3,641	-
Investments in unquoted investments others	196	-	-	196
Others				
Derivative financial instruments- gain	192	-	192	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments- loss	63	-	63	-
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to note 2.5) ⁽¹⁾	667	-	-	667
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.5) ⁽²⁾	31	-	-	31

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate ranges from 9% to 15%

⁽²⁾ Discount rate - 6%

During the year ended March 31, 2025, quoted debt securities of ₹297 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 ₹554 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

Majority of investments of the Group are fair valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. These investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, target maturity 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:

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	67	65
Loans to employees ⁽¹⁾	239	249
Prepaid expenses ⁽²⁾	3,059	3,080
Interest accrued and not due ⁽¹⁾	520	842
Withholding taxes and others ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	2,245	2,841
Advance payments to vendors for supply of goods ⁽²⁾	272	413
Deposit with corporations ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	3,156	2,949
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract ⁽²⁾	272	343
Cost of fulfillment ⁽²⁾	543	504
Net investment in lease ⁽¹⁾	1,359	1,139
Other non financial assets ⁽²⁾	128	91
Other financial assets ⁽¹⁾	419	470
Total Current prepayment and other assets	12,279	12,986
Non-current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	281	273
Loans to employees ⁽¹⁾	12	16
Prepaid expenses ⁽²⁾	394	282
Withholding taxes and others ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	544	534
Deposit with corporations ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	143	82
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract ⁽²⁾	315	312
Cost of fulfillment ⁽²⁾	952	879
Defined benefit plan assets ⁽²⁾	212	297
Net investment in lease ⁽¹⁾	1,134	1,106
Other financial assets ⁽¹⁾	25	19
Total Non- current prepayment and other assets	4,012	3,800
Total prepayment and other assets	16,291	16,786
⁽¹⁾ Financial assets carried at amortized cost	7,355	7,210

⁽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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	4,423	4,924
Accrued defined benefit liability ⁽³⁾	11	6
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	9,346	8,467
Withholding taxes and others ⁽³⁾	3,271	3,256
Liabilities of controlled trusts ⁽¹⁾	173	173
Liability towards contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	32	11
Capital Creditors ⁽¹⁾	99	520
Financial liability under option arrangements ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	608	552
Other non-financial liabilities ⁽³⁾	12	11
Other financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	454	520
Total current other liabilities	18,429	18,440
Non-current		
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,859	1,890
Accrued defined benefit liability ⁽³⁾	120	115
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	13	12
Liability towards contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	72	20
Financial liability under option arrangements ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	121	115
Other financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	5	5
Other non-financial liabilities ⁽³⁾	72	100
Total non-current other liabilities	2,262	2,257
Total other liabilities	20,691	20,697
⁽¹⁾ Financial liability carried at amortized cost	16,372	16,511
⁽²⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	833	698

⁽³⁾ Non financial liabilities

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

⁽⁵⁾ The Group entered into financing arrangements with a third party towards technology assets taken over by the Group from a customer as a part of transformation project which was not considered as distinct goods or services as the control related to those assets was not transferred to the Group in accordance with IFRS 15 - Revenue from contract with customers. As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the financial liability pertaining to such arrangements amounts to ₹63 crore and ₹67 crore, respectively.

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 and other provisions

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Post sales client support and other provisions	1,280	1,325
Provisions pertaining to settlement (refer to note 2.6.2)	154	150
Total provisions	1,434	1,475

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

As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 claims against the Group, not acknowledged as debts, (excluding demands from income tax authorities - Refer to note 2.12) amounted to ₹1,026 crore and ₹1,020 crore respectively.

The amount paid to statutory authorities against the claims (excluding demands from income tax authorities - Refer to note 2.12) amounted to ₹17 crore and ₹8 crore as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

2.6.2 Legal proceedings

McCamish Cybersecurity incident

In November 2023, certain systems of Infosys McCamish Systems LLC ("McCamish"), a subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited), were encrypted by ransomware, resulting in the non-availability of certain applications and systems. McCamish initiated its incident response and engaged cybersecurity and other specialists to assist in its investigation of and response to the incident and remediation and restoration of impacted applications and systems. By December 31, 2023, McCamish, with external specialists' assistance, substantially remediated and restored the affected applications and systems. Actions taken by McCamish included investigative analysis conducted by a third-party cybersecurity firm to determine, among other things, whether and the extent to which company or customer data was subject to unauthorized access or exfiltration. McCamish also engaged a third-party eDiscovery vendor in assessing the extent and nature of such data. McCamish in coordination with its third-party eDiscovery vendor has identified corporate customers and individuals whose information was subject to unauthorized access and exfiltration. McCamish processes personal data on behalf of its corporate customers.

From March 6, 2024 through July 25, 2024, six actions were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia against McCamish. The actions arise out of the cybersecurity incident at McCamish initially disclosed on November 3, 2023. All six actions have since been consolidated, and the consolidated class action complaint was filed on November 7, 2024, purportedly on behalf of all persons residing in the United States whose personally identifiable information was compromised in the incident, including all who were sent a notice of the incident. On December 20, 2024, the Court granted the parties' joint motion to stay proceedings pending the parties' efforts to resolve the lawsuit through mediation. On March 13, 2025, McCamish and the plaintiffs engaged in mediation, resulting in an in-principle agreement that sets forth the terms of a proposed settlement of the class action lawsuits against McCamish, as well as seven class action lawsuits arising out of the incident that have been filed against McCamish's customers. On May 9, 2025, McCamish and the plaintiffs entered into a definitive settlement agreement, and the plaintiffs moved for preliminary approval of the settlement. Under the settlement terms, McCamish has agreed to pay \$17.5 million (approximately ₹150 crore) into a fund to settle these matters. On July 16, 2025, the Court granted preliminary approval of the settlement. The settlement remains subject to final court approval. If approved, the settlement will resolve all allegations made in the class action lawsuits without admission of any liability.

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, McCamish had recorded an accrual of \$17.5 million (approximately ₹150 crore) related to the settlement and had recognized an insurance reimbursement receivable of \$17 million (approximately ₹145 crore) which has been offset against the settlement expense of \$17.5 million (approximately ₹150 crore) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. McCamish may incur additional costs including from indemnities or damages/claims, which are indeterminable at this time.

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 has commenced 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, 2025 are as follows:

<i>(In ₹ crore)</i>							
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

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2024 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, 2024	1,430	11,770	5,341	8,611	3,390	45	30,587
Additions	-	15	43	178	21	1	258
Additions on Business Combinations	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Deletions*	-	(38)	(22)	(164)	(61)	(1)	(286)
Translation difference	-	(4)	(1)	(9)	(4)	-	(18)
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2024	1,430	11,743	5,361	8,617	3,346	45	30,542
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2024	-	(4,921)	(4,182)	(6,380)	(2,692)	(42)	(18,217)
Depreciation	-	(111)	(100)	(327)	(82)	(1)	(621)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	-	5	22	163	60	1	251
Translation difference	-	1	1	6	4	-	12
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2024	-	(5,026)	(4,259)	(6,538)	(2,710)	(42)	(18,575)
Capital work-in progress as at April 1, 2024							448
Carrying value as at April 1, 2024	1,430	6,849	1,159	2,231	698	3	12,818
Capital work-in progress as at June 30, 2024							573
Carrying value as at June 30, 2024	1,430	6,717	1,102	2,079	636	3	12,540

* 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. During the three months ended June 30, 2024, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹126 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 has filed an appeal before Income Tax Tribunal against the order.

The Group had contractual commitments for capital expenditure primarily comprising of commitments for infrastructure facilities and computer equipment aggregating to ₹1,065 crore and ₹935 crore as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, 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 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, 2025:

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

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the three months ended June 30, 2024:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	605	3,298	17	2,632	6,552
Additions ⁽¹⁾	-	273	3	284	560
Deletions	-	-	-	(149)	(149)
Depreciation	(2)	(181)	(2)	(248)	(433)
Translation difference	-	(3)	(1)	(14)	(18)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	603	3,387	17	2,505	6,512

⁽¹⁾ 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, 2025 and March 31, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	2,542	2,455
Non-current lease liabilities	5,943	5,772
Total	8,485	8,227

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 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:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Carrying value at the beginning	10,106	7,303
Goodwill on acquisitions (Refer to note 2.10)	444	2,593
Translation differences	569	210
Carrying value at the end	11,119	10,106

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGUs or groups of CGUs, which are benefited from the synergies of the acquisition.

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 net profit in the 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 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.

Acquisition

During the three months ended June 30, 2025 the Group, completed two business combinations by acquiring 100% partnership interests/voting interests in:

1) MRE Consulting Ltd., a leading Energy and business consulting services company, headquartered in Texas, U.S. on April 30, 2025, which is expected to bring newer capabilities for the Group in trading and risk management, especially in the energy sector.

2) The Missing Link Security Pty. Ltd., The Missing Link Security Limited and The Missing Link Automation Pty. Ltd. (collectively known as "The Missing Link"), a leading Cybersecurity service provider headquartered in Australia on April 30, 2025, which is expected to further strengthen the Group's capabilities in the cybersecurity sector and bolster its presence in the fast growing Australian 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
Net Assets ⁽¹⁾	116	-	116
Intangible assets:			
Customer related [#]	-	222	222
Vendor relationship [#]	-	55	55
Brand [#]	-	20	20
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(46)	(46)
Total	116	251	367
Goodwill			444
Total purchase price			811

⁽¹⁾ Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹102 crore.

[#] The estimated useful life is around 1 year to 7 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 amounting to ₹79 crore is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The total purchase consideration of ₹811 crore includes upfront cash consideration of ₹741 crore and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of ₹70 crore as on the date of acquisition.

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 rates ranging from 2% - 3%. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as of June 30, 2025 was approximately ₹73 crore.

Additionally, these acquisitions have retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over 2-3 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of service.

Fair value of trade receivables acquired is ₹194 crore as of acquisition date and as of June 30, 2025, 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 ₹34 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the quarter ended June 30, 2025.

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 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 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.

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 Stock Incentive Compensation 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 would be the market price as on the date of grant.

Controlled trust holds 9,098,409 and 9,655,927 shares as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, 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, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

The following is the summary of grants during three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
2015 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	277,077	295,168
Employees other than KMP	5,000	96,490
	282,077	391,658
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	6,040,417	391,658
2019 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	66,366	70,699
Employees other than KMP	-	6,848
	66,366	77,547
Total Grants under 2019 Plan	66,366	77,547

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

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

- 230,621 performance-based RSUs (Annual performance equity grant) of fair value of ₹34.75 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets.

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

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

Though the annual time based grants and annual performance equity TSR grant for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2027 have not been granted as of June 30, 2025, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with IFRS 2, Share based payments. The grant date for this purpose in accordance with IFRS 2, Share based payments is July 1, 2022.

Under the 2019 plan:

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

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

Particulars	(in ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended	
	June 30,	
	2025	2024
<i>Granted to:</i>		
KMP	17	18
Employees other than KMP	219	193
Total ⁽¹⁾	236	211
⁽¹⁾ Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above	5	3

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

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

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

Particulars	For options granted in				
	Fiscal 2026- Equity Shares- RSU	Fiscal 2026- Equity Shares- ESOP	Fiscal 2026- ADS-ESOP	Fiscal 2025- Equity Shares-RSU	Fiscal 2025- ADS-RSU
Weighted average share price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,507	1,554	17.93	1,414	16.87
Exercise price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	5	1,554	17.93	5	0.07
Expected volatility (%)	24-25	25-28	26-30	23-26	23-28
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	3-7	3-7	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6	6	4	7	4-5
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,355	390	4.09	1,298	15.45

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 consolidated statement of comprehensive income comprises:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Current taxes		
Domestic taxes	2,318	2,307
Foreign taxes	735	691
	3,053	2,998
Deferred taxes		
Domestic taxes	(142)	(233)
Foreign taxes	(95)	(118)
	(237)	(351)
Income tax expense	2,816	2,647

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 includes provisions (net of reversals) of ₹116 crore and provisions (net of reversals) of ₹60 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024 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, 2025, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to ₹1,976 crore.

As at March 31, 2025, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts from the Income tax authorities amounted to ₹1,933 crore.

The amount paid to statutory authorities against the tax claims amounted to ₹4,185 crore and ₹4,199 crore as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, 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 2025 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, 2025, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC , a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC was incorporated on April 16, 2025.
- Infosys Saudi Arabia LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited was incorporated on April 21, 2025.
- Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited was incorporated on April 23, 2025.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC , a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 98.21% of partnership interests in MRE Consulting Ltd along with its subsidiary MRE Technology Services, LLC. The remaining 1.79% was acquired by Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC , a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited, acquired 100% of voting interests in The Missing Link Automation Pty Ltd, The Missing Link Network Integration Pty Ltd and The Missing Link Security Pty Ltd along with its subsidiary The Missing Link Security Ltd
- in-tech Automotive Engineering de. R L de. C V, a wholly-owned subsidiary of in-tech GmbH has been liquidated effective May 07, 2025.
- On May 13, 2025, Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd diluted 2% stake of HPUS Co., Ltd to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Transactions with key management personnel

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30	
	2025	2024
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	30	28
Commission and other benefits to non-executive/ independent directors	4	4
Total	34	32

⁽¹⁾ For the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, includes a charge of ₹17 crore and ₹18 crore respectively, towards employee stock compensation expense. (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.

2.15 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 & other 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024

(In ₹ crore)								
Particulars	Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	Manufacturing	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Retail ⁽²⁾	Communication ⁽³⁾	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	All other segments ⁽⁵⁾
Revenue	11,796	6,804	5,742	5,651	5,097	3,296	2,745	1,148
	10,816	5,778	5,220	5,428	4,744	3,147	2,866	1,316
Identifiable operating expenses	6,662	4,274	3,281	2,914	3,332	1,962	1,710	664
	6,088	3,783	2,715	2,697	3,114	1,783	1,757	751
Allocated expenses	2,161	1,114	1,024	1,046	885	566	481	260
	2,116	989	948	980	834	550	498	275
Segment Profit	2,973	1,416	1,437	1,691	880	768	554	224
	2,612	1,006	1,557	1,751	796	814	611	290
Unallocable expenses								
								1,140
Operating profit								8,803
								8,288
Other income, net								1,042
								838
Finance cost								105
								105
Profit before income taxes								9,740
								9,021
Income tax expense								2,816
								2,647
Net profit								6,924
								6,374
Depreciation and amortization								1,140
								1,149
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 & other 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024, 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 condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from software services	40,331	37,496
Revenue from products and platforms	1,948	1,819
Total revenue from operations	42,279	39,315

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, 2025 and June 30, 2024

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Revenues by Geography*		
North America	23,867	23,143
Europe	13,337	11,186
India	1,219	1,227
Rest of the world	3,856	3,759
Total	42,279	39,315

* Geographical revenues is based on the domicile of customer.

The percentage of revenue from fixed-price contracts for each of the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is 54%.

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 statement of balance sheet.

2.17 Unbilled Revenue

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Unbilled financial asset ⁽¹⁾	10,598	10,214
Unbilled non financial asset ⁽²⁾	5,265	4,869
Total	15,863	15,083

⁽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 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 hedging reserve. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging 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. 9,098,409 shares and 9,655,927 shares were held by controlled trust, as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, 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, 2025, 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	(In ₹)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Final dividend for fiscal 2025	22.00	-
Special dividend for fiscal 2024	-	8.00
Final dividend for fiscal 2024	-	20.00

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on April 17, 2025 recommended a final dividend of ₹22/- per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. The same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 25, 2025 which resulted in a net cash outflow of ₹9,119 crore, excluding dividend paid on treasury shares. The final dividend was paid on June 30, 2025.

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 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 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 will 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,	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit costs	20,446	18,823
Depreciation and amortization	1,140	1,149
Travelling costs	323	323
Cost of technical sub-contractors	3,497	3,168
Cost of software packages for own use	637	559
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	3,071	2,867
Consultancy and professional charges	5	109
Communication costs	68	71
Repairs and maintenance	146	123
Provision for post-sales client support	(177)	(108)
Others	68	93
Total	29,224	27,177

Selling and marketing expenses

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit costs	1,606	1,416
Travelling costs	130	102
Branding and marketing	386	350
Communication costs	2	3
Consultancy and professional charges	53	34
Others	31	32
Total	2,208	1,937

Administrative expenses

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Employee benefit costs	795	695
Consultancy and professional charges	406	302
Repairs and maintenance	263	258
Power and fuel	54	63
Communication costs	74	73
Travelling costs	63	53
Impairment loss recognized/(reversed) under expected credit loss model	34	(3)
Rates and taxes	87	117
Insurance charges	78	73
Commission to non-whole time directors	4	4
Contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility	117	171
Others	69	107
Total	2,044	1,913

Other income for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	489	337
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	332	328
Gain/(loss) on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	77	108
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	(672)	34
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	743	3
Others	51	28
Total	1,042	838

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

Bengaluru
July 23, 2025

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, 2025, 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, 2025, its profit and total 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 total 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

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Haskins & Sells LLP**

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.

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, 2025

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed Standalone Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for the three months ended June 30, 2025

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Condensed Balance Sheet as at	Note No.	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	9,868	10,070
Right-of-use assets	2.3	3,201	3,078
Capital work-in-progress		891	778
Goodwill	2.2	211	211
Other intangible assets		-	-
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	27,829	27,371
Loans	2.5	12	26
Other financial assets	2.6	2,404	2,350
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.16	601	497
Income tax assets (net)	2.16	1,172	1,164
Other non-current assets	2.9	2,254	2,223
Total non-current assets		48,443	47,768
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	5,294	11,147
Trade receivables	2.7	27,751	26,413
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	16,556	14,265
Loans	2.5	195	207
Other financial assets	2.6	13,179	12,569
Income tax assets (net)	2.16	2,949	2,949
Other current assets	2.9	9,329	9,618
Total current assets		75,253	77,168
Total assets		123,696	124,936
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.11	2,077	2,076
Other equity		82,566	85,256
Total equity		84,643	87,332
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.3	2,941	2,694
Other financial liabilities	2.12	1,947	1,991
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		979	1,062
Other non-current liabilities	2.14	99	95
Total non - current liabilities		5,966	5,842
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.3	830	765
Trade payables	2.13		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		4	8
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,608	2,720
Other financial liabilities	2.12	14,156	14,101
Other current liabilities	2.14	9,312	9,159
Provisions	2.15	888	993
Income tax liabilities (net)		5,289	4,016
Total current liabilities		33,087	31,762
Total equity and liabilities		123,696	124,936

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

As per our report of even date attached

for Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

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

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No:

117366W/W-100018

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, 2025

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

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

Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss for the	Note No.	Three months ended June 30,	
		2025	2024
Revenue from operations	2.17	35,275	33,283
Other income, net	2.18	882	721
Total income		36,157	34,004
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.19	17,673	16,495
Cost of technical sub-contractors		5,208	4,831
Travel expenses		392	371
Cost of software packages and others	2.19	2,217	2,117
Communication expenses		99	105
Consultancy and professional charges		392	266
Depreciation and amortization expenses		613	698
Finance cost		55	59
Other expenses	2.19	848	934
Total expenses		27,497	25,876
Profit before tax		8,660	8,128
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.16	2,761	2,686
Deferred tax	2.16	(215)	(326)
Profit for the period		6,114	5,768
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(61)	19
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		35	14
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		6	(3)
Fair value changes on investments, net		122	36
Total other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax		102	66
Total comprehensive income for the period		6,216	5,834
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each			
Basic (in ₹ per share)		14.72	13.90
Diluted (in ₹ per share)		14.70	13.87
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic (in shares)	2.20	4,153,443,006	4,151,073,773
Diluted (in shares)	2.20	4,158,576,942	4,157,355,048

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

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Bengaluru
July 23, 2025

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

INFOSYS LIMITED
Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity
(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Other Equity												Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Equity Share Capital	Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Reserves & Surplus		General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Other comprehensive income			
		Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾		Securities Premium	Retained earnings				Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	2,075	54	2,862	169	580	62,551	162	913	11,787	279	6	(262)	81,176
Changes in equity for the three months ended June 30, 2024													
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	5,768	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,768
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	36
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	5,768	-	-	-	14	(3)	55	5,834
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	(95)	-	-	-	-
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	(247)	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	221	-	-	(221)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred on account of options not exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	(18)	-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to note 2.11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	-	-	-	-	208
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Reserves on common control transaction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(11,625)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,625)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	2,076	54	2,862	169	802	57,036	180	884	11,445	293	3	(207)	75,597

INFOSYS LIMITED
Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity (contd.)
(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Other Equity													Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Equity Share Capital	Capital reserve		Capital redemption reserve	Reserves & Surplus		General reserve	Share Options Outstanding Account	Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve ⁽¹⁾	Other comprehensive income				
		Capital reserve	Other reserves ⁽²⁾		Securities Premium	Retained earnings				Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Effective portion of Cash flow hedges	Other items of other comprehensive income / (loss)		
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	

*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, 2025

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

INFOSYS LIMITED

Condensed 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.

Particulars	Note No.	(In ₹ crore)	
		Three months ended June 30,	
		2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the period		6,114	5,768
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and Amortization		613	698
Income tax expense	2.16	2,546	2,360
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		39	4
Finance cost		55	59
Interest and dividend income		(691)	(576)
Stock compensation expense		210	188
Provision for post sale client support		(185)	(110)
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		192	46
Other adjustments		155	(218)
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(1,993)	(830)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		1	(308)
Trade payables		(115)	376
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		470	(49)
Cash generated from operations		7,411	7,408
Income taxes (paid)/received		(1,481)	1,050
Net cash generated by operating activities		5,930	8,458
Cash flow from investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment		(708)	(296)
Deposits placed with corporation		(282)	(260)
Redemption of deposits placed with corporation		80	76
Interest and dividend received		910	731
Loan given to subsidiaries		-	(10)
Loan repaid by subsidiaries		10	-
Investment in subsidiaries		(785)	-
Payment towards acquisition		-	(165)
Receipt towards business transfer for entities under common control		-	1
Payments to acquire investments			
Liquid mutual fund units		(15,129)	(15,699)
Commercial papers		-	(2,077)
Certificates of deposit		(2,336)	(1,415)
Non-convertible debentures		(1,373)	(1,051)
Other investments		(1)	-
Proceeds on sale of investments			
Liquid mutual fund units		14,494	14,681
Commercial papers		3,500	6,660
Certificates of deposit		4,457	2,695
Non-convertible debentures		600	350
Government Securities		1,895	200
Tax free bonds and government bonds		403	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		5,735	4,421

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Three months ended June 30,	
		2025	2024
Cash flow from financing activities			
Payment of Lease Liabilities		(204)	(223)
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		1	2
Other payments		3	(34)
Payment of dividends		(9,140)	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(9,340)	(255)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,325	12,624
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(34)	(14)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.8	14,265	8,191
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.8	16,556	20,801
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.8	58	78
Closing cash and cash equivalents as per Standalone Statement of Cash flow		16,556	20,801
Less: Earmarked bank balance for dividend		-	11,625
Closing cash and cash equivalents as per Standalone Balance Sheet		16,556	9,176

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

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

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No:

117366W/W-100018

Vikas Bagaria

Partner

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DIN: 01876159

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Director

DIN: 00019437

Bengaluru

July 23, 2025

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 consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services, to enable clients to execute strategies for their digital transformation. Infosys strategic objective is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of clients, while creating growth opportunities for employees and generating profitable returns for investors. Infosys strategy is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate, plan and execute on their journey to a digital future.

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

The interim condensed standalone financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on July 23, 2025.

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, 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 standalone financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. These interim condensed standalone financial statements should be read in conjunction with the standalone financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2025. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

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

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. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates 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, 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, 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 June 30, 2025, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹208 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, 2024 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)									
Particulars	Land-Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	Plant and machinery ⁽²⁾	Office Equipment ⁽²⁾	Computer equipment ⁽²⁾	Furniture and fixtures ⁽²⁾	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2024	1,430	10,679	3,214	1,370	7,379	2,160	963	45	27,240
Additions	-	14	20	13	117	9	11	1	185
Deletions**	-	(37)	(3)	(3)	(139)	(19)	(26)	(1)	(228)
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2024	1,430	10,656	3,231	1,380	7,357	2,150	948	45	27,197
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2024	-	(4,575)	(2,732)	(1,139)	(5,497)	(1,709)	(733)	(42)	(16,427)
Depreciation	-	(101)	(48)	(25)	(271)	(46)	(37)	(1)	(529)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions**	-	5	3	3	138	18	26	1	194
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2024	-	(4,671)	(2,777)	(1,161)	(5,630)	(1,737)	(744)	(42)	(16,762)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2024	1,430	6,104	482	231	1,882	451	230	3	10,813
Carrying value as at June 30, 2024	1,430	5,985	454	219	1,727	413	204	3	10,435

**During the three months June 30, 2024, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹101 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 statement of Profit and Loss.

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

2.2 GOODWILL AND 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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Carrying value at the beginning	211	211
Carrying value at the end	211	211

2.2.2 Other Intangible Assets

Accounting Policy

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

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

2.3 LEASES

Accounting Policy

The Company as a lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company as a lessor

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

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

For 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, 2025:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Computers	Total
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

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets for the three months ended June 30, 2024:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset			(In ₹ crore)
	Land	Buildings	Computers	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	534	2,266	503	3,303
Additions*	-	89	109	198
Deletions	-	-	(43)	(43)
Depreciation	(1)	(118)	(52)	(171)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	533	2,237	517	3,287

* 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, 2025 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	As at		(In ₹ crore)
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025	
Current lease liabilities	830	765	
Non-current lease liabilities	2,941	2,694	
Total	3,771	3,459	

2.4 INVESTMENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current investments		
Equity instruments of subsidiaries	14,509	13,724
Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary	2,831	2,831
Preference securities and equity securities	291	251
Target maturity fund units	476	465
Others	65	61
Tax free bonds	1,100	1,465
Government bonds	-	14
Non-convertible debentures	4,440	3,320
Government Securities	4,117	5,240
Total non-current investments	27,829	27,371
Current investments		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,869	1,185
Commercial Papers	-	3,442
Certificates of deposit	1,196	3,257
Tax free bonds	156	154
Government bonds	15	-
Government Securities	822	1,560
Non-convertible debentures	1,236	1,549
Total current investments	5,294	11,147
Total carrying value	33,123	38,518

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current investments		
Unquoted		
Investment carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries		
Infosys BPM Limited	662	662
33828 (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	3,017
Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd	4,821	4,327
2,88,39,411 (2,73,19,411) shares		
Brilliant Basics Holding Limited	59	59
1,346 (1,346) shares of GBP 0.005 each, fully paid up		
Infosys Arabia Limited	2	2
70 (70) shares		
Panaya Inc.	582	582
2 (2) shares of USD 0.01 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Chile SpA	7	7
100 (100) shares		
Infosys Luxembourg S.a r.l.	26	26
30,000 (30,000) shares		
Infosys Austria GmbH	-	-
80,000 (80,000) shares of EUR 1 par value, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting Brazil	337	337
27,50,71,070 (27,50,71,070) shares of BRL 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Romania)	34	34
99,183 (99,183) shares of RON 100 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Limited Bulgaria EOOD	2	2
4,58,000 (4,58,000) shares of BGN 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Germany Holdings GmbH	2	2
25,000 (25,000) shares EUR 1 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Green Forum	1	1
10,00,000 (10,00,000) shares ₹10 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Automotive and Mobility GmbH	15	15
Infosys Turkey Bilgi Teknolojileri Limited Sirketi	79	79
1,508,060 (1,508,060) share Turkish Liras 100 (10,000) per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Consulting S.R.L. (Argentina)	2	2
2,94,500 (2,94,500) shares ARS 100 per share, fully paid up		
Infosys Business Solutions LLC	8	8
10,000 (10,000) shares USD 100 per share, fully paid up		
Idunn Information Technology Private Limited	82	82
3,27,788 (3,27,788) shares ₹ 10 per share fully paid up		
InSemi Technology Services Private Limited	198	198
10,33,440 (10,33,440) shares ₹ 10 per share fully paid up		
in-tech Group India Private Limited	15	15
10,000 (10,000) shares ₹ 10 per share fully paid up		
Infosys Services (Thailand) Limited	13	13
49,99,998 (49,99,998) shares THB 10 per share fully paid up		
Investments in Redeemable Preference shares of subsidiary		
Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd	2,831	2,831
51,02,00,000 (51,02,00,000) shares		
	17,340	16,555

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Target maturity fund units	476	465
Equity and Preference securities	25	25
Others ⁽¹⁾	65	61
	566	551
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Preference securities	167	167
Equity securities	2	2
	169	169
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds	1,100	1,465
Government bonds	-	14
	1,100	1,479
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures	4,440	3,320
Equity Securities	97	57
Government Securities	4,117	5,240
	8,654	8,617
Total non-current investments	27,829	27,371
Current investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	1,869	1,185
	1,869	1,185
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial Papers	-	3,442
Certificates of deposit	1,196	3,257
	1,196	6,699
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds	156	154
Government bonds	15	-
	171	154
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Government Securities	822	1,560
Non-convertible debentures	1,236	1,549
	2,058	3,109
Total current investments	5,294	11,147
Total investments	33,123	38,518
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	11,983	13,359
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	2,233	3,266
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non-current	9,881	10,269
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	21,140	25,159
# Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	94	94
Reduction in the fair value of assets held for sale	854	854
Investments carried at cost	17,340	16,555
Investments carried at amortized cost	1,271	1,633
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,077	18,594
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	2,435	1,736

(1) Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as of June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 was ₹26 crore and ₹27 crore, respectively.

Refer to note 2.10 for accounting policies on financial instruments.

Method of fair valuation:

(In ₹ crore)

Class of investment	Method	Fair value as at	
		June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Liquid mutual fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	1,869	1,185
Target maturity fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	476	465
Tax free bonds and government bonds - carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	1,391	1,796
Non-convertible debentures - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	5,676	4,869
Government securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	4,939	6,800
Commercial Papers - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	-	3,442
Certificates of deposit - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	1,196	3,257
Quoted equity securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	97	57
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	169	169
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	25	25
Others - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	65	61
Total		15,903	22,126

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

2.5 LOANS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non- Current		
Loan to subsidiary	-	10
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	12	16
Total non - current loans	12	26
Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other Loans		
Loans to employees	195	207
Total current loans	195	207
Total Loans	207	233

2.6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	210	205
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)(5)#}	1,927	1,904
Net investment in lease ⁽¹⁾	267	241
Total non-current other financial assets	2,404	2,350
Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	21	21
Restricted deposits ^{(1)*}	2,918	2,716
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)(5)#}	5,938	5,681
Interest accrued but not due ⁽¹⁾	455	739
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	54	171
Net investment in lease ⁽¹⁾	269	228
Others ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	3,524	3,013
Total current other financial assets	13,179	12,569
Total other financial assets	15,583	14,919
⁽¹⁾ Financial assets carried at amortized cost	15,529	14,748
⁽²⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	29	28
⁽³⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through Profit or Loss	25	143
⁽⁴⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	3,399	2,863
⁽⁵⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	192	165

* Restricted deposits represent deposit 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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current		
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured ⁽¹⁾	28,166	26,807
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	415	394
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	27,751	26,413
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	188	169
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	188	169
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	-	-
Total trade receivables ⁽²⁾	27,751	26,413
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries	304	250
⁽²⁾ Includes dues from companies where directors are interested	-	-

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	16,556	14,265
Cash on hand	-	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents	16,556	14,265
Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts	44	45
Deposit with more than 12 months maturity	-	-

Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹58 crore and ₹45 crore, respectively.

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

2.9 OTHER ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Capital advances	194	206
Advances other than capital advances		
Others		
Prepaid expenses	258	154
Defined benefit plan assets	177	257
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	307	299
Cost of fulfillment	697	676
Unbilled revenues ⁽²⁾	107	119
Withholding taxes and others ⁽³⁾	514	512
Total non-current other assets	2,254	2,223
Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	212	373
Others		
Prepaid expenses ⁽¹⁾	2,045	2,003
Unbilled revenues ⁽²⁾	4,572	4,284
Deferred contract cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	198	212
Cost of fulfillment	460	428
Withholding taxes and others ⁽³⁾	1,827	2,309
Other receivables ⁽¹⁾	15	9
Total current other assets	9,329	9,618
Total other assets	11,583	11,841

⁽¹⁾ Includes dues from subsidiaries

⁽²⁾ 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 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 are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

(v) Investment in subsidiaries

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

b. Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for 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 hedge instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the 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, 2025 are as follows:

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)	16,556	-	-	-	-	16,556	16,556
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)							
Preference securities, Equity securities and others	-	25	65	266	-	356	356
Tax free bonds and government bonds	1,271	-	-	-	-	1,271	1,391 ⁽¹⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	-	-	1,869	-	-	1,869	1,869
Target maturity fund units	-	-	476	-	-	476	476
Certificates of deposit	-	-	-	-	1,196	1,196	1,196
Non convertible debentures	-	-	-	-	5,676	5,676	5,676
Government Securities	-	-	-	-	4,939	4,939	4,939
Trade receivables (Refer to note 2.7)	27,751	-	-	-	-	27,751	27,751
Loans (Refer to note 2.5)	207	-	-	-	-	207	207
Other financial assets (Refer to note 2.6) ⁽³⁾	15,529	-	25	-	29	15,583	15,522 ⁽²⁾
Total	61,314	25	2,435	266	11,840	75,880	75,939
Liabilities:							
Trade payables (Refer to note 2.13)	2,612	-	-	-	-	2,612	2,612
Lease liabilities (Refer to note 2.3)	3,771	-	-	-	-	3,771	3,771
Other financial liabilities (Refer to note 2.12)	13,088	-	293	-	24	13,405	13,405
Total	19,471	-	293	-	24	19,788	19,788

⁽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 ₹61 crore

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue on 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, 2025 were as follows:

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

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

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

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue on 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 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, 2025 is as follows:

the fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as at June 30, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	As at June 30, 2025	(In ₹ crore)		
		Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)				
Investments in tax free bonds	1,376	814	562	-
Investments in government bonds	15	15	-	-
Investments in liquid mutual fund units	1,869	1,869	-	-
Investments in target maturity fund units	476	476	-	-
Investments in certificates of deposit	1,196	-	1,196	-
Investments in non convertible debentures	5,676	4,529	1,147	-
Investments in government securities	4,939	4,867	72	-
Investments in equity securities	99	97	-	2
Investments in preference securities	192	-	-	192
Other investments	65	-	-	65
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gains (Refer to note 2.6)	54	-	54	-
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss (Refer to note 2.12)	285	-	285	-
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to note 2.12) ⁽¹⁾	32	-	-	32

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate - 6 %

During the three months ended June 30, 2025, State government securities and non-convertible debentures of ₹37 crore and ₹1147 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

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

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

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

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate - 6 %

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

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

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

2.11 EQUITY

Accounting policy

Ordinary Shares

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

Description of reserves

Capital redemption reserve

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

Retained earnings

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

Securities premium

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

Share options outstanding account

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

Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve

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

Other components of equity

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

Cash flow hedge reserve

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

2.11.1 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Authorized		
Equity shares, ₹5/- par value		
480,00,00,000 (480,00,00,000) equity shares	2,400	2,400
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up		
Equity shares, ₹5/- par value	2,077	2,076
415,42,72,628 (415,32,63,455) equity shares fully paid-up	2,077	2,076

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, 2025 and March 31, 2025 is set out below:

(in ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the period	4,15,32,63,455	2,076	4,15,08,67,464	2,075
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	1,009,173	1	2,395,991	1
As at the end of the period	4,15,42,72,628	2,077	4,15,32,63,455	2,076

Capital allocation policy

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

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

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, 2025, 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:-

Particulars	(in ₹)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Final dividend for fiscal 2025	22.00	-
Special dividend for fiscal 2024	-	8.00
Final dividend for fiscal 2024	-	20.00

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on April 17, 2025 recommended a final dividend of ₹22/- per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. The same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 25, 2025 which resulted in a net cash outflow of ₹9,139 crore, excluding dividend paid on treasury shares. The final dividend was paid on June 30, 2025.

2.11.3 Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP):

Accounting Policy

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

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

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

2015 Stock Incentive Compensation Plan (the 2015 Plan):

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

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

Controlled trust holds 90,98,409 and 96,55,927 shares as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively under the 2015 plan. Out of these shares, 2,00,000 equity shares each have been earmarked for welfare activities of the employees as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

The following is the summary of grants during three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

Particulars	Three months ended	
	June 30,	
	2025	2024
2015 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	277,077	295,168
Employees other than KMP	5,000	96,490
	282,077	391,658
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	6,040,417	391,658
2019 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	66,366	70,699
Employees other than KMP	-	6,848
	66,366	77,547
Total Grants under 2019 Plan	66,366	77,547

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 plan:

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

- 2,30,621 performance-based RSUs (Annual performance equity grant) of fair value of ₹34.75 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets.
- 13,273 performance-based grant of RSUs (Annual performance equity ESG grant) of fair value of ₹2 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain environment, social and governance milestones as determined by the Board.
- 33,183 performance-based grant of RSUs (Annual performance Equity TSR grant) of fair value of ₹5 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on Company's performance on cumulative relative TSR over the years and as determined by the Board.

Though the annual time based grants and annual performance equity TSR grant for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2027 have not been granted as of June 30, 2025, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share based payment. The grant date for this purpose in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share based payment is July 1, 2022.

Under the 2019 plan:

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

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

Particulars	(in ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Granted to:		
KMP	17	18
Employees other than KMP	193	170
Total ⁽¹⁾	210	188
⁽¹⁾ Cash settled stock compensation expense included in the above	2	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 2026- Equity Shares- RSU	Fiscal 2026- Equity Shares- ESOP	Fiscal 2026- ADS-ESOP	Fiscal 2025- Equity Shares-RSU	Fiscal 2025- ADS-RSU
Weighted average share price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,507	1,554	17.93	1,414	16.87
Exercise price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	5	1,554	17.93	5	0.07
Expected volatility (%)	24-25	25-28	26-30	23-26	23-28
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	3-7	3-7	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6	6	4	7	4-5
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,355	390	4.09	1,298	15.45

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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Others		
Compensated absences	97	90
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	7	5
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,843	1,876
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	-	20
Total non-current other financial liabilities	1,947	1,991
Current		
Unpaid dividends ⁽¹⁾	44	45
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	3,218	3,781
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	6,840	6,210
Capital creditors ⁽¹⁾	90	470
Compensated absences	2,601	2,322
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	32	11
Other payables ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	1,046	1,206
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	285	56
Total current other financial liabilities	14,156	14,101
Total other financial liabilities	16,103	16,092
⁽¹⁾ Financial liability carried at amortized cost	13,088	13,593
⁽²⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	293	54
⁽³⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	24	33
⁽⁴⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	59	56
⁽⁵⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	875	962

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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	4	8
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises ⁽¹⁾	2,608	2,720
Total trade payables	2,612	2,728
⁽¹⁾ Includes dues to subsidiaries	1,057	907

2.14 OTHER LIABILITIES

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Others		
Accrued defined benefit liability	79	74
Others	20	21
Total non - current other liabilities	99	95
Current		
Unearned revenue	6,756	6,713
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	2,544	2,433
Accrued defined benefit liability	2	3
Others	10	10
Total current other liabilities	9,312	9,159
Total other liabilities	9,411	9,254

2.15 PROVISIONS

Accounting Policy

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

a. Post-sales client support

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

b. Onerous contracts

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

Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and other provisions	888	993
Total provisions	888	993

Provision for post sales client support and other provisions majorly represents costs associated with providing 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 and other provisions is included in cost of sales in the condensed standalone statement of profit and loss.

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 statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Current taxes	2,761	2,686
Deferred taxes	(215)	(326)
Income tax expense	2,546	2,360

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 includes provisions (net of reversals) of ₹118 crore and provisions (net of reversals) of ₹45 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from software services	35,019	33,017
Revenue from products and platforms	256	266
Total revenue from operations	35,275	33,283

The percentage of revenue from fixed-price contracts for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is 58% and 57%, 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 ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds and government bonds	26	30
Deposit with Bank and others	345	231
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures, commercial papers, certificates of deposit and government securities	320	315
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain / (loss) on liquid mutual funds and other investments	63	96
Income on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2)	-
Income on investments carried at amortized cost	24	-
Exchange gains/(losses) on foreign currency forward and options contracts	(709)	46
Exchange gains/(losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	752	(36)
Miscellaneous income, net	63	39
Total other income	882	721

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.

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
<i>Employee benefit expenses</i>		
Salaries including bonus	16,787	15,752
Contribution to provident and other funds	575	510
Share based payments to employees (Refer to note 2.11)	210	188
Staff welfare	101	45
	17,673	16,495
<i>Cost of software packages and others</i>		
For own use	523	462
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	1,694	1,655
	2,217	2,117
<i>Other expenses</i>		
Power and fuel	51	58
Brand and Marketing	342	310
Rates and taxes	61	94
Repairs and Maintenance	266	248
Consumables	7	7
Insurance	64	62
Provision for post-sales client support and others	(185)	(110)
Commission to non-whole time directors	4	4
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	39	4
Auditor's remuneration		
Statutory audit fees	2	2
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility	106	160
Others	91	95
	848	934

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.

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Contingent liabilities:		
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts ⁽¹⁾	1,805	1,772
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹3,801 crore (₹3,815 crore)]		
Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits) ⁽²⁾	992	868
Other Commitments*	26	27

* *Uncalled capital pertaining to investments*

⁽¹⁾ As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹1,323 crore and ₹1,290 crore, respectively.

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

Amount paid to statutory authorities against the tax claims amounted to ₹3,793 crore and ₹3,810 crore as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

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

Legal Proceedings

Government Investigation

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

Others

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

2.22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

Changes in Subsidiaries

During the three months ended June 30, 2025, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC , a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC was incorporated on April 16, 2025.
- Infosys Saudi Arabia LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited was incorporated on April 21, 2025.
- Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited was incorporated on April 23, 2025.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC , a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 98.21% of partnership interests in MRE Consulting Ltd along with its subsidiary MRE Technology Services, LLC. The remaining 1.79% was acquired by Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC , a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited, acquired 100% of voting interests in The Missing Link Automation Pty Ltd, The Missing Link Network Integration Pty Ltd and The Missing Link Security Pty Ltd along with its subsidiary The Missing Link Security Ltd
- in-tech Automotive Engineering de. R L de. C V, a wholly-owned subsidiary of in-tech GmbH has been liquidated effective May 07, 2025.
- On May 13, 2025, Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd diluted 2% stake of HPUS Co., Ltd to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

The Company's related party transactions during the three months ended June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 and outstanding balances as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 are with its subsidiaries with whom the Company generally enters into transactions which are at arms length and in the ordinary course of business.

Transactions with key management personnel

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Salaries and other short term employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	30	28
Commission and other benefits to non-executive / independent directors	4	4
Total	34	32

⁽¹⁾ Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 includes a charge of ₹17 crore and ₹18 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, 2025

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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

**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, 2025, 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, 2025, its consolidated profit, its consolidated total 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 total 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, 2025

INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) for the three months ended June 30, 2025

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INFOSYS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
(In ₹ crore)

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as at	Note No.	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.2	11,611	11,778
Right-of-use assets	2.19	6,341	6,311
Capital work-in-progress		919	814
Goodwill	2.3	11,119	10,106
Other intangible assets		3,175	2,766
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	10,643	11,059
Loans	2.5	12	16
Other financial assets	2.6	3,612	3,511
Deferred tax assets (net)		1,269	1,108
Income tax assets (net)		1,671	1,622
Other non-current assets	2.9	2,829	2,713
Total non-current assets		53,201	51,804
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	2.4	7,606	12,482
Trade receivables	2.7	32,414	31,158
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8	27,459	24,455
Loans	2.5	239	249
Other financial assets	2.6	14,159	13,840
Income tax assets (net)		2,974	2,975
Other current assets	2.9	11,567	11,940
Total current assets		96,418	97,099
Total assets		149,619	148,903
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.11	2,074	2,073
Other equity		92,880	93,745
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		94,954	95,818
Non-controlling interests		400	385
Total equity		95,354	96,203
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.19	5,943	5,772
Other financial liabilities	2.12	2,176	2,141
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		1,750	1,722
Other non-current liabilities	2.13	192	215
Total non-current liabilities		10,061	9,850
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	2.19	2,542	2,455
Trade payables		3,616	4,164
Other financial liabilities	2.12	18,726	18,138
Other current liabilities	2.13	11,821	11,765
Provisions	2.14	1,434	1,475
Income tax liabilities (net)		6,065	4,853
Total current liabilities		44,204	42,850
Total equity and liabilities		149,619	148,903

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

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

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No :

117366W/ W-100018

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, 2025

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,	
		2025	2024
Revenue from operations	2.16	42,279	39,315
Other income, net	2.17	1,042	838
Total income		43,321	40,153
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	2.18	22,847	20,934
Cost of technical sub-contractors		3,497	3,169
Travel expenses		516	478
Cost of software packages and others	2.18	3,746	3,455
Communication expenses		144	147
Consultancy and professional charges		464	445
Depreciation and amortization expenses		1,140	1,149
Finance cost		105	105
Other expenses	2.18	1,122	1,250
Total expenses		33,581	31,132
Profit before tax		9,740	9,021
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.15	3,053	2,998
Deferred tax	2.15	(237)	(351)
Profit for the period		6,924	6,374
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(70)	20
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		35	14
		(35)	34
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		6	(3)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		1,019	(104)
Fair value changes on investments, net		123	40
		1,148	(67)
Total other comprehensive income /(loss), net of tax		1,113	(33)
Total comprehensive income for the period		8,037	6,341
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		6,921	6,368
Non-controlling interests		3	6
		6,924	6,374
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		8,024	6,337
Non-controlling interests		13	4
		8,037	6,341
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value ₹5/- each			
Basic (₹)		16.70	15.38
Diluted (₹)		16.68	15.35
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share			
Basic (in shares)	2.20	4,143,971,592	4,140,272,627
Diluted (in shares)	2.20	4,150,497,004	4,148,077,672

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

Firm's Registration No :

117366W/ W-100018

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, 2025

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	OTHER EQUITY													Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Equity Share capital ⁽¹⁾	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, 2024	2,071	54	169	616	68,405	1,214	913	12,104	22	266	2,552	6	(276)	88,116	345	88,461
Changes in equity for the three months ended June 30, 2024																
Profit for the period	—	—	—	—	6,368	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,368	6	6,374
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	20
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	14
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)	—	(3)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(102)	—	—	(102)	(2)	(104)
Fair value changes on investments, net*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	—	40
Total Comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	—	6,368	—	—	—	—	14	(102)	(3)	60	6,337	4	6,341
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options (Refer to Note 2.11)	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Employee stock compensation expense (Refer to Note 2.11)	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	208	—	208
Transferred on account of exercise of stock options (Refer to note 2.11)	—	—	—	220	—	—	(220)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred on account of options not exercised	—	—	—	—	—	18	(18)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income tax benefit arising on exercise of stock options	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Transfer to legal reserve	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	(11,597)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,597)	—	(11,597)
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	247	—	—	(247)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred from Special Economic Zone Re-investment reserve on utilization	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	(104)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance as at June 30, 2024	2,072	54	169	838	63,525	1,232	885	11,753	24	280	2,450	3	(216)	83,069	349	83,418

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (contd.)

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	OTHER EQUITY													Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	Equity Share capital ⁽¹⁾	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

* 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, 2025

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,	
		2025	2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit for the period		6,924	6,374
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Income tax expense	2.15	2,816	2,647
Depreciation and amortization		1,140	1,149
Interest and dividend income		(821)	(665)
Finance cost		105	106
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model		34	(3)
Exchange differences on translation of assets and liabilities, net		285	23
Stock compensation expense		236	211
Provision for post sale client support		(177)	(108)
Other adjustments		332	62
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Trade receivables and unbilled revenue		(1,945)	(499)
Loans, other financial assets and other assets		411	(422)
Trade payables		(673)	(271)
Other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		839	(389)
Cash generated from operations		9,506	8,215
Income taxes (paid) / received		(1,874)	841
Net cash generated by operating activities		7,632	9,056
Cash flows from investing activities			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangibles		(865)	(455)
Deposits placed with corporation		(395)	(335)
Redemption of deposits placed with Corporation		127	120
Interest and dividend received		1,077	853
Payment towards acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	2.1	(632)	(124)
Other receipts		12	1
Payments to acquire Investments			
Liquid mutual fund units		(17,237)	(16,989)
Certificates of deposit		(2,734)	(1,440)
Commercial Papers		(149)	(2,226)
Non-convertible debentures		(1,652)	(1,051)
Other Investments		(12)	(6)
Proceeds on sale of Investments			
Tax free bonds and government bonds		403	—
Liquid mutual funds units		15,746	15,975
Certificates of deposit		4,831	2,820
Commercial Papers		3,850	7,135
Non-convertible debentures		600	490
Government securities		1,995	200
Net cash generated / (used in) from investing activities		4,965	4,968

Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(706)	(576)
Payment of dividends		(9,120)	—
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options		1	3
Other payments		(52)	(118)
Net cash used in financing activities		(9,877)	(691)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,720	13,333
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		284	(62)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2.8	24,455	14,786
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2.8	27,459	28,057
Supplementary information:			
Restricted cash balance	2.8	407	398
Closing cash and cash equivalents as per Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows		27,459	28,057
Less: Earmarked bank balance for dividend		—	11,625
Closing cash and cash equivalents as per Consolidated Balance Sheet	2.8	27,459	16,432

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

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No :

117366W/ W-100018

Vikas Bagaria
Partner
Membership No. 060408

Nandan M. Nilekani
Chairman
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Chief Executive Officer
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Director
DIN: 00019437

Bengaluru
July 23, 2025

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 consulting, technology, outsourcing and next-generation digital services, to enable clients to execute strategies for their digital transformation. Infosys strategic objective is to build a sustainable organization that remains relevant to the agenda of clients, while creating growth opportunities for employees and generating profitable returns for investors. Infosys strategy is to be a navigator for our clients as they ideate, plan and execute on their journey to a digital future.

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

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

The Group's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on July 23, 2025.

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, 2025. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The material accounting policy information used in preparation of the audited interim condensed 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*. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates 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 2.3.2*).

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 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 Interim Condensed 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 interim condensed 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, 2025 the Group, completed two business combinations by acquiring 100% partnership interests/voting interests in:

1) MRE Consulting Ltd., a leading Energy and business consulting services company, headquartered in Texas, U.S. on April 30, 2025, which is expected to bring newer capabilities for the Group in trading and risk management, especially in the energy sector.

2) The Missing Link Security Pty. Ltd., The Missing Link Security Limited and The Missing Link Automation Pty. Ltd. (collectively known as "The Missing Link"), a leading Cybersecurity service provider headquartered in Australia on April 30, 2025, which is expected to further strengthen the Group's capabilities in the cybersecurity sector and bolster its presence in the fast growing Australian 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
Net Assets ⁽¹⁾	116	-	116
Intangible assets:			
Customer related [#]	-	222	222
Vendor relationship [#]	-	55	55
Brand [#]	-	20	20
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(46)	(46)
Total	116	251	367
Goodwill			444
Total purchase price			811

⁽¹⁾ Includes cash and cash equivalents acquired of ₹102 crore.

[#] The estimated useful life is around 1 year to 7 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 amounting to ₹79 crore is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The total purchase consideration of ₹811 crore includes upfront cash consideration of ₹741 crore and contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of ₹70 crore as on the date of acquisition.

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 rates ranging from 2% - 3%. The undiscounted value of contingent consideration as of June 30, 2025 was approximately ₹73 crore.

Additionally, these acquisitions have retention bonus and management incentives payable to the employees of the acquiree over 2-3 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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of service.

Fair value of trade receivables acquired is ₹194 crore as of acquisition date and as of June 30, 2025, 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 ₹34 crore related to the acquisition have been included under administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the quarter ended June 30, 2025.

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, 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)								Total
	Land - Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	
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

The changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended June 30, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)								Total
	Land - Freehold	Buildings ⁽¹⁾	Plant and machinery	Office Equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	
Gross carrying value as at April 1, 2024	1,432	11,770	3,428	1,528	8,611	2,326	1,447	45	30,587
Additions	—	15	21	16	178	12	15	1	258
Additions on Business Combinations	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Deletions*	—	(38)	(3)	(6)	(164)	(26)	(48)	(1)	(286)
Translation difference	—	(4)	(1)	—	(9)	(3)	(1)	—	(18)
Gross carrying value as at June 30, 2024	1,432	11,743	3,445	1,538	8,617	2,309	1,413	45	30,542
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2024	—	(4,921)	(2,630)	(1,269)	(6,380)	(1,837)	(1,138)	(42)	(18,217)
Depreciation	—	(111)	(57)	(28)	(327)	(52)	(45)	(1)	(621)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions*	—	5	3	5	163	26	48	1	251
Translation difference	—	1	1	1	6	2	1	—	12
Accumulated depreciation as at June 30, 2024	—	(5,026)	(2,683)	(1,291)	(6,538)	(1,861)	(1,134)	(42)	(18,575)
Carrying value as at April 1, 2024	1,432	6,849	798	259	2,231	489	309	3	12,370
Carrying value as at June 30, 2024	1,432	6,717	762	247	2,079	448	279	3	11,967

* During the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of ₹247 crore (net book value: Nil) and ₹126 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 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 has filed an appeal before Income Tax Tribunal against the 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:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Carrying value at the beginning	10,106	7,303
Goodwill on acquisitions (Refer to note 2.1)	444	2,593
Translation differences	569	210
Carrying value at the end	11,119	10,106

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 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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current Investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Preference securities	167	167
Equity instruments	2	2
	169	169
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Target maturity fund units	476	465
Equity and Preference securities	25	25
Others ⁽¹⁾	213	196
	714	686
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	1	16
Tax free bonds	1,100	1,465
	1,101	1,481
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non convertible debentures	4,440	3,320
Equity securities	97	57
Government securities	4,122	5,346
	8,659	8,723
Total non-current investments	10,643	11,059
Current Investments		
Unquoted		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Liquid mutual fund units	3,510	1,957
	3,510	1,957
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Commercial Paper	—	3,641
Certificates of deposit	1,470	3,504
	1,470	7,145
Quoted		
Investments carried at amortized cost		
Government bonds	31	15
Tax free bonds	156	154
	187	169
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non convertible debentures	1,516	1,549
Government securities	923	1,662
	2,439	3,211
Total current investments	7,606	12,482
Total investments	18,249	23,541
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	12,386	13,584
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), current	2,629	3,369
Market value of quoted investments (including interest accrued), non current	9,888	10,392
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	5,863	9,957
Investments carried at amortized cost	1,288	1,650
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	12,737	19,248
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	4,224	2,643

⁽¹⁾ Uncalled capital commitments outstanding as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 was ₹115 crore and ₹122 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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Liquid mutual fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	3,510	1,957
Target maturity fund units - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Quoted price	476	465
Tax free bonds and government bonds - carried at amortized cost	Quoted price and market observable inputs	1,408	1,812
Non-convertible debentures - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	5,956	4,869
Government securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price and market observable inputs	5,045	7,008
Commercial Papers - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	—	3,641
Certificates of deposit - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market observable inputs	1,470	3,504
Quoted Equity securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Quoted price	97	57
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	25	25
Unquoted equity and preference securities - carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	169	169
Others - carried at fair value through profit or loss	Discounted cash flows method, Market multiples method, Option pricing model	213	196
Total		18,369	23,703

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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	12	16
	12	16
Loans credit impaired - Unsecured		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	3	3
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	(3)	(3)
	—	—
Total non-current loans	12	16
Current		
Loans considered good - Unsecured		
Other loans		
Loans to employees	239	249
Total current loans	239	249
Total loans	251	265

2.6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	281	273
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)#}	2,029	2,031
Restricted deposits ^{(1)*}	143	82
Net investment in lease ⁽¹⁾	1,134	1,106
Others ⁽¹⁾	25	19
Total non-current other financial assets	3,612	3,511
Current		
Security deposits ⁽¹⁾	67	65
Restricted deposits ^{(1)*}	3,156	2,949
Unbilled revenues ^{(1)#}	8,569	8,183
Interest accrued but not due ⁽¹⁾	520	842
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ^{(2) (3)}	69	192
Net investment in lease ⁽¹⁾	1,359	1,139
Others ⁽¹⁾	419	470
Total current other financial assets	14,159	13,840
Total other financial assets	17,771	17,351
⁽¹⁾ Financial assets carried at amortized cost	17,702	17,159
⁽²⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	29	28
⁽³⁾ Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss	40	164

* 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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current		
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	32,943	31,670
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	529	512
Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	32,414	31,158
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	227	206
Less: Allowance for credit impairment	227	206
Trade Receivable - credit impaired - Unsecured	—	—
Total trade receivables	32,414	31,158

2.8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
In current and deposit accounts	27,459	24,455
Cash on hand	—	—
Total cash and cash equivalents	27,459	24,455
<i>Balances with banks in unpaid dividend accounts</i>	44	45
<i>Deposit with more than 12 months maturity</i>	25	75

Cash and cash equivalents as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 include restricted cash and bank balances of ₹407 crore and ₹424 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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Capital advances	195	208
Advances other than capital advances		
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	544	534
Unbilled revenues [#]	217	201
Defined benefit plan assets	212	297
Prepaid expenses	394	282
Deferred Contract Cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	315	312
Cost of fulfillment	952	879
Total non-current other assets	2,829	2,713
Current		
Advances other than capital advances		
Payment to vendors for supply of goods	272	413
Others		
Unbilled revenues [#]	5,048	4,668
Withholding taxes and others	2,245	2,841
Prepaid expenses	3,059	3,080
Deferred Contract Cost		
Cost of obtaining a contract	272	343
Cost of fulfillment	543	504
Other receivables	128	91
Total current other assets	11,567	11,940
Total other assets	14,396	14,653

[#] 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 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 hedging 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 hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the net profit in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to net profit in the 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 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 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, 2025 are as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.8)	27,459	—	—	—	—	27,459	27,459
Investments (Refer to Note 2.4)							
Equity and preference securities	—	25	—	266	—	291	291
Tax free bonds and government bonds	1,288	—	—	—	—	1,288	1,408 ⁽¹⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	—	—	3,510	—	—	3,510	3,510
Target maturity fund units	—	—	476	—	—	476	476
Non convertible debentures	—	—	—	—	5,956	5,956	5,956
Government securities	—	—	—	—	5,045	5,045	5,045
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	1,470	1,470	1,470
Other investments	—	—	213	—	—	213	213
Trade receivables (Refer to Note 2.7)	32,414	—	—	—	—	32,414	32,414
Loans (Refer to Note 2.5)	251	—	—	—	—	251	251
Other financials assets (Refer to Note 2.6) ⁽³⁾	17,702	—	40	—	29	17,771	17,710 ⁽²⁾
Total	79,114	25	4,239	266	12,500	96,144	96,203
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	3,616	—	—	—	—	3,616	3,616
Lease liabilities (Refer to Note 2.19)	8,485	—	—	—	—	8,485	8,485
Financial Liability under option arrangements (Refer to Note 2.12)	—	—	729	—	—	729	729
Other financial liabilities (Refer to Note 2.12)	16,372	—	371	—	25	16,768	16,768
Total	28,473	—	1,100	—	25	29,598	29,598

⁽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 ₹61 crore

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue on 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, 2025 were as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer to Note 2.8)	24,455	—	—	—	—	24,455	24,455
Investments (Refer to Note 2.4)							
Equity and preference securities	—	25	—	226	—	251	251
Tax free bonds and government bonds	1,650	—	—	—	—	1,650	1,812 ⁽¹⁾
Liquid mutual fund units	—	—	1,957	—	—	1,957	1,957
Target maturity fund units	—	—	465	—	—	465	465
Non convertible debentures	—	—	—	—	4,869	4,869	4,869
Government securities	—	—	—	—	7,008	7,008	7,008
Commercial paper	—	—	—	—	3,641	3,641	3,641
Certificates of deposit	—	—	—	—	3,504	3,504	3,504
Other investments	—	—	196	—	—	196	196
Trade receivables (Refer to Note 2.7)	31,158	—	—	—	—	31,158	31,158
Loans (Refer to Note 2.5)	265	—	—	—	—	265	265
Other financial assets (Refer to Note 2.6) ⁽³⁾	17,159	—	164	—	28	17,351	17,271 ⁽²⁾
Total	74,687	25	2,782	226	19,050	96,770	96,852
Liabilities:							
Trade payables	4,164	—	—	—	—	4,164	4,164
Lease liabilities (Refer to Note 2.19)	8,227	—	—	—	—	8,227	8,227
Financial Liability under option arrangements (Refer to Note 2.12)	—	—	667	—	—	667	667
Other financial liabilities (Refer to Note 2.12)	16,511	—	61	—	33	16,605	16,605
Total	28,902	—	728	—	33	29,663	29,663

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

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

⁽³⁾ Excludes unbilled revenue on 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 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, 2025 is as follows:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at June 30, 2025	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units	3,510	3,510	—	—
Investments in target maturity fund units	476	476	—	—
Investments in tax free bonds	1,376	814	562	—
Investments in government bonds	32	32	—	—
Investments in non convertible debentures	5,956	4,809	1,147	—
Investment in government securities	5,045	4,973	72	—
Investments in equity instruments	99	97	—	2
Investments in preference securities	192	—	—	192
Investments in certificates of deposit	1,470	—	1,470	—
Other investments	213	—	—	213
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gain (Refer to Note 2.6)	69	—	69	—
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss (Refer to Note 2.12)	292	—	292	—
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to Note 2.12) ⁽¹⁾	729	—	—	729
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.12) ⁽²⁾	104	—	—	104

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate ranges from 9% to 15%

⁽²⁾ Discount rate ranges from 3% to 6%

During the three months ended June 30, 2025, government securities and non convertible debentures of ₹1,184 crore was transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

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

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting period using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments (Refer to note 2.4)				
Investments in liquid mutual fund units	1,957	1,957	—	—
Investments in target maturity fund units	465	465	—	—
Investments in tax free bonds	1,781	1,227	554	—
Investments in government bonds	31	31	—	—
Investments in non convertible debentures	4,869	4,869	—	—
Investment in government securities	7,008	6,972	36	—
Investments in equity instruments	59	57	—	2
Investments in preference securities	192	—	—	192
Investments in commercial paper	3,641	—	3,641	—
Investments in certificates of deposit	3,504	—	3,504	—
Other investments	196	—	—	196
Others				
Derivative financial instruments - gain (Refer to Note 2.6)	192	—	192	—
Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments - loss (Refer to Note 2.12)	63	—	63	—
Financial liability under option arrangements (Refer to Note 2.12) ⁽¹⁾	667	—	—	667
Liability towards contingent consideration (Refer to Note 2.12) ⁽²⁾	31	—	—	31

⁽¹⁾ Discount rate ranges from 9% to 15%

⁽²⁾ Discount rate - 6%

During the year ended March 31, 2025, government securities and non convertible debentures of ₹297 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 and tax free bonds of ₹554 crore were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of fair value hierarchy, since these were valued based on market observable inputs.

A one percentage point change in the unobservable inputs used in fair valuation of Level 3 assets and liabilities does not have a significant impact in its value.

Majority of investments of the Group are fair valued based on Level 1 or Level 2 inputs. These investments primarily include investment in liquid mutual fund units, target maturity fund units, tax-free bonds, certificates of deposit, commercial papers, treasury bills, government securities, non-convertible debentures, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi-government organizations. The 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 hedging reserve. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the interim condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction.

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	(In ₹ crore, except as otherwise stated)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Authorized		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value		
480,00,00,000 (480,00,00,000) equity shares	2,400	2,400
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up		
Equity shares, ₹5 par value	2,074	2,073
4,145,174,219 (414,36,07,528) equity shares fully paid-up ⁽¹⁾	2,074	2,073

Note: Forfeited shares amounted to ₹1,500 (₹1,500)

⁽¹⁾ Net of treasury shares 90,98,409 (96,55,927)

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, 2025 and March 31, 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	<i>(In ₹ crore, except as stated otherwise)</i>			
	As at June 30, 2025		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the period	414,36,07,528	2,073	413,99,50,635	2,071
Add: Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	15,66,691	1	36,56,893	2
As at the end of the period	414,51,74,219	2,074	414,36,07,528	2,073

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, 2025, 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:

Particulars	<i>(in ₹)</i>	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Final dividend for fiscal 2025	22.00	—
Special dividend for fiscal 2024	—	8.00
Final dividend for fiscal 2024	—	20.00

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on April 17, 2025 recommended a final dividend of ₹22/- per equity share for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. The same was approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company held on June 25, 2025 which resulted in a net cash outflow of ₹9,119 crore, excluding dividend paid on treasury shares. The final dividend was paid on June 30, 2025.

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.

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 Stock Incentive Compensation 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 would be the market price as on the date of grant.

Controlled trust holds 90,98,409 and 96,55,927 shares as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, 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, 2025 and March 31, 2025.

The following is the summary of grants during three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

Particulars	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
2015 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	277,077	295,168
Employees other than KMP	5,000	96,490
	282,077	391,658
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	6,040,417	391,658
2019 Plan: RSU		
Equity settled RSUs		
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	66,366	70,699
Employees other than KMP	-	6,848
	66,366	77,547
Total Grants under 2019 Plan	66,366	77,547

Notes on grants to KMP:

CEO & MD

Under the 2015 Plan:

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

- 2,30,621 performance-based RSUs (Annual performance equity grant) of fair value of ₹34.75 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain performance targets.
- 13,273 performance-based grant of RSUs (Annual performance equity ESG grant) of fair value of ₹2 crore. These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on achievement of certain environment, social and governance milestones as determined by the Board.
- 33,183 performance-based grant of RSUs (Annual performance Equity TSR grant) of fair value of ₹5 crore . These RSUs will vest in line with the employment agreement based on Company's performance on cumulative relative TSR over the years and as determined by the Board.

Though the annual time based grants and annual performance equity TSR grant for the remaining employment term ending on March 31, 2027 have not been granted as of June 30, 2025, since the service commencement date precedes the grant date, the company has recorded employment stock compensation expense in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share based payment. The grant date for this purpose in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share based payment is July 01, 2022.

Under the 2019 Plan:

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

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

Particulars	(in ₹ crore) Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
<i>Granted to:</i>		
KMP	17	18
Employees other than KMP	219	193
Total ⁽¹⁾	236	211
⁽¹⁾ Cash-settled stock compensation expense included in the above	5	3

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

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

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

Particulars	For options granted in				
	Fiscal 2026- Equity Shares-RSU	Fiscal 2026- Equity Shares- ESOP	Fiscal 2026- ADR-ESOP	Fiscal 2025- Equity Shares- RSU	Fiscal 2025- ADS-RSU
Weighted average share price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,507	1,554	17.93	1,414	16.87
Exercise price (₹) / (\$ ADS)	5	1,554	17.93	5	0.07
Expected volatility (%)	24-25	25-28	26-30	23-26	23-28
Expected life of the option (years)	1-4	3-7	3-7	1-4	1-4
Expected dividends (%)	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3
Risk-free interest rate (%)	6	6	4	7	4-5
Weighted average fair value as on grant date (₹) / (\$ ADS)	1,355	390	4.09	1,298	15.45

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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	13	12
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	1,859	1,890
Compensated absences	106	99
Financial liability under option arrangements ^{(2) #}	121	115
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	72	20
Other Payables ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	5	5
Total non-current other financial liabilities	2,176	2,141
Current		
Unpaid dividends ⁽¹⁾	44	45
Others		
Accrued compensation to employees ⁽¹⁾	4,423	4,924
Accrued expenses ⁽¹⁾	9,346	8,467
Payable for acquisition of business - Contingent consideration ⁽²⁾	32	11
Payable by controlled trusts ⁽¹⁾	173	173
Compensated absences	3,299	2,908
Financial liability under option arrangements ^{(2) #}	608	552
Foreign currency forward and options contracts ^{(2) (3)}	292	63
Capital creditors ⁽¹⁾	99	520
Other payables ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	410	475
Total current other financial liabilities	18,726	18,138
Total other financial liabilities	20,902	20,279
⁽¹⁾ Financial liability carried at amortized cost	16,372	16,511
⁽²⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,100	728
⁽³⁾ Financial liability carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	25	33

⁽⁴⁾ The Group entered into financing arrangements with a third party towards technology assets taken over by the Group from a customer as a part of transformation project which was not considered as distinct goods or services as the control related to those assets was not transferred to the Group in accordance with Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contract with customers. As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the financial liability pertaining to such arrangements amounts to ₹63 crore and ₹67 crore, respectively.

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, 2025	March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Others		
Accrued defined benefit liability	120	115
Others	72	100
Total non-current other liabilities	192	215
Current		
Unearned revenue	8,527	8,492
Others		
Withholding taxes and others	3,271	3,256
Accrued defined benefit liability	11	6
Others	12	11
Total current other liabilities	11,821	11,765
Total other liabilities	12,013	11,980

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 and other provisions:

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current		
Others		
Post-sales client support and others	1,280	1,325
Other provisions pertaining to settlement (refer to note 2.21.2)	154	150
Total provisions	1,434	1,475

Provision for post-sales client support and other provisions majorly represents costs associated with providing 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 and other provisions is included in cost of sales in the condensed consolidated statement of profit and loss.

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 Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss comprises:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Current taxes	3,053	2,998
Deferred taxes	(237)	(351)
Income tax expense	2,816	2,647

Income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 includes provisions (net of reversals) of ₹116 crore and provisions (net of reversals) of ₹60 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024 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 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 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024 are as follows:□

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Revenue from software services	40,331	37,496
Revenue from products and platforms	1,948	1,819
Total revenue from operations	42,279	39,315

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, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Revenues by Geography*		
North America	23,867	23,143
Europe	13,337	11,186
India	1,219	1,227
Rest of the world	3,856	3,759
Total	42,279	39,315

* Geographical revenue is based on the domicile of customer

The percentage of revenue from fixed-price contracts for each of the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is 54%.

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 and year ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost		
Tax free bonds and Government bonds	26	30
Deposit with Bank and others	463	307
Interest income on financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Non-convertible debentures, commercial paper, certificates of deposit and government securities	332	328
Income on investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain / (loss) on liquid mutual funds and other investments	77	108
Income on investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2)	—
Income on investments carried at amortized cost	24	—
Exchange gains / (losses) on forward and options contracts	(672)	34
Exchange gains / (losses) on translation of other assets and liabilities	743	3
Miscellaneous income, net	51	28
Total other income	1,042	838

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.

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
<i>Employee benefit expenses</i>		
Salaries including bonus	21,826	20,024
Contribution to provident and other funds	648	572
Share based payments to employees (Refer to Note 2.11)	236	211
Staff welfare	137	127
	22,847	20,934
<i>Cost of software packages and others</i>		
For own use	675	588
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	3,071	2,867
	3,746	3,455
<i>Other expenses</i>		
Repairs and maintenance	358	334
Power and fuel	54	63
Brand and marketing	387	351
Rates and taxes	88	117
Consumables	55	49
Insurance	78	75
Provision for post-sales client support and others	(177)	(108)
Commission to non-whole time directors	4	4
Impairment loss recognized / (reversed) under expected credit loss model	34	(3)
Contributions towards Corporate Social Responsibility	117	171
Others	124	197
	1,122	1,250

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 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 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 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, 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 *	—	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

* 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, 2024:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Category of ROU asset				Total
	Land	Buildings	Vehicles	Computers	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	605	3,298	17	2,632	6,552
Additions *	—	273	3	284	560
Deletions	—	—	—	(149)	(149)
Depreciation	(2)	(181)	(2)	(248)	(433)
Translation difference	—	(3)	(1)	(14)	(18)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	603	3,387	17	2,505	6,512

* 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, 2025 and March 31, 2025:

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	2,542	2,455
Non-current lease liabilities	5,943	5,772
Total	8,485	8,227

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Contingent liabilities :		
Claims against the Group, not acknowledged as debts ⁽¹⁾	3,002	2,953
[Amount paid to statutory authorities ₹4,202 crore (₹4,207 crore)]		

⁽¹⁾ As at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts in respect of income tax matters amounted to ₹1,976 crore and ₹1,933 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 ₹4,185 crore and ₹4,199 crore as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

2.21.2 Legal Proceedings

McCamish Cybersecurity incident

In November 2023, certain systems of Infosys McCamish Systems LLC (“McCamish”), a subsidiary of Infosys BPM Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited), were encrypted by ransomware, resulting in the non-availability of certain applications and systems. McCamish initiated its incident response and engaged cybersecurity and other specialists to assist in its investigation of and response to the incident and remediation and restoration of impacted applications and systems. By December 31, 2023, McCamish, with external specialists’ assistance, substantially remediated and restored the affected applications and systems. Actions taken by McCamish included investigative analysis conducted by a third-party cybersecurity firm to determine, among other things, whether and the extent to which company or customer data was subject to unauthorized access or exfiltration. McCamish also engaged a third-party eDiscovery vendor in assessing the extent and nature of such data. McCamish in coordination with its third-party eDiscovery vendor has identified corporate customers and individuals whose information was subject to unauthorized access and exfiltration. McCamish processes personal data on behalf of its corporate customers.

From March 6, 2024 through July 25, 2024, six actions were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia against McCamish. The actions arise out of the cybersecurity incident at McCamish initially disclosed on November 3, 2023. All six actions have since been consolidated, and the consolidated class action complaint was filed on November 7, 2024, purportedly on behalf of all persons residing in the United States whose personally identifiable information was compromised in the incident, including all who were sent a notice of the incident. On December 20, 2024, the Court granted the parties’ joint motion to stay proceedings pending the parties’ efforts to resolve the lawsuit through mediation. On March 13, 2025, McCamish and the plaintiffs engaged in mediation, resulting in an in-principle agreement that sets forth the terms of a proposed settlement of the class action lawsuits against McCamish, as well as seven class action lawsuits arising out of the incident that have been filed against McCamish’s customers. On May 9, 2025, McCamish and the plaintiffs entered into a definitive settlement agreement, and the plaintiffs moved for preliminary approval of the settlement. Under the settlement terms, McCamish has agreed to pay \$17.5 million (approximately ₹150 crore) into a fund to settle these matters. On July 16, 2025, the Court granted preliminary approval of the settlement. The settlement remains subject to final court approval. If approved, the settlement will resolve all allegations made in the class action lawsuits without admission of any liability.

During the three months ended March 31, 2025, McCamish had recorded an accrual of \$17.5 million (approximately ₹150 crore) related to the settlement and had recognized an insurance reimbursement receivable of \$17 million (approximately ₹145 crore) which has been offset against the settlement expense of \$17.5 million (approximately ₹150 crore) in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. McCamish may incur additional costs including from indemnities or damages/claims, which are indeterminable at this time.

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 has commenced 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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	As at	
	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital contracts and not provided for (net of advances and deposits) ⁽¹⁾	1,065	935
Other commitments*	115	122

⁽¹⁾ Capital contracts primarily comprises of commitments for infrastructure facilities and computer equipment.

* *Uncalled capital pertaining to investments*

2.22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Refer Note 2.20 "Related party transactions" in the Company's 2025 Annual Report 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, 2025, the following are the changes in the subsidiaries:

- Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC , a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC was incorporated on April 16, 2025.
- Infosys Saudi Arabia LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited was incorporated on April 21, 2025.
- Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited was incorporated on April 23, 2025.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Nova Holdings LLC , a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Limited, acquired 98.21% of partnership interests in MRE Consulting Ltd along with its subsidiary MRE Technology Services, LLC. The remaining 1.79% was acquired by Infosys Energy Consulting Services LLC, a Wholly-owned subsidiary of Infosys Nova Holdings LLC.
- On April 30, 2025, Infosys Australia Technology Service Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Singapore Pte. Limited, acquired 100% of voting interests in The Missing Link Automation Pty Ltd, The Missing Link Network Integration Pty Ltd and The Missing Link Security Pty Ltd along with its subsidiary The Missing Link Security Ltd
- in-tech Automotive Engineering de. R L de. C V, a wholly-owned subsidiary of in-tech GmbH has been liquidated effective May 07, 2025.
- On May 13, 2025, Infosys Singapore Pte Ltd diluted 2% stake of HPUS Co., Ltd to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.

Transaction with key management personnel:

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

Particulars	(In ₹ crore)	
	Three months ended June 30,	
	2025	2024
Salaries and other short term employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers ^{(1)/(2)}	30	28
Commission and other benefits to non-executive/independent directors	4	4
Total	34	32

(1) Total employee stock compensation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 includes a charge of ₹17 crore and ₹18 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 & other 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, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

									(In ₹ crore)
Particulars	Financial Services ⁽¹⁾	Manufacturing	Energy, Utilities, Resources and Services	Retail ⁽²⁾	Communication ⁽³⁾	Hi-Tech	Life Sciences ⁽⁴⁾	All other segments ⁽⁵⁾	Total
Revenue from operations	11,796	6,804	5,742	5,651	5,097	3,296	2,745	1,148	42,279
	10,816	5,778	5,220	5,428	4,744	3,147	2,866	1,316	39,315
Identifiable operating expenses	6,662	4,274	3,281	2,914	3,332	1,962	1,710	664	24,799
	6,088	3,783	2,715	2,697	3,114	1,783	1,757	751	22,688
Allocated expenses	2,161	1,114	1,024	1,046	885	566	481	260	7,537
	2,116	989	948	980	834	550	498	275	7,190
Segment operating income	2,973	1,416	1,437	1,691	880	768	554	224	9,943
	2,612	1,006	1,557	1,751	796	814	611	290	9,437
Unallocable expenses									1,140
									1,149
Other income, net									1,042
									838
Finance cost									105
									105
Profit before tax									9,740
									9,021
Income tax expense									2,816
									2,647
Net Profit									6,924
									6,374
Depreciation and amortization									1,140
									1,149
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 & other enterprises in Public Services

Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

2.24 FUNCTION WISE CLASSIFICATION OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(In ₹ crore)

Particulars	Note No.	Three months ended June 30,	
		2025	2024
Revenue from operations	2.16	42,279	39,315
Cost of Sales*		29,224	27,177
Gross profit		13,055	12,138
Operating expenses			
Selling and marketing expenses		2,208	1,937
General and administration expenses		2,044	1,913
Total operating expenses		4,252	3,850
Operating profit		8,803	8,288
Other income, net	2.17	1,042	838
Finance cost		105	105
Profit before tax		9,740	9,021
Tax expense:			
Current tax	2.15	3,053	2,998
Deferred tax	2.15	(237)	(351)
Profit for the period		6,924	6,374
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net		(70)	20
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income, net		35	14
		(35)	34
<i>Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Fair value changes on derivatives designated as cash flow hedge, net		6	(3)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations, net		1,019	(104)
Fair value changes on investments, net		123	40
		1,148	(67)
Total other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax		1,113	(33)
Total comprehensive income for the period		8,037	6,341
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		6,921	6,368
Non-controlling interests		3	6
		6,924	6,374
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		8,024	6,337
Non-controlling interests		13	4
		8,037	6,341

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, 2025

Jayesh Sanghrajka
Chief Financial Officer

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