

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated statement of financial position

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
		(In million of USD)	
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9(a)	678	976
Bank deposits		622	727
Investments	9(b)	3,570	3,592
Trade receivables			
Billed	9(c)	6,092	5,869
Unbilled		1,066	1,042
Other financial assets	9(d)	433	428
Income tax assets (net)		133	30
Other assets	11(d)	1,747	1,730
Total current assets		14,341	14,394
Non-current assets			
Bank deposits		141	200
Investments	9(b)	23	32
Trade receivables			
Billed	9(c)	10	11
Unbilled		12	4
Other financial assets	9(d)	252	123
Income tax assets (net)		152	184
Deferred tax assets (net)	15	468	415
Property, plant and equipment	11(a)	1,500	1,514
Right-of-use assets	10	1,166	1,086
Goodwill	11(b)	1,194	471
Other intangible assets	11(c)	19	109
Other assets	11(d)	224	388
Total non-current assets		5,161	4,537
TOTAL ASSETS		19,502	18,931
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities		193	182
Trade payables		1,566	1,628
Other financial liabilities	9(e)	1,183	1,000
Unearned and deferred revenue		474	471
Other liabilities	11(e)	726	841
Provisions	11(f)	146	21
Employee benefit obligations	16	592	571
Income tax liabilities (net)		1,559	1,488
Total current liabilities		6,439	6,202
Non-current liabilities			
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	9(k)	13	-
Lease liabilities		999	917
Other financial liabilities	9(e)	62	80
Employee benefit obligations	16	102	98
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15	127	114
Unearned and deferred revenue		68	61
Total non-current liabilities		1,371	1,270
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,810	7,472
Equity			
Share capital	9(j)	68	68
Retained earnings		17,731	16,245
Other equity		(6,240)	(4,976)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		11,559	11,337
Non-controlling interests		133	122
TOTAL EQUITY		11,692	11,459
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		19,502	18,931

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(In million of USD, except shares and per share data)			
Revenue	12	30,017	30,179
Cost of revenue			
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes	23	185	-
Other		17,990	18,438
Total Cost of revenue		18,175	18,438
Gross profit		11,842	11,741
Operating expenses			
Selling, general and administrative expenses			
Re-structuring expense	22	157	-
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes	23	53	-
Provision towards legal claim	19	112	-
Others		4,517	4,393
Total Selling, general and administrative expenses		4,839	4,393
Operating profit		7,003	7,348
Other income			
Finance and other income	14(a)	441	395
Finance costs	14(b)	(138)	(94)
Other gains (net)	14(c)	58	73
Other income (net)		361	374
Profit before taxes		7,364	7,722
Income tax expense	15	1,803	1,954
Profit for the year		5,561	5,768
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans		41	(10)
Net change in fair value of investments in equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		4	(3)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			-
Net change in fair value of investments other than equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		(86)	52
Net change in intrinsic value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		(1)	(1)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations and translation to presentation currency		(870)	(296)
Total other comprehensive income / (losses), net of tax		(912)	(258)
Total comprehensive income for the year		4,649	5,510
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		5,534	5,739
Non-controlling interests		27	29
		5,561	5,768
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		(904)	(258)
Non-controlling interests		(8)	-
		(912)	(258)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		4,630	5,481
Non-controlling interests		19	29
		4,649	5,510
Earnings per share			
Weighted average number of equity shares		3,61,80,87,518	3,61,80,87,518
Basic and diluted earnings per share in USD	17	1.53	1.59

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Number of shares	Share capital	Retained earnings	Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve		Investment revaluation reserve	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non- controlling interests	Total equity
						Intrinsic value	Time value				
	(In million of USD, except share data)										
Balance as at April 1, 2025	361,80,87,518	68	16,245	315	(5,345)	(9)	(12)	75	11,337	122	11,459
Profit for the year	-	-	5,534	-	-	-	-	-	5,534	27	5,561
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	41	-	(862)	(1)	-	(82)	(904)	(8)	(912)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	5,575	-	(862)	(1)	-	(82)	4,630	19	4,649
Dividend	-	-	(4,408)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,408)	(15)	(4,423)
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	315	(315)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Realised gain on equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-	-
Issue of equity shares to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_*	_*
Issue of Class A compulsorily convertible preference shares to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Balance as at March 31, 2026	3,61,80,87,518	68	17,731	-	(6,207)	(10)	(12)	(11)	11,559	133	11,692
Balance as at April 1, 2024	3,61,80,87,518	68	13,980	2,099	(5,049)	(9)	(11)	26	11,104	101	11,205
Profit for the year	-	-	5,739	-	-	-	-	-	5,739	29	5,768
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	(10)	-	(296)	-	(1)	49	(258)	-	(258)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	5,729	-	(296)	-	(1)	49	5,481	29	5,510
Dividend	-	-	(5,249)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,249)	(11)	(5,260)
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	1,784	(1,784)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of shares to non-controlling interests	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Balance as at March 31, 2025	3,61,80,87,518	68	16,245	315	(5,345)	(9)	(12)	75	11,337	122	11,459

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

*Amount less than \$0.50 million.

Gain of \$41 million and loss of \$10 million on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Retained earnings include statutory reserve of \$40 million and \$30 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Total equity (primarily retained earnings) includes \$151 million and \$184 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	5,561	5,768
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	626	619
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful advances (net)	20	15
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 19)	112	-
Provision towards Restructuring expenses (Refer note 22)	13	-
Income tax expense	1,803	1,954
Net gain on lease modification	(12)	(2)
Net gain on sub-lease	(1)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(20)	-
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(2)
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments	(39)	(1)
Net gain on fair valuation of call option	(2)	-
Transaction cost on incorporation of subsidiary	2	-
Dividend reinvested	6	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	8,067	8,351
Net change in		
Trade receivables		
Billed	(537)	(652)
Unbilled	(53)	34
Other financial assets	(73)	(115)
Other assets	93	(302)
Trade payables	(124)	440
Unearned and deferred revenue	36	47
Other financial liabilities	339	(19)
Other liabilities and provisions	12	137
Cash flows generated from operations	7,760	7,921
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(1,617)	(1,843)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	6,143	6,078

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Cash flows from investing activities		
Bank deposits placed	(1,002)	(1,231)
Inter-corporate deposits placed	(167)	-
Purchase of investments (including reverse repo (net))*	(17,181)	(17,248)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(424)	(345)
Payment including advances for acquiring right-of-use assets	(14)	(9)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	(42)	(111)
Loan given	-	(3)
Acquisition of assets (Refer note 20)	(64)	(123)
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash of \$15million) (Refer note 8)	(748)	-
Advance towards acquisition of investment	(28)	-
Proceeds from bank deposits	90	950
Proceeds from inter-corporate deposits	1,038	20
Proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments*	16,582	17,398
Proceeds from sub-lease receivable	1	1
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	7	2
Transaction cost on incorporation of subsidiary (Reser note 8(a))	(2)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,954)	(699)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities ¹	(209)	(197)
Dividend paid	(4,408)	(5,249)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(15)	(11)
Issue of equity shares to non-controlling interests	- [#]	-
Issue of Class A compulsorily convertible preference shares to non-controlling interests	8	-
Issue of Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	13	-
Sale of shares to non-controlling interests	-	4
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(4,611)	(5,453)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(422)	(74)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	976	1,081
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	124	(31)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	678	976
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at banks and in hand	338	402
Bank deposits (original maturity less than three months)	340	574
	678	976
Supplementary cash flow information		
Interest paid	101	99
Interest received	340	361
Dividend received	9	5

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

[#]Amount less than \$0.50 million.

* Purchase of investments include \$45 million and \$21 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments include \$29 million and \$20 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, held by trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

¹ Changes in lease liabilities including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes are given in note 10.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes to consolidated financial statements

1) Corporate information

Tata Consultancy Services Limited (“the Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively together with employee welfare trusts referred to as “the Group”) provide IT services, consulting and business solutions and have been partnering with many of the world’s largest businesses in their transformation journeys. The Group offers a consulting-led, cognitive powered, integrated portfolio of IT, business and engineering services and solutions. This is delivered through its unique Location-Independent Agile delivery model recognised as a benchmark of excellence in software development.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is TCS House, Raveline Street, Fort, Mumbai - 400001. As at March 31, 2026, Tata Sons Private Limited, the holding company owned 71.74% of the Company’s equity share capital.

The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 and authorised for issue on April 9, 2026.

2) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

3) Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and defined benefit plans which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Group’s normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Group has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The consolidated statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method, whereby profit or loss 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 items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. The Group classifies interest paid and interest and dividend received as cash flow from operating activities. 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 and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents.

The functional currency of the Company and its Indian subsidiaries is the Indian Rupee (₹). The functional currency of foreign subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the exchange rate prevailing on the dates of statement of financial position and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

The material accounting policy information related to preparation of the consolidated financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

4) Basis of consolidation

The Company consolidates all entities which are controlled by it.

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Notes to consolidated financial statements

The Company establishes control when; it 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 the entity's returns by using its power over relevant activities of the entity.

Entities controlled by the Company are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

The results of subsidiaries acquired, or sold, during the year are consolidated from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

The financial statements of the Group companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and all inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Company's interests in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to shareholders of the Company.

Assets and liabilities of entities with functional currency other than presentation currency have been translated to the presentation currency using exchange rates prevailing on the dates of statement of financial position. Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of such entities has been translated using weighted average exchange rates. Translation adjustments have been reported as foreign currency translation reserve in the statement of changes in equity. When a foreign operation is disposed off in its entirety or partially such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount of exchange differences related to that foreign operation recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars (\$) to facilitate the investors' ability to evaluate the Group's performance and financial position in comparison to similar companies domiciled in different foreign jurisdictions.

5) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) requires management of the Group to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The Group uses the following critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions in preparation of its audited consolidated financial statements:

(a) Revenue recognition

Revenue for fixed-price contracts is recognised using percentage-of-completion method. The Group estimates the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine degree of completion of the performance obligation.

The Group exercises judgement for identification of performance obligations, determination of transaction price, ascribing the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation and in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. These judgements have been explained in detail under the revenue recognition note (Refer note 12).

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Notes to consolidated financial statements

(b) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods (Refer note 11(a)).

(c) Impairment of goodwill

The Group estimates the value-in-use of the cash generating units (CGUs) based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and growth rate and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions. The estimated cash flows are developed using internal forecasts. The discount rates used for the CGUs represent the weighted average cost of capital based on the historical market returns of comparable companies (Refer note 11(b)).

(d) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(e) Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

Measurement of impairment of financial assets require use of estimates, which have been explained in the note on financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments, under impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value) (Refer note 9).

(f) Deferred tax assets

A deferred tax asset is recognised 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 utilised. Accordingly, the Group exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

(g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Group estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Group uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements.

(h) Employee benefits

The accounting of employee benefit plans in the nature of defined benefit requires the Group to use assumptions. These assumptions have been explained under employee benefits note (Refer note 16 & 23).

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Notes to consolidated financial statements

(i) Leases

The Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of IFRS 16. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Group uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Group to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Group revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(j) Business combinations and intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using IFRS 3, Business Combinations. IFRS 3 requires 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. Estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration 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.

6) Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Retained earnings

This reserve represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Group as on the date of statement of financial position.

(b) Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve

The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) re-investment reserve is created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of section 10AA(1)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 of India. The reserve will be utilised by the Group for acquiring new assets for the purpose of its business as per the terms of section 10AA(2) of Income-tax Act, 1961 of India.

(c) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than presentation currency is recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.

(d) Cash flow hedging reserve

The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. Such gains or losses will be reclassified to profit or loss in the period in which the underlying hedged transaction occurs.

(e) Investment revaluation reserve

This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity and debt instruments on the date of statement of financial position measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The reserves accumulated will be reclassified to retained earnings and statement of profit or loss respectively, when such instruments are disposed.

7) Recent accounting standards

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective. Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7¹

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards¹ – Amendments to:

- IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
- IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements
- IAS 7 – Statement of Cash flows

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements²

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures²

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments and Financial Instruments: Disclosure

In May 2024, the IASB issued “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) to address matters identified during the post-implementation review of IFRS 9. The amendments relate to derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic transfer, classification of financial assets and disclosures of certain financial assets and financial liabilities. The Group will evaluate the amendments and implement them accordingly.

In December 2024, the IASB issued targeted amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs). The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. Current accounting requirements may not adequately capture how these contracts affect a company’s performance. The amendments include: clarifying the application of the ‘own-use’ requirements; permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company’s financial performance and cash flows. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

In July 2024, the IASB issued narrow amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards and accompanying guidance as part of its regular maintenance of the Standards. These amendments include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of several IFRS Accounting Standards. Annual improvements are limited to changes that either clarify the wording in an IFRS Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unintended consequences or oversights in the Accounting Standards. They also correct minor conflicts between the requirements of the Accounting Standards. The Group does not expect these narrow amendments to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued its new standard IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements that will replace IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard aims at improving how entities communicate in their financial statements. The Group will evaluate the standard and implement it accordingly.

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

In May 2024, the IASB issued a new standard IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures. The standard allows a subsidiary which does not have public accountability and has an ultimate or intermediate parent that produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards, to elect IFRS 19. Such an entity applies the requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards, except for the disclosure

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requirements, instead the entity applies the requirements in IFRS 19. The Group does not expect this Standard to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

8) Business combinations

The Group accounts for its business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. Acquisition related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the condition for recognition are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date.

Purchase consideration paid in excess of the fair value of net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. Where the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the cost of acquisition, the excess is recognised in determination of profit or loss after reassessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities.

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 arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under common control are accounted at historical cost. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recorded in shareholders' equity.

Acquisition that does not meet the definition of 'business' in accordance with IFRS - 3 Business Combinations is treated as acquisition of assets.

(a) Acquisition of ListEngage Midco, LLC

On October 10, 2025, the Company acquired 100% ownership interest of ListEngage Midco, LLC along with its subsidiary ListEngage LLC, limited liability companies in Delaware and leading Salesforce summit partner, for a consideration of \$69 million. ListEngage is a full stack Salesforce partner that specialises in Marketing Cloud, CRM, Data Cloud, Agentforce, and AI advisory services for enterprises. This strategic acquisition strengthens TCS' Salesforce capabilities, adding specialisations across the full range of Salesforce marketing tools. The consideration includes \$4 million, the payment of which is contingent upon achievement of certain key performance indicators as set out in the agreement to be achieved over a period of two years and the fair value of which is \$4 million on initial recognition. The excess of purchase consideration over net assets has been provisionally recognised as goodwill amounting to \$57 million. The resultant goodwill is non-tax deductible.

Purchase consideration paid for this acquisition has been allocated as follows:

	(In millions of USD)
Net assets acquired, at fair value	
Cash and cash equivalents	2
Net assets acquired other than cash and cash equivalents	1
Fair value of net assets acquired as on date of acquisition	3
Intangible assets	11
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	(2)
Goodwill	57
Purchase consideration	69

The Group is in the process of making a final determination of purchase price allocation, including fair value of assets and liabilities which may result into adjustments in the value of certain assets and liabilities.

In addition to the purchase consideration, \$11 million is payable to certain employees over a period of two years. Payment of this amount is contingent upon these employees continuing to be the employees of the Group and achievement of certain key performance indicators. This consideration is being accounted for as post acquisition employee benefits expense.

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Revenues and net profit of the acquiree included in the consolidated financial statements and proforma revenue and net profit information since April 1, 2025 have not been presented because the amounts are immaterial.

(b) Acquisition of Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC

On January 14, 2026, ListEngage Midco, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired 100% of the equity interest of Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC along with its subsidiaries ("Coastal Cloud") for a consideration of \$707 million in the following manner:

- Trident LE, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of ListEngage Midco, LLC merged with and into Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC with Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC continuing as the surviving company; this represented the acquisition of 86% of the ownership interest in Coastal Cloud.
- TCS North America Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of ListEngage Midco, LLC, acquired the remaining 14% of the ownership interest in Coastal Cloud through acquisition of 100% of the ownership interest in SCP V-B Blocker III LLC.

Coastal Cloud is a leading multi-cloud Salesforce consulting firm, specializing in enterprise-scale transformations. They bring AI-led advisory and business consulting capabilities to help customers reimagine Sales, Service, Marketing, Revenue, CPQ, Commerce and Salesforce Data Cloud. As a Salesforce Summit Partner, Coastal Cloud excels in building deep customer relationships and partnerships.

The consideration includes \$9 million, the payment of which is deferred over a period of two years and the fair value of which is \$9 million on initial recognition. The excess of purchase consideration over net assets has been recognised as goodwill amounting to \$682 million. The resultant goodwill is non-tax deductible.

Purchase consideration paid for this acquisition has been allocated as follows:

	(In millions of USD)
Net assets acquired, at fair value	
Trade receivables	15
Cash and cash equivalents	13
Net assets acquired other than cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables	(3)
Fair value of net assets acquired as on date of acquisition	25
Goodwill	682
Purchase consideration	707

The Group is in the process of making a final determination of purchase price allocation through independent valuer, including fair value of intangible assets (customer relationship intangibles, brand, etc.), other assets (other than cash and cash equivalents) and liabilities. The amounts recognised are based on information currently available and may result in changes to the fair values of assets and liabilities.

In addition to the purchase consideration, \$23 million is payable to certain employees over a period of two years. Payment of this amount is contingent upon these employees continuing to be the employees of the Group and achievement of certain key performance indicators. This consideration is being accounted for as post acquisition employee benefits expense.

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Proforma results for Coastal Cloud acquisition

The following proforma financial information presents the combined results of operations of Coastal Cloud as if the acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of the current reporting period. The proforma results for current reporting period presented include eliminations of inter-company transactions.

The proforma result is as follows for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026:

	Year ended March 31, 2026
	(In million USD)
Revenue	142
Net profit for the year	5

The proforma financial information is presented for informational purposes and is not indicative of the results of operations that may have been achieved if the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the period presented.

Current year contribution by Coastal Cloud acquisition

The total revenue of the Group include \$29 million and net profit of the Group include net loss of \$1 million respectively as a contribution by the acquired entity.

9) Financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value, 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 (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Group considers all highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks and which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

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The Group has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for deferred contingent consideration recognised in a business combination and Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares which are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received net of direct issue cost.

Derivative accounting

- **Instruments in hedging relationship**

The Group designates certain foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts as hedge instruments in respect of foreign exchange risks. These hedges are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

The Group uses hedging instruments that are governed by the financial risk management policy as approved by the Risk Management Committee. The policy provides principles on the use of such financial derivatives consistent with the risk management strategy of the company and its subsidiaries. While determining the appropriate hedge ratio, the Group takes into consideration the prevailing macro-economic conditions, the availability and liquidity of the hedging instruments, tolerance levels for hedge ineffectiveness and the costs of hedging. The hedging activities are reviewed by the Risk Management Committee every quarter and future course of action is determined.

The hedge instruments are designated and documented as hedges at the inception of the contract. The Group determines the existence of an economic relationship between the hedging instrument and hedged item based on the currency, amount and timing of their respective cash flows. The effectiveness of hedge instruments to reduce the risk associated with the exposure being hedged is assessed and measured at inception and on an ongoing basis. If the hedged future cash flows are no longer expected to occur, then the amounts that have been accumulated in other equity are immediately reclassified in net foreign exchange gains in profit or loss.

The effective portion of change in the fair value of the designated hedging instrument is recognised in the other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading cash flow hedging reserve.

The Group separates the intrinsic value and time value of an option and designates as hedging instruments only the change in intrinsic value of the option. The change in fair value of the intrinsic value and time value of an option is recognised in the other comprehensive income and accounted as a separate component of equity. Such amounts are reclassified in profit or loss when the related hedged items affect profit or loss.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity till that time remains and is recognised into profit or loss when the forecasted transaction ultimately affects profit or loss. Any gain or loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss when the hedge becomes ineffective.

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• **Instruments not in hedging relationship**

The Group enters into contracts that are effective as hedges from an economic perspective, but they do not qualify for hedge accounting. The change in the fair value of such instrument is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Group assesses at each date of statement of financial position whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. IFRS 9 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Group recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. In determining the allowance for expected credit losses the Group has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Cash at banks and in hand	338	402
Bank deposits (original maturity less than three months)	340	574
Total	678	976
Held within India	42	141
Held outside India	636	835
Total	678	976

Cash and cash equivalents includes \$1 million and \$1 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, pertaining to trusts held for specified purposes.

(b) Investments

Investments consist of the following:

Investments – Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units	497	340
	497	340
Investments carried at fair value through OCI		
Government bonds and securities	2,267	2,791
Corporate bonds and debentures	498	460
	2,765	3,251
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Corporate bonds	7	1
Certificate of deposits	189	-
Commercial papers	112	-
	308	1
Total	3,570	3,592

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Notes to consolidated financial statements

Investments – Current includes \$30 million and \$9 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

Government bonds and securities includes bonds pledged with bank for credit facility amounting to \$285 million and \$316 as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Investments – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Investments designated at fair value through OCI		
Equity shares	-	1
	-	1
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Government bonds and securities	14	22
Corporate bonds	9	9
	23	31
Total	23	32

Investments – Non-current includes \$23 million and \$31 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, pertaining to trusts held for specified purposes.

The movement in fair value of investments carried / designated at fair value through OCI is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	75	26
Net gain / (loss) arising on revaluation of investments in equities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	(3)
Net cumulative loss reclassified to retained earnings on sale of investments in equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	3	-
Net (loss) / gain arising on revaluation of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(97)	71
Deferred tax relating to net (loss) / gain arising on revaluation of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	24	(18)
Net cumulative gain reclassified to profit or loss on sale of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(22)	(1)
Deferred tax relating to net cumulative gain reclassified to profit or loss on sale of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	-
Balance at the end of the year	(9)	75

(c) Trade receivables - Billed

Trade receivables - Billed consist of the following:

Trade receivables - Billed – Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Trade receivables - Billed	6,159	5,940
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(67)	(71)
Total	6,092	5,869

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
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Trade receivables - Billed – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Trade receivables - Billed	79	92
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(69)	(81)
Total	10	11

Above balances of trade receivables - billed include balances with related parties (Refer note 21).

(d) Other financial assets

Other financial assets consist of the following:

Other financial assets – Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Security deposits	22	40
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	31	51
Interest receivable	82	104
Earmarked balances with banks	64	106
Loans and advances to employees	28	34
Inter-corporate deposits	79	-
Others	127	93
Total	433	428

Others include reverse repo of \$95 million and NIL as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Reverse repo are secured against Central Government securities and Treasury Bills, bearing an average interest rate of 6.65% per annum, with an overnight tenure, with a calendar maturity of 3 days.

Other financial assets – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Security deposits	106	91
Earmarked balances with banks	31	29
Interest receivable	5	-
Inter-corporate deposits	79	-
Advance towards acquisition of investment	26	-
Fair value of call option	2	-
Others	3	3
Total	252	123

Earmarked balances with banks primarily relate to margin money for purchase of investments, unclaimed dividends and liquidity backstop as a part of regulatory requirements.

Inter-corporate deposits yield fixed interest rate and are placed with financial institutions (related parties), who are authorised to accept and use such inter-corporate deposits as per regulations applicable to them.

Interest receivable includes \$15 million and \$22 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
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(e) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consist of the following:

Other financial liabilities – Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Capital creditors	57	84
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	59	18
Liabilities towards customer contracts	138	154
Accrued payroll	796	639
Unclaimed dividends	7	7
Liabilities towards acquisition of assets	-	65
Deferred consideration on acquisition of subsidiaries (Refer note 8)	7	-
Others	119	33
Total	1,183	1,000

Others include liabilities for forward contract settlements of \$71 million and \$4 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Other financial liabilities – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Capital creditors	-	7
Liabilities towards customer contracts	21	37
Deferred consideration on acquisition of subsidiaries (Refer note 8)	6	-
Others	35	36
Total	62	80

Others include advance taxes paid of \$24 million and \$26 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, by the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited (merged with the Company) which, on refund by tax authorities, is payable to the seller.

(f) Financial instruments by category

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

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
	(In million of USD)					
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	678	678
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	763	763
Investments	497	2,765	-	-	331	3,593
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	6,102	6,102
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	1,078	1,078
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	95	95
Other financial assets	2	-	4	27	557	590
Total	499	2,765	4	27	9,604	12,899
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	1,566	1,566
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,192	1,192
Other financial liabilities	4	-	-	59	1,182	1,245
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	13	-	-	-	-	13
Total	17	-	-	59	3,940	4,016

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Other financial assets include inter-corporate deposits of \$159 million with original maturity of maximum 24 months and reverse repo of \$95 million with an overnight tenure, with a calendar maturity of 3 days.

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

	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
	(In million of USD)					
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	976	976
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	927	927
Investments	340	3,252	-	-	32	3,624
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	5,880	5,880
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	1,046	1,046
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	135	135
Other financial assets	-	-	4	47	365	416
Total	340	3,252	4	47	9,361	13,004
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	1,628	1,628
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,099	1,099
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	18	1,062	1,080
Total	-	-	-	18	3,789	3,807

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payables as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, approximate the fair value due to their nature. Carrying amounts of bank deposits, earmarked balances with banks, other financial assets and other financial liabilities which are subsequently measured at amortised cost also approximate the fair value due to their nature in each of the periods presented. Fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required. Fair value of investments carried at amortised cost is \$331 million and \$32 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(g) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs are 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 are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The cost of unquoted investments included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy approximate their fair value because there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements and the cost represents estimate of fair value within that range.

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The following table summarises financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and financial assets that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required):

As at March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(In million of USD)			
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	497	-	-	497
Government bonds and securities	2,281	-	-	2,281
Corporate bonds and debentures	514	-	-	514
Certificate of deposits	189	-	-	189
Commercial papers	112	-	-	112
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	31	-	31
Fair value of call option	-	-	2	2
Total	3,593	31	2	3,626
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	59	-	59
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	-	-	13	13
Deferred consideration on acquisition of subsidiaries (Refer Note 8)	-	-	4	4
Total	-	59	17	76
As at March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(In million of USD)			
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	340	-	-	340
Equity shares	-	-	1	1
Government bonds and securities	2,813	-	-	2,813
Corporate bonds and debentures	470	-	-	470
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	51	-	51
Total	3,623	51	1	3,675
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	18	-	18
Total	-	18	-	18

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurement of financial assets is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	1	4
Additions during the year	2	-
Change in fair value of investments	5	-
Impairment in value of investments	-	(3)
Disposal during the year	(6)	-
Balance at the end of the year	2	1

If the volatility increases / decreases by 1%, the fair value of call option would increase / (decrease) as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Increase of 1%	_*	-
Decrease of 1%	_*	-

*Amount less than \$0.50 million.

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If the risk free interest rate increases / decreases by 0.50%, the fair value of call option would increase / (decrease) as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Increase of 0.50%	-*	-
Decrease of 0.50%	-*	-

*Amount less than \$0.50 million.

Following table describes the valuation techniques used and key inputs thereto for the level 3 financial assets:

Financial assets	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable input	Significant unobservable input range		Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
			As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	
Call Option	Black - Scholes option pricing model	Volatility of the property price	20.00%	-	The estimated fair value of call option will Increase / (decrease) if the volatility of property price is higher / (lower)
		Risk free interest rate	5.87%	-	The estimated fair value of call option will Increase / (decrease) if the risk free interest rate is higher / (lower)

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurement of financial liabilities is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Additions during the year	17	-
Balance at the end of the year	17	-

The fair valuation is determined based on present value of deferred consideration and risk free discount rates using net present value method. There were no significant inter-relationship between unobservable inputs that materially affects fair value. If the risk free discount rate increases or decreases by 1%, the impact on the net present value will not be material.

(h) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activity

The Group's revenue is denominated in various foreign currencies. Given the nature of the business, a large portion of the costs are denominated in Indian Rupee. This exposes the Group to currency fluctuations.

The Board of Directors has constituted a Risk Management Committee (RMC) to frame, implement and monitor the risk management plan of the Group which inter-alia covers risks arising out of exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. Under the guidance and framework provided by the RMC, the Group uses various derivative instruments such as foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts in which the counter party is generally a bank.

The following are outstanding currency options contracts, which have been designated as cash flow hedges:

Foreign currency	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of contracts	Notional amount of contracts (In million)	Fair value (In million of USD)	No. of contracts	Notional amount of contracts (In million)	Fair value (In million of USD)
US Dollar	12	300	-	-	-	-
Great Britain Pound	22	215	2	23	220	2
Euro	22	215	2	25	235	2

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
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The movement in cash flow hedging reserve for derivatives designated as cash flow hedges is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Intrinsic value	Time value	Intrinsic value	Time value
	(In million of USD)			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(9)	(12)	(9)	(11)
Loss / (gain) transferred to profit or loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	1	(32)	(23)	27
Deferred tax on loss / (gain) transferred to profit or loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	-	7	6	(7)
Change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	(3)	32	23	(28)
Deferred tax on change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	1	(7)	(6)	7
Balance at the end of the year	(10)	(12)	(9)	(12)

The Group has entered into derivative instruments not in hedging relationship by way of foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts. As at March 31, 2026 and 2025, the notional amount of outstanding contracts aggregated to \$7,026 million and \$7,608 million, respectively and the respective fair value of these contracts have a net loss of \$32 million and net gain of \$29 million.

Exchange loss of \$305 million and \$58 million on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gain / (loss) include gain of \$31 million and \$5 million transferred from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Net loss on derivative instruments of \$20 million, recognised in accumulated other comprehensive income as at March 31, 2026, is expected to be transferred to profit or loss by March 31, 2027. The maximum period over which the exposure to cash flow variability has been hedged is through calendar year 2026.

Following table summarises approximate gain / (loss) on Group's other comprehensive income on account of appreciation / depreciation of the underlying foreign currencies.

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
10% appreciation of the underlying foreign currencies	-	-
10% depreciation of the underlying foreign currencies	70	51

(i) Financial risk management

The Group is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, credit, liquidity and interest rate risks, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Group has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Group's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

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- **Foreign currency exchange rate risk**

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Group operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries.

The Group, as per its risk management policy, uses derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange. Further, any movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Group against major foreign currencies may impact the Group's revenue in international business.

The Group evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. It hedges a part of these risks by using derivative financial instruments in line with its risk management policies.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift of all the currencies by 10% against the respective functional currencies of Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries.

The following analysis has been worked out based on the net exposures for each of the subsidiaries and Tata Consultancy Services Limited as at the date of statement of financial position which could affect the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity. Further the exposure as indicated below is mitigated by some of the derivative contracts entered into by the Group as disclosed in note 9(h).

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2026:

	USD	EUR	GBP	Others
	(In million of USD)			
Net financial assets	244	71	27	295
Net financial liabilities	(1,213)	(14)	(77)	(63)

10% appreciation / depreciation of the respective functional currency of Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase / decrease in the Group's profit before taxes by approximately \$73 million for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2025:

	USD	EUR	GBP	Others
	(In million of USD)			
Net financial assets	301	50	13	230
Net financial liabilities	(416)	(1)	(39)	(41)

10% appreciation / depreciation of the respective functional currency of Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries with respect to various foreign currencies would result in increase / decrease in the Group's profit before taxes by approximately \$10 million for the year ended March 31, 2025.

- **Interest rate risk**

The Group's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Group is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and

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creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Refer note 5 for methods, assumptions and information used to measure expected credit losses.

Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk consist of trade receivables, investments, derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. Other financial assets include inter-corporate deposits of \$159 million and NIL placed with a financial institution having a high credit-rating assigned by credit-rating agencies and reverse repo of \$95 million and NIL as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Bank deposits include an amount of \$760 million held with three banks and \$923 million held with three banks, having high credit rating which are individually in excess of 10% or more of the Group's total bank deposits as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. None of the other financial instruments of the Group result in material concentration of credit risk.

- Exposure to credit risk**

The carrying amount of financial assets and contract assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was \$13,739 million and \$13,768 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, bank deposits, investments, trade receivables, contract assets and other financial assets.

The Group's exposure to customers is diversified and no single customer contributes to more than 10% of outstanding trade receivables and contract assets as at March 31, 2026 and 2025.

- Geographic concentration of credit risk**

Geographic concentration of trade receivables (gross and net of allowances) and contract assets is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Gross %	Net %	Gross %	Net %
United States of America	34.47	34.81	35.40	35.87
India	20.58	19.54	22.51	21.38
United Kingdom	14.54	14.75	14.72	14.97
Europe	14.72	14.96	13.27	13.52

Geographical concentration of trade receivables (gross and net of allowances) and contract assets is allocated based on the location of the customers.

The allowance for lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 was \$18 million and \$12 million respectively. The reconciliation of allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	152	143
Changes during the year	18	12
Translation exchange difference	(11)	(3)
Balance at the end of the year	136	152

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Group consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations including lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

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The tables below provide details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at:

As at March 31, 2026	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
	(In million of USD)				
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	1,566	-	-	-	1,566
Lease liabilities	219	197	456	525	1,397
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	-	-	-	13	13
Other financial liabilities	1,124	21	38	3	1,186
	2,909	218	494	541	4,162
Derivative financial liabilities	59	-	-	-	59
Total	2,968	218	494	541	4,221

As at March 31, 2025	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
	(In million of USD)				
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	1,628	-	-	-	1,628
Lease liabilities	235	235	443	510	1,423
Other financial liabilities	983	28	52	-	1,063
	2,846	263	495	510	4,114
Derivative financial liabilities	18	-	-	-	18
Total	2,864	263	495	510	4,132

(j) Equity instruments

The authorised, issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital consist of the following:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Authorised		
Equity shares of ₹1 each (4,600,500,000 shares and 4,600,500,000 shares)	86	86
Preference shares of ₹1 each (1,050,250,000 shares and 1,050,250,000 shares)	20	20
	106	106
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up		
Equity shares of ₹1 each (3,618,087,518 shares and 3,618,087,518 shares)	68	68
Total	68	68

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and operating cash flows generated. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(k) Terms of conversion / redemption of issue of Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares

- (i) March 31, 2026: 1,26,12,745 (March 31, 2025: NIL) Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares (Class B CCPS) are issued on private placement basis bearing a face value of ₹100 each. The term of the Class B CCPS shall be the period commencing from the date of allotment and ending on earlier of the date of conversion of Class B as specified in Shareholders' agreement or 20 years from the date of issuance of

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the Class B CCPS. The rate of dividend shall be 0.00001% p.a. on the face value of Class B CCPS and it shall be a fixed non-cumulative dividend.

- (ii) Voting Rights: Class B CCPS shall not carry any voting rights until conversion into equity shares.
- (iii) Conversion terms: The conversion ratio of the Class B CCPS for their conversion shall be determined in accordance with the provisions specified in Shareholders' agreement and shall be crystallised and frozen upon the earlier of (a) provisions specified in Shareholders' agreement and (b) the expiry of 20 years from the date of issuance of the Class B CCPS.

10) Leases

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.

Group as a lessee

The Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate standalone price of the non-lease components.

The Group recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Group, on a lease-by-lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Group recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and profit or loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Group recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the statement of profit or loss.

The Group has elected not to apply the requirements of IFRS 16 - Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

At the inception of the lease, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Group recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a

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constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease. When the Group is an intermediate lessor it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers to allocate the consideration in the contract.

The details of the right-of-use assets held by the Group are as follows:

	Additions for Year ended March 31, 2026	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026
	(In million of USD)	
Leasehold land	1	97
Buildings	437	1,040
Leasehold improvements	2	6
Computer equipment	13	18
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	2	5
Total	455	1,166

	Additions for the year ended March 31, 2025	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Leasehold land	-	107
Buildings	429	947
Leasehold improvements	5	6
Computer equipment	-	17
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	3	5
Software licences	-	4
Total	437	1,086

Depreciation on right-of-use assets is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Leasehold land	1	1
Buildings [#]	206	200
Leasehold improvements	1	1
Computer equipment	9	7
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	2	2
Software licences	3	3
Total	222	214

[#]Out of this, directly attributable costs of \$13 million and NIL towards leasehold improvements have been transferred to capital work-in-progress for the years ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

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Changes in lease liabilities are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,099	961
Addition during the year	431	360
Repayment during the year	(209)	(197)
Other non-cash movement	(45)	1
Translation exchange difference	(84)	(26)
Balance at the end of the year	1,192	1,099

Interest on lease liabilities is \$86 million and \$75 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

The Group incurred \$48 million and \$41 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The total cash outflow for leases is \$357 million and \$322 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, including cash outflow for short term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Group has lease term extension options that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities. The present value of future cash outflows for such extension periods is \$110 million and \$110 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Lease contracts entered by the Group majorly pertain for buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course.

The Group does not have any lease restrictions and commitment towards variable rent as per the contract.

11) Non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities

(a) Property, plant and equipment

The Group recognises the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment as an asset if, and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost comprising of purchase price and any initial directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis so as to expense the cost less residual value over their estimated useful lives based on a technical evaluation. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

Type of asset	Useful lives
Buildings	20 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term
Computer equipment	4 years
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	2-10 years

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Capital work-in-progress are stated at cost less impairment loss, if any. Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation are complete and the asset is ready for its intended use. Capital work-in-progress includes capital advances.

Property, plant and equipment with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. 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 the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improve-ments	Computer equipment	Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	Total
(In million of USD)						
Cost as at April 1, 2025	229	1,026	325	1,749	1,034	4,363
Additions	-	7	34	192	59	292
Acquisition through a business combination	-	-	-	-*	-*	-
Disposals	-	(1)	(10)	(130)	(21)	(162)
Translation exchange difference	(22)	(98)	(20)	(121)	(86)	(347)
Cost as at March 31, 2026	207	934	329	1,690	986	4,146
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2025	-	(535)	(250)	(1,454)	(841)	(3,080)
Depreciation	-	(48)	(20)	(171)	(59)	(298)
Disposals	-	1	9	126	21	157
Translation exchange difference	-	54	14	102	71	241
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	-	(528)	(247)	(1,397)	(808)	(2,980)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	207	406	82	293	178	1,166
Capital work-in-progress						334
Total						1,500

*Amount less than \$0.50 million.

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	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improve-ments	Computer equipment	Furniture, fixtures, office equipment and other assets	Total
	(In million of USD)					
Cost as at April 1, 2024	43	994	331	1,701	990	4,059
Additions*	185	56	10	171	84	506
Disposals	-	-	(6)	(82)	(14)	(102)
Translation exchange difference	1	(24)	(10)	(41)	(26)	(100)
Cost as at March 31, 2025	229	1,026	325	1,749	1,034	4,363
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2024	-	(498)	(244)	(1,382)	(814)	(2,938)
Depreciation	-	(49)	(20)	(187)	(62)	(318)
Disposals	-	-	6	82	14	102
Translation exchange difference	-	12	8	33	21	74
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	-	(535)	(250)	(1,454)	(841)	(3,080)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	229	491	75	295	193	1,283
Capital work-in-progress*						231
Total						1,514

* Including additions on account of acquisition of assets (Refer note 20).

Changes in Capital work-in-progress are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	231	225
Addition during the year*	400	327
Capitalised during the year	(292)	(321)
Translation exchange difference	(5)	-
Balance at the end of the year	334	231

* Including additions on account of acquisition of assets during the for the year ended March 31,2025 (Refer note 20).

(b) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired business as established at the date of acquisition of the business in excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying amount.

CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. The financial projections basis which the future cash flows have been estimated consider economic uncertainties, reassessment of the discount rates, revisiting the growth rates factored while arriving at terminal value and subjecting these variables to sensitivity analysis. If the recoverable amount of a CGU is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Goodwill consists of the following:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	471	478
Additional amount recognised from business combinations (Refer note 8)	739	-
Translation exchange difference	(16)	(7)
Balance at the end of the year	1,194	471

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Goodwill of \$682 million and NIL as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively on account of acquisition of Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC and goodwill of \$57 million and NIL as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively on account of acquisition of ListEngage Midco, LLC have been allocated to the business from Salesforce offerings (CGU). The estimated value-in-use of this CGU, as at March 31, 2026 is based on the future cash flows using a 2.50% annual growth rate for periods subsequent to the forecast period of 10 years and discount rate of 10.00%. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

Goodwill of \$226 million and \$251 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 has been allocated to TCS business process services (BPS) CGU.

The Group estimated the value-in-use of TCS BPS based on future cash flows of this CGU using a 10.00% annual growth rate for periods subsequent to the forecast period of 5 years and discount rate of 15.00%. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

Goodwill of \$88 million and \$82 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 has been allocated to the TCS business in France. The estimated value-in-use of this CGU is based on the future cash flows using a 1.50% annual growth rate for periods subsequent to the forecast period of 5 years and discount rate of 9.36%. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

The remaining amount of goodwill of \$141 million and \$138 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, (relating to different CGUs individually immaterial) has been evaluated based on the cash flow forecasts of the related CGUs and the recoverable amounts of these CGUs exceeded their carrying amounts.

(c) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased including acquired in business combination, are measured at cost as at the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.

Intangible assets consist of rights under licensing agreement and software licences and customer-related intangibles.

Following table summarises the nature of intangibles and their estimated useful lives:

Type of asset	Useful lives
Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Lower of licence period and 1-5 years
Customer-related intangibles	3 -7 years
Brand	5 years

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of its economic useful life.

Intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. 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 the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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Intangible assets consist of the following:

	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer- related intangibles	Brand	Total
	(In million of USD)			
Cost as at April 1, 2025	352	16	-	368
Additions	10	-	-	10
Acquisition through a business combination	.*	9	2	11
Disposals / Derecognised	(212)	-	-	(212)
Translation exchange difference	(25)	-	-	(25)
Cost as at March 31, 2026	125	25	2	152
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2025	(243)	(16)	-	(259)
Amortisation	(106)	-	-	(106)
Disposals / Derecognised	212	-	-	212
Translation exchange difference	20	-	-	20
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2026	(117)	(16)	-	(133)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	8	9	2	19

*Amount less than \$0.50 million.

	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer- related intangibles	Brand	Total
	(In million of USD)			
Cost as at April 1, 2024	240	16	-	256
Additions	137	-	-	137
Disposals / Derecognised	(19)	-	-	(19)
Translation exchange difference	(6)	-	-	(6)
Cost as at March 31, 2025	352	16	-	368
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2024	(179)	(16)	-	(195)
Amortisation	(87)	-	-	(87)
Disposals / Derecognised	19	-	-	19
Translation exchange difference	4	-	-	4
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2025	(243)	(16)	-	(259)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	109	-	-	109

Function wise amortisation of intangible assets is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Cost of revenue	90	74
Selling, general and administrative expenses	16	13
Total	106	87

The estimated amortisation for the years subsequent to March 31, 2026 is as follows:

Period ending March 31,	Amortisation expense (In million of USD)
2027	8
2028	5
2029	3
2030	1
2031	1
Thereafter	1
Total	19

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(d) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

Other assets – Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Advances to suppliers	167	197
Contract assets	779	730
Prepaid expenses	257	279
Contract fulfillment costs	269	271
Indirect taxes recoverable	217	212
Others	58	41
Total	1,747	1,730

Other assets – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Contract assets	61	35
Prepaid expenses	117	288
Contract fulfillment costs	20	35
Others	26	30
Total	224	388

Non-current – Others includes advance of \$19 million and \$21 million towards acquiring right-of-use of leasehold land as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Contract fulfillment costs of \$131 million and \$127 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, have been amortised in profit or loss. Refer note 12 for changes in contract assets.

(e) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

Other liabilities – Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Advances received from customers	73	222
Indirect taxes payable and other statutory liabilities	583	564
Others	70	55
Total	726	841

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(f) Provisions

Provisions consist of the following:

Provisions – Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Provision towards legal claims (Refer note 19)	112	-
Provision for Restructuring expenses (Refer note 22)	11	-
Provision for foreseeable loss	12	14
Other provisions	11	7
Total	146	21

12) Revenue recognition

The Group earns revenue primarily from providing IT services, consulting and business solutions. The Group offers a consulting-led, cognitive powered, integrated portfolio of IT, business and engineering services and solutions.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Group expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Group is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight-lined over the period of performance.
- In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised using percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with contract costs incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation. The contract costs used in computing the revenues include cost of fulfilling warranty obligations.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct internally developed software and manufactured systems and third party software is recognised upfront at the point in time when the system / software is delivered to the customer. In cases where implementation and / or customisation services rendered significantly modifies or customises the software, these services and software are accounted for as a single performance obligation and revenue is recognised over time on a POC method.
- Revenue from the sale of distinct third party hardware is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.
- The solutions offered by the Group may include supply of third-party equipment or software. In such cases, revenue for supply of such third party products are recorded at gross or net basis depending on whether the Group is acting as the principal or as an agent of the customer. The Group recognises revenue in the gross amount of consideration when it is acting as a principal and at net amount of consideration when it is acting as an agent.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

The Group's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Group assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract and to ascribe the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the

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transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Group allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

The Group exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Group considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain software licence costs which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period or useful life of licence, whichever is less. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgement, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

Contract assets are recognised when there are excess of revenues earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

In accordance with IAS 37, the Group recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Group reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

The Group disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by nature of services, industry verticals and geography.

Revenue disaggregation by nature of services is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Consultancy services	29,533	29,792
Sale of equipment and software licences	484	387
Total	30,017	30,179

Revenue disaggregation by industry vertical and geography has been included in segment information (Refer note 18).

While disclosing the aggregate amount of transaction price yet to be recognised as revenue towards unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations, along with the broad time band for the expected time to recognise those revenues, the Group has applied the practical expedient in IFRS 15. Accordingly, the Group has not disclosed the aggregate transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations which pertain to contracts where revenue recognised corresponds to the value transferred to customer typically involving time and material, outcome based and event based contracts.

Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in

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currency rates, tax laws etc). The aggregate value of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is \$23,638 million out of which 43.53 % is expected to be recognised as revenue in the next year and the balance thereafter. No consideration from contracts with customers is excluded from the amount mentioned above.

Changes in contract assets are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	764	736
Invoices raised that were included in the contract assets balance at the beginning of the year	(563)	(543)
Increase due to revenue recognised during the year, excluding amounts billed during the year	649	573
Translation exchange difference	(10)	(2)
Balance at the end of the year	840	764

Changes in unearned and deferred revenue are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Balance at the beginning of the year	532	495
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned and deferred revenue at the beginning of the year	(468)	(439)
Increase due to invoicing during the year, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the year	524	489
Translation exchange difference	(46)	(13)
Balance at the end of the year	542	532

13) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary functions in the following categories:

Cost of revenue

These costs primarily include employee compensation of personnel engaged in providing services, travel expenses, fees to external consultants, cost of equipment and software licences, depreciation and amortisation of production related equipment and software, facility expenses, communication expenses and other project related expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling costs primarily include employee compensation for sales and marketing personnel, travel expenses, advertising, business promotion expenses, bad debts and advances written off, allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful advances (net), facility expenses for sales and marketing offices and market research costs.

General and administrative costs primarily include employee compensation for administrative, supervisory, managerial and practice management personnel, depreciation and amortisation expenses of non-production equipment and software, facility expenses for administrative offices, communication expenses, fees to external consultants and other general expenses.

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Expenses by nature

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Employee cost	17,618	17,233
Fees to external consultants	1,650	1,382
Facility expenses	415	408
Depreciation and amortisation expense	626	619
Cost of equipment and software licences	491	1,376
Travel expenses	371	380
Communication expenses	308	280
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful advances (net)	20	15
Re-structuring expense	157	-
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes	53	-
Provision towards legal claim	112	-
Other expenses	1,193	1,138
Total	23,014	22,831

Refer note 16 for function wise bifurcation of employee cost.

The Company made a contribution to an electoral trust of \$Nil and \$26 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, which is included in other expenses.

14) Other income

(a) Finance and other income

Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Dividend received	4	5
Interest on bank balances and bank deposits	82	105
Interest on financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	232	250
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	25	27
Rental revenue	1	-
Others	97	8
Total	441	395

(b) Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Interest on lease liabilities	86	75
Other interest costs	52	19
Total	138	94

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(c) Other gains (net)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2	2
Net gain on lease modification	12	2
Net gain on sub-lease	1	-
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	42	30
Net gain on disposal of financial assets other than equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	37	1
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)	(67)	32
Awards from litigation	21	-
Net gain on fair valuation of call option	2	-
Others	8	6
Total	58	73

15) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income taxes

The current income tax expense includes income taxes payable by the Company and its subsidiaries in India and overseas.

The Company has recognised income tax expenses applying the provisions under section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Current income tax payable by overseas branches of the Company is computed in accordance with the tax laws applicable in the jurisdiction in which the respective branch operates. The taxes paid are generally available for set off against the Indian income tax liability of the Company's worldwide income.

The current income tax expense for overseas subsidiaries has been computed based on the tax laws applicable to each subsidiary in the respective jurisdiction in which it operates.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the statement of financial position after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where the relevant tax paying unit intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has published the model rules for global minimum tax (Pillar Two model rules). As per the provisions of Pillar Two legislation, the Company's Ultimate parent entity (UPE) has consolidated revenues exceeding the threshold prescribed under the OECD framework. Pillar Two legislation has been enacted, or substantively enacted, in certain jurisdictions where the Company operates. Based on the current assessment, the Company does not expect a material financial impact from the application of the Pillar Two rules. The evaluation of the potential exposure is based on the most recent country-by-country reporting, and financial statements for the constituent entities in the Company. In accordance with Amendments to Ind AS 12, the Company has applied temporary mandatory relief from accounting for deferred tax that arises from implementing Pillar Two legislation.

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Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, 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, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

The income tax expense consists of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Current tax expense		
Current tax expense for current period	2,044	2,141
Current tax benefit pertaining to prior period	(202)	(143)
	1,842	1,998
Deferred tax benefit		
Deferred tax benefit for current period	(40)	(43)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit) pertaining to prior period	1	(1)
	(39)	(44)
	1,803	1,954

The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in statements of profit or loss is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Profit before taxes	7,364	7,722
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	1,853	1,943
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Income exempt from tax	(66)	(65)
Undistributed earnings in branches and subsidiaries	17	(7)
Tax on income at different rates	143	184
Tax pertaining to prior years	(201)	(144)
Others (net)	57	43
Total income tax expense	1,803	1,954

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Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2026 are as follows:

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Acquisition through business combination	Exchange difference	Closing balance
(In million of USD)						
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	118	26	-	(2)	(13)	129
Provision for employee benefits	145	19	(13)	-	(12)	139
Cash flow hedges	(1)	-	1	-	-	-
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	53	4	-	-	(5)	52
Branch profit tax	(19)	(8)	-	-	3	(24)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(64)	(10)	-	-	7	(67)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(32)	-	28	-	2	(2)
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	28	1	-	-	(3)	26
Others	73	7	-	-	8	88
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	301	39	16	(2)	(13)	341

Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As at March 31, 2026	Assets	Liabilities	Net
(In million of USD)			
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	145	16	129
Provision for employee benefits	140	1	139
Cash flow hedges	3	3	-
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	52	-	52
Branch profit tax	-	24	(24)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	-	67	(67)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	-	2	(2)
Lease liabilities	230	13	217
Right-of-use assets	(191)	-	(191)
Others	89	1	88
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	468	127	341

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Acquisition through business combination	Exchange difference	Closing balance
(In million of USD)						
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to						
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	87	35	-	-	(4)	118
Provision for employee benefits	138	11	(1)	-	(3)	145
Cash flow hedges	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	50	4	-	-	(1)	53
Branch profit tax	(12)	(7)	-	-	-	(19)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(81)	15	-	-	2	(64)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(14)	-	(18)	-	-	(32)
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	32	(3)	-	-	(1)	28
Others	89	(11)	-	-	(5)	73
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	288	44	(19)	-	(12)	301

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Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As at March 31, 2025	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	(In million of USD)		
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	132	14	118
Provision for employee benefits	145	-	145
Cash flow hedges	(1)	-	(1)
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	53	-	53
Branch profit tax	-	19	(19)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	-	64	(64)
Unrealised gain on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(32)	-	(32)
Lease liabilities	196	-	196
Right of use assets	(168)	-	(168)
Others	90	17	73
Total deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	415	114	301

Under the Income-tax Act, 1961 of India, unabsorbed business losses expire 8 years after the year in which they originate. In respect of certain foreign subsidiaries, business losses can be carried forward indefinitely unless there is a substantial change in the ownership.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets relate primarily to business losses and tax credit entitlements which do not qualify for recognition as per the applicable accounting standards. These unabsorbed business losses will expire based on the year of origination as follows:

March 31,	Unabsorbed business losses (In million of USD)
2030	-
Thereafter	5
Total	5

Deferred tax liability on temporary differences of \$1,140 million as at March 31, 2026, associated with investments in subsidiaries has not been recognized, as it is the intention of Tata Consultancy Services Limited to reinvest the earnings of these subsidiaries for the foreseeable future.

Direct tax contingencies

The Company and its subsidiaries have ongoing disputes with income tax authorities in India and in some of the other jurisdictions where they operate. The disputes relate to tax treatment of certain expenses claimed as deduction, computation or eligibility of tax incentives and allowances and characterisation of fees for services received. Contingent liability in respect of tax demands received from direct tax authorities in India and other jurisdictions is \$62 million and \$126 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively. These demand orders are being contested by the Company and its subsidiaries based on the management evaluation and advice of tax consultants. In respect of tax contingencies of \$34 million and \$37 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, not included above, the Company is entitled to an indemnification from the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited.

The Group periodically receives notices and inquiries from income tax authorities related to the Group's operations in the jurisdictions it operates in. The Group has evaluated these notices and inquiries and has concluded that any consequent income tax claims or demands by the income tax authorities will not succeed on ultimate resolution.

The number of years that are subject to tax assessments varies depending on tax jurisdiction. The major tax jurisdictions of Tata Consultancy Services Limited include India, United States of America and United Kingdom. In India, tax filings from fiscal 2023 are generally subject to examination by the tax authorities. In United States of America, the federal statute of limitation applies to fiscals 2021 and earlier and applicable state statutes of limitation vary by state. In United Kingdom, the statute of limitation generally applies to fiscal 2020 and earlier.

16) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the date of each statement of financial position. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost, both vested and unvested, is recognised as an expense at the earlier of (a) when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs; and (b) when the entity recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

The retirement benefit obligations recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme.

The Group provides benefits such as gratuity, pension and provident fund (Company managed fund) to its employees which are treated as defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits.

The Group provides benefits such as superannuation, provident fund (other than Company managed fund) and foreign defined contribution plans to its employees which are treated as defined contribution plans.

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as undiscounted liability at the date of statement of financial position. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligations at the date of statement of financial position using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group is obligated to pay those benefits and when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring.

Function wise employee cost consists of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Cost of revenue	14,002	13,668
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,616	3,565
Total	17,618	17,233

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Employee costs consist of the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Salaries, incentives and allowances	15,485	15,371
Contributions to provident and other funds	1,643	1,389
Staff welfare expenses	490	473
Total	17,618	17,233

Employee benefit obligations consist of the following:

Employee benefit obligations – Current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Compensated absences	586	566
Other employee benefit obligations	6	5
Total	592	571

Employee benefit obligations – Non-current

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Gratuity liability	2	2
Foreign defined benefit plans	69	64
Other employee benefit obligations	31	32
Total	102	98

Gratuity and pension

In accordance with Indian law, Tata Consultancy Services Limited and its subsidiaries in India operate a scheme of gratuity which is a defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment in accordance with the provisions under the Code on Social Security, 2020 or as per the Company Scheme, as applicable. Vesting occurs upon completion of contractual period of continuous years of service as defined in the Code on Social Security, 2020. The Company manages the plan through a trust. Trustees administer contributions made to the trust. Certain overseas subsidiaries and branches of the Company also provide for retirement benefit pension plans in accordance with the local laws

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The following table sets out the details of the defined benefit retirement plans and the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

	Year ended March 31, 2026					Year ended March 31, 2025				
	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded		Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
(In million of USD)										
Change in benefit obligations										
Benefit obligations, beginning of the year	723	-	241	50	1,014	637	-	229	45	911
Translation exchange difference	(81)	-	20	1	(60)	(16)	-	3	(4)	(17)
Plan participants' contribution	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	2
Service cost	72	1	4	9	86	63	-	4	9	76
Interest cost	49	-	8	3	60	47	-	5	2	54
Remeasurement of the defined benefit obligations	(53)	-	(15)	(2)	(70)	35	-	6	2	43
Past service cost	193	1	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(73)	-	(12)	(5)	(90)	(43)	-	(8)	(4)	(55)
Benefit obligations, end of the year	830	2	249	56	1,137	723	-	241	50	1,014
(In million of USD)										
	Year ended March 31, 2026					Year ended March 31, 2025				
	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded		Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
Change in plan assets										
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the year	924	-	276	-	1,200	867	-	247	-	1,114
Translation exchange difference	(91)	-	19	-	(72)	(22)	-	2	-	(20)
Interest income	58	-	9	-	67	62	-	10	-	72
Employers' contributions	55	-	4	-	59	43	-	7	-	50
Plan participants' contribution	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	2
Benefits paid	(73)	-	(12)	-	(85)	(43)	-	(8)	-	(51)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	(21)	-	5	-	(16)	17	-	16	-	33
Fair value of plan assets, end of the year	852	-	304	-	1,156	924	-	276	-	1,200
(In million of USD)										
	As at March 31, 2026					As at March 31, 2025				
	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded		Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
Funded status										
Deficit of plan assets over obligations	-	(2)	(13)	(56)	(71)	(2)	-	(14)	(50)	(66)
Surplus of plan assets over obligations	22	-	68	-	90	203	-	49	-	252
	22	(2)	55	(56)	19	201	-	35	(50)	186

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Category of assets	As at March 31, 2026					As at March 31, 2025				
	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded		Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
	(In million of USD)									
Corporate bonds	228	-	23	-	251	237	-	9	-	246
Equity instruments	35	-	24	-	59	31	-	-	-	31
Government bonds and securities	356	-	-	-	356	417	-	-	-	417
Insurer managed funds	217	-	205	-	422	221	-	248	-	469
Bank balances	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
Others	15	-	51	-	66	17	-	19	-	36
Total	852	-	304	-	1,156	924	-	276	-	1,200

Net periodic gratuity / pension cost, included in employee cost consists of the following components:

	Year ended March 31, 2026					Year ended March 31, 2025				
	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded		Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
	(In million of USD)									
Service cost	72	1	4	9	86	63	-	4	9	76
Net interest on defined benefit (asset) / obligations	(9)	-	(1)	3	(7)	(15)	-	(5)	2	(18)
Past service cost	193	1	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	-
Net periodic gratuity / pension cost	256	2	3	12	273	48	-	(1)	11	58
Actual return on plan assets	37	-	14	-	51	79	-	26	-	105

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit (assets) / obligations:

	Year ended March 31, 2026				
	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
	(In million of USD)				
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(4)	-	-	(1)	(5)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(41)	-	(14)	-	(55)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	(8)	-	(1)	(1)	(10)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(53)	-	(15)	(2)	(70)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	21	-	(5)	-	16
Total	(32)	-	(20)	(2)	(54)

	Year ended March 31, 2025				
	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
	(In million of USD)				
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	1	-	-	-	1
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	26	-	8	2	36
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	8	-	(2)	-	6
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	35	-	6	2	43
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	(17)	-	(16)	-	(33)
Total	18	-	(10)	2	10

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The significant assumptions used in accounting for the defined benefit plan are set out below:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans
Discount rate	6.75% - 7.25%	1.03% - 9.30%	6.50% - 6.75%	1.10% - 9.40%
Rate of increase in compensation levels of covered employees	6.00% - 8.00%	1.00% - 7.00%	6.00% - 10.00%	1.25% - 7.00%
Rate of return on plan assets	6.75% - 7.25%	1.03% - 9.30%	6.50% - 6.75%	1.10% - 9.40%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligations	6-12 Years	3-25 Years	6-12 Years	3-27 Years

Future mortality assumptions are taken based on the published statistics by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India.

The expected benefits are based on the same assumptions as are used to measure the Group's defined benefit plan obligations as at March 31, 2026. The Group is expected to contribute \$6 million to defined benefit plan obligations funds for the period ending March 31, 2027 comprising domestic component of NIL and foreign component of \$6 million.

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligations are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

If the discount rate increases / decreases by 0.50%, the defined benefit obligations would increase / (decrease) as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Increase of 0.50%	(40)	(37)
Decrease of 0.50%	44	41

If the expected salary growth increases / decreases by 0.50%, the defined benefit obligations would increase / (decrease) as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Increase of 0.50%	25	23
Decrease of 0.50%	(24)	(22)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligations as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligations has been calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligations recognised in the statement of financial position.

Each year an Asset - Liability matching study is performed in which the consequences of the strategic investment policies are analysed in terms of risk and return profiles. Investment and contribution policies are integrated within this study.

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The defined benefit obligations shall mature after the year ended March 31, 2026 as follows:

Period ending March 31,	Defined benefit obligations (In million of USD)
2027	134
2028	114
2029	112
2030	106
2031	102
2032-2036	456

Provident fund

In accordance with Indian law, all eligible employees of Tata Consultancy Services Limited in India are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund plan in which both the employee and employer (at a determined rate) contribute monthly to a trust set up by the Company to manage the investments and distribute the amounts entitled to employees. This plan is a defined benefit plan as the Company is obligated to provide its members a rate of return which should, at the minimum, meet the interest rate declared by Government administered provident fund. A part of the Company's contribution is transferred to the Government administered pension fund. The contributions made by the Company and the shortfall of interest, if any, are recognised as an expense in profit and loss under employee cost. In accordance with an actuarial valuation of provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India and based on the assumptions as mentioned below, there is no deficiency in the interest cost as the present value of the expected future earnings of the fund is greater than the expected amount to be credited to the individual members based on the expected guaranteed rate of interest of Government administered provident fund. All eligible employees of Indian subsidiaries of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund plan in which both the employee and employer (at a determined rate) contribute monthly to the Government administered provident fund plan. A part of the Company's contribution is transferred to the Government administered pension fund. This plan is a defined contribution plan as the obligation of the employer is limited to the monthly contributions made to the fund. The contributions made to the fund are recognised as an expense in profit or loss under employee cost.

The following table sets out the details of the defined benefit provident fund plan and the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Change in benefit obligations		
Benefit obligations, beginning of the year	3,860	3,498
Translation exchange difference	(390)	(87)
Employee contribution	287	309
Service cost	106	114
Interest cost	301	282
Obligations transferred in	78	77
Benefits paid	(494)	(333)
Benefit obligations, end of the year	3,748	3,860

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Change in plan assets		
Plan assets, beginning of the year	3,864	3,517
Translation exchange difference	(390)	(88)
Interest income	301	282
Contributions	393	423
Assets transferred in	78	77
Benefits paid	(494)	(333)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	-	(14)
Plan assets, end of the year	3,752	3,864

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Net periodic provident fund cost, included in the employee cost consists of the following components:

	Period ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Service cost	106	114
Net periodic provident fund cost	106	114

The plan asset investment is as per pattern specified by Employee's Provident Fund Organisation with more than 90% of the assets invested in Government bonds and debt instruments.

The assumptions used in determining the present value obligation of interest guarantee under the deterministic approach are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.25%	6.50%
Average remaining tenure of investment portfolio	6 Years	6 Years
Guaranteed rate of return	8.25%	8.25%

The Group expensed \$190 million and \$200 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively towards provident fund.

Superannuation

All eligible employees on Indian payroll are entitled to benefits under Superannuation, a defined contribution plan. The Group makes monthly contributions until retirement or resignation of the employee. The Group recognises such contributions as an expense when incurred. The Group has no further obligation beyond its monthly contribution.

The Group expensed \$55 million and \$59 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards Employees' Superannuation Fund.

Foreign defined contribution plans

The Group expensed \$345 million and \$327 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards foreign defined contribution plans.

17) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the periods presented.

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit for the year attributable to Shareholders of the Company (In million of USD)	5,534	5,739
Weighted average number of equity shares	3,61,80,87,518	3,61,80,87,518
Basic and diluted earnings per share in USD	1.53	1.59
Face value per equity share in ₹	1	1

Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares, issued by HyperVault AI Data Center Limited, a subsidiary of the Company, could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but have not been included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share as they are antidilutive for the year ended March 31, 2026.

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18) Segment information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Group's chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director.

The Group has identified business segments ('industry vertical') as reportable segments. The business segments comprise: 1) Banking, Financial Services and Insurance, 2) Manufacturing, 3) Consumer Business, 4) Communication, Media and Technology, 5) Life Sciences and Healthcare and 6) Others such as Energy, Resources and Utilities, s-Governance and Products.

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. Expenses which are not directly identifiable to each reporting segment have been allocated on the basis of associated revenue of the segment. All other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments or are non-recurring in nature have been disclosed as unallocable expenses.

The assets and liabilities of the Group are used interchangeably amongst segments. Allocation of such assets and liabilities is not practicable and any forced allocation would not result in any meaningful segregation. Hence assets and liabilities have not been identified to any of the reportable segments.

Summarised segment information for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026						Total
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	
	(In million of USD)						
Revenue	11,623	2,993	4,770	4,438	3,118	3,075	30,017
Segment result	3,034	905	1,357	1,289	842	709	8,136
Depreciation and amortisation expense							626
Re-structuring expense (Refer note 22)							157
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes (Refer note 23)							238
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 19)							112
Total unallocable expenses							1,133
Operating profit							7,003
Other income (net)							361
Profit before taxes							7,364
Income tax expense							1,803
Profit for the year							5,561
Significant non-cash items (allocable)	-	-	6	10	-	6	22

	Year ended March 31, 2025						Total
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	
	(In million of USD)						
Revenue	11,181	2,975	4,752	5,426	3,127	2,718	30,179
Segment result	2,971	973	1,327	1,132	880	684	7,967
Depreciation and amortisation expense							619
Total unallocable expenses							619
Operating profit							7,348
Other income (net)							374
Profit before taxes							7,722
Income tax expense							1,954
Profit for the year							5,768
Significant non-cash items (allocable)	1	-	1	4	(1)	11	15

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Information regarding geographical revenue is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Americas (1)	15,175	15,115
Europe (2)	9,833	9,396
India	1,773	2,606
Others	3,236	3,062
Total	30,017	30,179

Geographical revenue is allocated based on the location of the customers.

Geographical non-current assets (property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, goodwill, other intangible assets, income tax assets and other non-current assets) are allocated based on the location of assets.

Information regarding geographical non-current assets is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Americas (3)	397	430
Europe (4)	537	476
India	3,149	2,661
Others	172	185
Total	4,255	3,752

(1) includes revenue in the United States of America of \$13,366 million and \$13,148 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(2) includes revenue in the United Kingdom of \$5,223 million and \$5,080 million for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(3) is substantially related to operations in the United States of America.

(4) includes non-current assets in the United Kingdom of \$225 million and \$169 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Information about major customers

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Group's total revenue for the year ended March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

19) Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

The Group has contractually committed (net of advances) \$289 million and \$301 million as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, respectively, for purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Contingencies

- **Direct tax matters**

Refer note 15.

- **Indirect tax matters**

The Company and its subsidiaries have ongoing disputes with tax authorities mainly relating to treatment of characterisation and classification of certain items. The Company and its subsidiaries have demands amounting to

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\$153 million and \$139 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, from various indirect tax authorities which are being contested by the Company and its subsidiaries based on the management evaluation and advice of tax consultants.

- **Other claims**

- Claims aggregating \$32 million and \$29 million as at March 31, 2026 and 2025, respectively, against the Group have not been acknowledged as debts.

In April 2019, Computer Sciences Corporation (referred to as CSC) filed a legal claim against the Company in the Court of Northern District of Texas and Dallas Division (trial court) alleging misappropriation of trade secrets and other CSC's confidential information and sought preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, and unspecified monetary damages and disgorgement of profits.

A trial before an advisory jury was held and on November 17, 2023, the jury returned an advisory verdict in favour of CSC, finding that the Company misappropriated CSC's trade secrets and recommended compensation of US \$70 million and a further punitive damage of US \$140 million to be paid by the Company to CSC. Subsequently, the parties filed their respective written submissions in the matter. On June 13, 2024, the trial court passed a judgement as follows:

1. The Court ordered that the Company is liable to CSC for US \$56 million in compensatory damages and US \$112 million in exemplary damages.
2. The Court also assessed that the Company is liable for US \$26 million in prejudgment interest through June 13, 2024.
3. The Court also passed certain injunction and other reliefs against the Company.

Pursuant to US Court procedures, a Letter of Credit has been made available to CSC for US \$250 million as financial security in order to stay execution of the judgement pending appeal proceedings and conclusion.

On November 21, 2025, the Fifth Circuit issued a decision affirming the District Court's rulings on liability but vacating the previously granted Injunction and remanding to the district court to re-enter a narrower injunction. The Company filed a petition for rehearing en banc and a petition for panel rehearing in the appellate court on December 5, 2025, which was denied on December 19, 2025.

On March 19, 2026, a petition for a writ of certiorari from the US Supreme Court was filed, seeking a review of the case and the Supreme Court's decision is awaited.

The Company, based on consultation with the external lawyers and legal assessment, believes that it has a strong case and would defend its position vigorously and pursue legal remedies to overturn the decision of the Fifth Circuit.

Considering all the facts and various legal precedence, on a conservative and prudent basis, the Company provided US \$112 million towards this legal claim in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for year ended March 31, 2026 as "Provision towards legal claim". In addition, the Company has also provided US \$38 million towards pre and post judgement interest until expected date of settlement of this liability and disclosed it under "Other interest costs".

- **Letter of comfort**

The Company has given letter of comfort to banks for credit facilities availed by its subsidiaries. As per the terms of letter of comfort, the Company undertakes not to divest its ownership interest directly or indirectly in the subsidiary and provide such managerial, technical and financial assistance to ensure continued successful operations of the subsidiary.

The amounts assessed as contingent liability do not include interest that could be claimed by counter parties.

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20) List of direct and indirect subsidiaries, country of incorporation and percentage of voting power

Name of the Company	Country of incorporation	% of voting power as at March 31, 2026	% of voting power as at March 31, 2025
Subsidiaries (held directly)			
Tata America International Corporation	USA	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Canada Inc.	Canada	100.00	100.00
ListEngage Midco, LLC	USA	100.00	-
TCS Iberoamerica S.A.	Uruguay	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Belgium	Belgium	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Deutschland GmbH	Germany	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Sverige Aktiebolag	Sweden	100.00	100.00
Diligenta Limited	UK	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services UK Limited	UK	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Ireland Limited	Ireland	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00	100.00
TCS FNS Pty Limited	Australia	100.00	100.00
APTOline Limited	India	89.00	89.00
C-Edge Technologies Limited	India	51.00	51.00
MP Online Limited	India	89.00	89.00
TCS e-Serve International Limited	India	100.00	100.00
MahaOnline Limited	India	74.00	74.00
TRIL Bengaluru Real Estate Five Limited	India	100.00	100.00
TRIL Bengaluru Real Estate Six Limited	India	100.00	100.00
HyperVault AI Data Center Limited	India	85.00	-
Tata Consultancy Services (Africa) (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Qatar	Qatar	100.00	100.00
TCS Foundation	India	100.00	100.00
Subsidiaries (held indirectly)			
ListEngage, LLC	USA	100.00	-
TCS North America Corporation	USA	100.00	-
CC StructureCo, LLC	USA	100.00	-
Coastal Cloud Canada Corp.	Canada	100.00	-
Coastal Cloud Holdings LLC	USA	100.00	-
Coastal Cloud Intermediate, LLC	USA	100.00	-
Coastal Cloud NA LLC	USA	100.00	-
Coastal Cloud, LLC	USA	100.00	-
Tata Consultancy Services Argentina S.A.	Argentina	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Chile S.A.	Chile	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services De Mexico, S.A. De C.V.	Mexico	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Do Brasil Ltda.	Brazil	100.00	100.00
TCS Inversiones Chile Limitada	Chile	100.00	100.00
TCS Solution Center S.A.	Uruguay	-	100.00
Tatasolution Center S.A.	Ecuador	100.00	100.00
MGDC S.C.	Mexico	100.00	100.00
TCS Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Guatemala, S.A.	Gautemala	100.00	100.00
3-101-951221 S.A.	Costa Rica	100.00	-

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Name of the Company	Country of incorporation	% of voting power as at March 31, 2026	% of voting power as at March 31, 2025
Tata Consultancy Services De Espana S.A.	Spain	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Italia S.R.L.	Italy	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (Portugal), Unipessoal Lda	Portugal	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Luxembourg S.A.	Capellen (G.D. de Luxembourg)	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Switzerland Ltd	Switzerland	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services France	France	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	100.00	100.00
TCS Business Services GmbH	Germany	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Bulgaria EOOD	Bulgaria	100.00	100.00
TCS Technology Solutions GmbH	Germany	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Österreich GmbH	Austria	100.00	100.00
Diligenta (Europe) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Regional Headquarters	Saudi Arabia	100.00	-
Tata Consultancy Services Maroc SARL	Morocco	100.00	-
Tata Consultancy Services Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100.00	100.00
TCS Financial Solutions Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Indonesia, PT	Indonesia	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (China) Co., Ltd.	China	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (Thailand) Limited	Thailand	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (Philippines) Inc.	Philippines	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Japan, Ltd.	Japan	66.00	66.00
Tata Consultancy Services BT Private Limited	Bhutan	100.00	-
Tata Consultancy Services (South Africa) (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	70.00	70.00

Note

- On January 29, 2025, the Share Purchase and Securities Purchase Agreement (SSPA) was executed between Tata Consultancy Services Limited (Company), Tata Realty and Infrastructure Limited (TRIL), TRIL Bengaluru Real Estate Five Limited (TBRF) and TRIL Bengaluru Real Estate Six Limited (TBRS) for acquisition of 100% equity shares and optionally redeemable convertible debentures of TBRF and TBRS held by TRIL, in two tranches at a consideration of \$184 million.

On April 30, 2025, the Company paid \$64 million towards consideration for remaining 35% stake in equity shares and optionally redeemable convertible debentures in TBRF and TBRS.

- TCS Solution Center S.A. merged with TCS Uruguay S.A. w.e.f. October 1, 2025.
- On October 10, 2025, the Company acquired 100% ownership interest of ListEngage Midco, LLC along with its subsidiary ListEngage, LLC, limited liability companies in Delaware and leading Salesforce summit partner, for a consideration of \$69 million.
- Tata Consultancy Services Limited incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, HyperVault AI Data Center Limited on October 29, 2025.
- The Company has signed an agreement to acquire 100% stake in Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC along with its subsidiaries ("Coastal Cloud"), a leading Salesforce Summit partner that specializes in Salesforce Consulting for an all cash consideration of \$700 million. The Company, through ListEngage Midco, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company in U.S.A. acquired Coastal Cloud.
- ListEngage Midco, LLC incorporated a subsidiary, TCS North America Corporation in U.S.A. on December 15, 2025.
- ListEngage Midco, LLC incorporated a subsidiary, Trident LE LLC in U.S.A. on December 15, 2025.
- Trident LE LLC merged with Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC w.e.f. January 14, 2026.
- TCS Iberoamerica S.A. incorporated a subsidiary, 3-101-951221 S.A. in Costa Rica on December 15, 2025.

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10. Tata Consultancy Services Asia Pacific Pte. Ltd. incorporated a subsidiary, Tata Consultancy Services BT Private Limited in Bhutan on December 16, 2025.

11. Tata Consultancy Services Netherlands B.V. incorporated a subsidiary, Tata Consultancy Services Regional Headquarters in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on January 18, 2026.

12. Tata Consultancy Services Netherlands B.V. incorporated a subsidiary, Tata Consultancy Services Maroc SARL AU in Morocco on January 23, 2026.

13. SCP V-B Blocker III LLC renamed to Coastal Cloud NA LLC w.e.f. February 10, 2026.

21) Related party transactions

The Company's principal related parties consist of its holding company Tata Sons Private Limited and its subsidiaries, its own subsidiaries, affiliates and key managerial personnel. The Group's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with related parties with whom the Group routinely enter into transactions in the ordinary course of business.

Refer note 20 for list of subsidiaries of the Company.

Transactions and balances with its own subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

Transactions with related parties are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026				
	Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
	(In million of USD)				
Revenue from operations	9	155	634	-	798
Rent income	-	1	-	-	1
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	-	113	27	-	140
Brand equity contribution	41	-	-	-	41
Facility expenses	-	4	8	-	12
Lease rental	-	6	7	-	13
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	333	333
Procurement towards Property, plant and equipment	-	49	3	-	52
Loans and advances given	-	2	1	-	3
Loans and advances recovered	-	29	-	-	29
Interest income	-	9	-	-	9
Dividend paid	3,149	1	-	-	3,150
Inter-corporate deposits placed	-	169	-	-	169

	Year ended March 31, 2025				
	Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total
	(In million of USD)				
Revenue from operations	8	139	643	-	790
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	-	947	25	-	972
Brand equity contribution	40	-	-	-	40
Facility expenses	-	1	9	-	10
Lease rental	-	6	7	-	13
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	1	-	-	1
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	483	483
Procurement towards Property, plant and equipment	-	58	2	-	60
Loans and advances given	-	67	4	-	71
Loans and advances recovered	-	6	1	-	7
Acquisition of assets	-	187	-	-	187
Dividend paid	3,726	1	-	-	3,727
Interest income	-	2	-	-	2
Purchase of investments	-	58	-	-	58

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Balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

As at March 31, 2026					
Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total	
(In million of USD)					
Trade receivables and contract assets	1	28	163	-	192
Investments, other financial assets and other assets	-	385	5	-	390
Total	1	413	168	-	582

As at March 31, 2025					
Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total	
(In million of USD)					
Trade receivables and contract assets	2	29	200	-	231
Investment, other financial assets and other assets	-	265	4	-	269
Total	2	294	204	-	500

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

As at March 31, 2026					
Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total	
(In million of USD)					
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	38	456	31	12	537
Commitments	-	82	5	-	87
As at March 31, 2025					
Tata Sons Private Limited	Subsidiaries of Tata Sons Private Limited	Associates / joint ventures of Tata Sons Private Limited and their subsidiaries	Other related parties	Total	
(In million of USD)					
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	39	617	36	-	692
Commitments	-	118	6	-	124

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Material related party transactions are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Revenue from operations		
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	401	433
Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	77	51
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)		
Tejas Networks Limited	3	888
Advances given		
Tejas Networks Limited	-	59
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans		
Tata Consultancy Services Employees' Provident Fund	301	457
Inter-corporate deposits placed		
Tata Capital Limited	112	-
Acquisition of assets		
Tata Realty and Infrastructure Limited	-	187

Material related party balances are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Trade receivables and contract assets		
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	105	120
Investments, other financial assets and other assets		
Tejas Networks Limited	141	171
Tata Capital Limited	162	58
Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited	56	-
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities		
Tejas Networks Limited	418	505
Tata Realty and Infrastructure Limited	-*	65
Commitments		
Tata Projects Limited	74	111

*Amount less than \$0.50 million.

Transactions with key management personnel are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	(In million of USD)	
Short-term benefits	8	5
Dividend paid during the year	-	-*
Post-employment benefits	-*	-*
Total	8	5

*Amount less than \$0.50 million.

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the nomination and remuneration committee having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

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- 22)** In July 2025, the Group announced re-structuring initiatives. As a part of this initiative, the Group released / will release certain associates from the organisation whose deployment may not be feasible. Termination benefits have been provided as per policy devised for this purpose. Such termination benefits, due to their size, nature or occurrence are disclosed separately as “Re-structuring expenses” in the audited consolidated financial statements. Out of the total re-structuring expenses of \$157 million provided during the year ended March 31, 2026, \$144 million is utilized during the year.
- 23)** On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Group has considered restructured compensation of its employees with effect from April 1, 2026, and assessed the impact of the changes, consistent with the Labour Codes, draft rules, FAQs and legal opinion. Considering the materiality and regulatory-driven, non-recurring nature of this impact., the group has presented such incremental impact as “Statutory impact of new labour codes” in the audited consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2026. The Group continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.

24) Dividends

Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2026 include an amount of ₹30.00 (USD equivalent \$0.35) per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025 and an amount of ₹79.00 (USD equivalent \$0.88) per equity share towards interim dividends (including special dividend) for the year ended March 31, 2026. Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2025 include an amount of ₹28.00 (USD equivalent \$0.34) per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2024 and an amount of ₹96.00 (USD equivalent \$1.13) per equity share towards interim dividends (including special dividend) for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Dividends declared by the company are based on profits available for distribution. On April 9, 2026, the Board of directors of the Company have proposed a final dividends of ₹31.00 (USD equivalent \$0.33) per equity share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2026 subject to approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and if approved, would result in cash outflow of approximately ₹1,186 million.