

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Interim Balance Sheet

		(₹ crore)	
	Note	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10(a)	11,893	11,032
Capital work-in-progress	10(a)	2,380	2,665
Right-of-use assets	9	11,692	11,027
Goodwill	10(b)	8,463	8,384
Other intangible assets	10(c)	824	879
Financial assets			
Investments	8(a)	258	218
Trade receivables			
Billed	8(b)	209	99
Unbilled		137	114
Loans	8(e)	1,024	775
Other financial assets	8(f)	1,762	2,944
Deferred tax assets (net)	16	4,551	4,465
Income tax assets (net)		1,817	1,439
Other assets	10(d)	2,263	2,605
Total non-current assets		47,273	46,646
Current assets			
Inventories	10(e)	28	29
Financial assets			
Investments	8(a)	40,582	33,770
Trade receivables			
Billed	8(b)	58,516	57,630
Unbilled		10,512	10,084
Cash and cash equivalents	8(c)	5,106	6,417
Other balances with banks	8(d)	8,952	6,491
Loans	8(e)	1,563	1,659
Other financial assets	8(f)	2,489	1,833
Income tax assets (net)		642	1,259
Other assets	10(d)	15,119	16,533
Total current assets		1,43,509	1,35,705
TOTAL ASSETS		1,90,782	1,82,351
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	8(l)	362	362
Other equity		1,18,624	1,06,878
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		1,18,986	1,07,240
Non-controlling interests		1,008	1,238
Total equity		1,19,994	1,08,478
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	8(m)	126	126
Lease liabilities		10,059	9,453
Other financial liabilities	8(g)	522	588
Employee benefit obligations	13	871	961
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16	1,056	1,184
Unearned and deferred revenue		267	647
Total non-current liabilities		12,901	12,959
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		1,749	1,830
Trade payables		15,206	14,808
Other financial liabilities	8(g)	8,013	11,194
Unearned and deferred revenue		4,232	4,487
Other liabilities	10(f)	7,048	6,866
Provisions	10(g)	459	1,378
Employee benefit obligations	13	6,080	5,600
Income tax liabilities (net)		15,100	14,751
Total current liabilities		57,887	60,914
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,90,782	1,82,351

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

K Krithivasan
CEO and Managing Director
DIN: 10106739

Aarthi Subramanian
Executive Director – President and COO
DIN: 07121802

Aniruddha Godbole
Partner
Membership No: 105149

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Yashaswin Sheth
Company Secretary

Mumbai, October 8, 2026

Mumbai, October 8, 2026

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Interim Statement of Profit and Loss

		(₹ crore)			
	Note	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Revenue from operations	11	73,188	65,799	1,45,463	1,29,236
Other income	12	1,337	867	2,905	2,527
TOTAL INCOME		74,525	66,666	1,48,368	1,31,763
Expenses					
Employee benefit expenses	13	41,890	38,606	84,027	76,321
Cost of equipment and software licences	14(a)	1,352	967	2,706	1,693
Finance costs	15	252	229	525	424
Depreciation and amortisation expense		1,262	1,413	2,501	2,774
Other expenses	14(b)	11,131	8,248	21,359	16,369
TOTAL EXPENSES		55,887	49,463	1,11,118	97,581
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS AND TAX		18,638	17,203	37,250	34,182
Exceptional items					
Re-structuring expenses		-	1,135	-	1,135
Settlement of legal claim	19	-	-	668	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		18,638	16,068	36,582	33,047
Tax expense					
Current tax	16	4,723	3,969	9,445	8,132
Deferred tax	16	(19)	(32)	(217)	(35)
TOTAL TAX EXPENSE		4,704	3,937	9,228	8,097
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		13,934	12,131	27,354	24,950
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (OCI)					
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans		82	45	(39)	53
Net change in fair values of investments in equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		(1)	-	1	38
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(14)	(7)	10	(9)
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss					
Net change in fair values of investments other than equity shares carried at fair value through OCI		(693)	(354)	(155)	(147)
Net change in intrinsic value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		(58)	(20)	18	(11)
Net change in time value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		23	18	18	(22)
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		315	649	207	1,754
Income tax on items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		183	89	30	45
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME / (LOSSES)		(163)	420	90	1,701
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		13,771	12,551	27,444	26,651
Profit for the period attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company		13,884	12,075	27,233	24,835
Non-controlling interests		50	56	121	115
		13,934	12,131	27,354	24,950
Other comprehensive income for the period attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company		(189)	410	71	1,658
Non-controlling interests		26	10	19	43
		(163)	420	90	1,701
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company		13,695	12,485	27,304	26,493
Non-controlling interests		76	66	140	158
		13,771	12,551	27,444	26,651
Earnings per equity share:- Basic and diluted (₹)	17	38.37	33.37	75.27	68.64
Weighted average number of equity shares		361,80,87,518	361,80,87,518	361,80,87,518	361,80,87,518

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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For and on behalf of the Board

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Partner
Membership No: 105149

Samir Seksaria
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Yashaswin Sheth
Company Secretary

Mumbai, October 8, 2026

Mumbai, October 8, 2026

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ crore)				
Balance as at April 1, 2026	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2026	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at September 30, 2026
362	-	362	-	362

(₹ crore)				
Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at September 30, 2025
362	-	362	-	362

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Reserves and surplus					Items of other comprehensive income				Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	Non-controlling interests	(₹ crore) Total equity
	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	Retained earnings	Statutory reserve	Investment revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedging reserve		Foreign currency translation reserve			
							Intrinsic value	Time value				
Balance as at April 1, 2026	75	444	-	99,883	261	(75)	2	(24)	6,312	1,06,878	1,238	1,08,116
Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2026	75	444	-	99,883	261	(75)	2	(24)	6,312	1,06,878	1,238	1,08,116
Profit for the period	-	-	-	27,233	-	-	-	-	-	27,233	121	27,354
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	(29)	-	(116)	14	14	188	71	19	90
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	27,204	-	(116)	14	14	188	27,304	140	27,444
Dividend	-	-	-	(15,558)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,558)	(370)	(15,928)
Balance as at September 30, 2026	75	444	-	1,11,529	261	(191)	16	(10)	6,500	1,18,624	1,008	1,19,632
Balance as at April 1, 2025	75	444	1,085	88,777	173	655	9	(24)	3,200	94,394	1,015	95,409
Changes in accounting policy / prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2025	75	444	1,085	88,777	173	655	9	(24)	3,200	94,394	1,015	95,409
Profit for the period	-	-	-	24,835	-	-	-	-	-	24,835	115	24,950
Other comprehensive income / (losses)	-	-	-	44	-	(72)	(8)	(17)	1,711	1,658	43	1,701
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	24,879	-	(72)	(8)	(17)	1,711	26,493	158	26,651
Dividend	-	-	-	(14,834)	-	-	-	-	-	(14,834)	(127)	(14,961)
Transfer from Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve	-	-	(1,085)	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves	-	-	-	(19)	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Realised Gain on equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	38	-	(38)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at September 30, 2025	75	444	-	99,926	192	545	1	(41)	4,911	1,06,053	1,046	1,07,099

Loss of ₹29 crore and gain of ₹44 crore on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Total equity (primarily retained earnings) includes ₹1,452 crore and ₹1,627 crore as at September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Capital reserve

The Group recognises profit and loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments to capital reserve.

(b) Capital redemption reserve

As per Companies Act, 2013, capital redemption reserve is created when company purchases its own shares out of free reserves or securities premium. A sum equal to the nominal value of the shares so purchased is transferred to capital redemption reserve. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Special Economic Zone re-investment reserve

The Special Economic Zone (SEZ) re-investment reserve was created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of section 10AA(1)(ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The reserve was 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.

(d) Retained earnings

This reserve represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the Group as on the balance sheet date.

(e) Statutory reserve

Statutory reserves are created to adhere to requirements of applicable laws and will be utilised in accordance with the said laws.

(f) Investment revaluation reserve

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

(g) 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 statement of profit and loss in the period in which the underlying hedged transaction occurs.

(h) Foreign currency translation reserve

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

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Partner
Membership No: 105149

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Yashaswin Sheth
Company Secretary

Mumbai, October 8, 2026

Mumbai, October 8, 2026

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	(₹ crore)	
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit for the period	27,354	24,950
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,501	2,774
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful advances (net)	161	63
Provision towards legal claim (Refer note 19)	131	-
Tax expense	9,228	8,097
Net gain on lease modification	-	(15)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(19)	(99)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(19)	(1)
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments	(318)	(251)
Net loss / (gain) on fair valuation of call option	14	(43)
Interest income	(1,693)	(2,152)
Dividend income	(16)	(18)
Finance costs	525	424
Operating profit before working capital changes	37,849	33,729
Net change in		
Inventories	1	(5)
Trade receivables		
Billed	(887)	(2,258)
Unbilled	(305)	134
Loans and other financial assets	(171)	583
Other assets	1,892	(395)
Trade payables	361	(1,046)
Unearned and deferred revenue	(704)	(499)
Other financial liabilities	(2,893)	623
Other liabilities and provisions	(695)	161
Cash flows generated from operations	34,448	31,027
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(8,647)	(6,083)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	25,801	24,944
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Bank deposits placed	(4,813)	(4,563)
Inter-corporate deposits placed	(1,000)	(750)
Purchase of investments [#]	(90,688)	(73,527)
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,926)	(1,868)
Payment including advances for acquiring right-of-use assets	(214)	(56)
Payment for purchase of intangible assets	(107)	(137)
Acquisition of assets	-	(554)
Advance towards acquisition of investment	-	(250)
Proceeds from bank deposits	3,224	3,293
Proceeds from inter-corporate deposits	750	-
Proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments (including reverse repo (net)) [#]	83,877	65,796
Proceeds from sub-lease receivable	6	2
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	38	10
Interest received	1,419	1,403
Dividend received	44	36
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(9,390)	(11,165)

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Consolidated Interim Statement of Cash Flows

	(₹ crore)	
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of lease liabilities ¹	(991)	(892)
Interest paid	(856)	(452)
Dividend paid	(15,558)	(14,834)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(370)	(127)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(17,775)	(16,305)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(1,364)	(2,526)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	6,417	8,342
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	53	542
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	5,106	6,358
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,737	3,090
In deposit accounts	2,368	3,266
Cheques on hand	-*	-*
Cash on hand	-*	-*
Remittances in transit	1	2
	5,106	6,358

*Represents values less than ₹0.50 crore.

#Purchase of investments include ₹268 crore and ₹118 crore for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, and proceeds from disposal / redemption of investments include ₹252 crore and ₹61 crore for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, held by trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

¹Changes in lease liabilities including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes are given in note 9.

NOTES FORMING PART OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Membership No: 105149

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Yashaswin Sheth
Company Secretary

Mumbai, October 8, 2026

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TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim 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 September 30, 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 interim financial statements for six months ended September 30, 2026 and authorised for issue on October 8, 2026.

2) Statement of compliance

These consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), including the requirements of Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting, as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

3) Basis of preparation

These consolidated interim 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 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 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 balance sheet dates and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and 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 interim financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

4) Basis of consolidation

The Company consolidates all entities which are controlled by it.

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.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

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 the functional currency of the Company have been translated using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Statement of profit and loss 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 of 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 statement of profit and loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

5) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS 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 interim 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 consolidated interim 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 11).

(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 10(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 10(b)).

(d) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet 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 8).

(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.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

(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 consolidated interim 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 13).

(i) Leases

The Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. 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 Ind AS 103, Business Combinations. Ind AS 103 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) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. In August 2026, MCA notified amendments to the Ind ASs, with effective date of April 1, 2026 as under:

1. Financial Instruments with contingent features- Impacts Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107:

Under Ind AS 109, *Financial Instruments* a financial asset can be measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income only if its contractual cash flows are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI test), subject also to the relevant business model. The Ind AS Amendment Rules, 2026 introduce an additional, structured SPPI test for financial assets with contingent features, such as ESG-linked features, that are unrelated to a change in basic lending risks or costs. The Group has not invested in such financial assets. Consequently, this amendment does not impact its financial statements.

2. Settlement through electronic payments – Impacts Ind AS 109

Under Ind AS 109, *Financial Instruments* a financial liability is derecognised on the settlement date. The Ind AS Amendment Rules, 2026 carves out a narrow (optional) exception allowing earlier derecognition (potentially on the payment initiation date) where an electronic payment system meets all of the following conditions:

- The entity has no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;
- The entity has no practical ability to access the cash earmarked for settlement once the instruction is given; and
- Settlement risk associated with the system is insignificant.

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The Group has evaluated its payment systems as to the cancellation rights, practical ability to access cash and settlement-risk characteristics for each, and has concluded that the electronic payment systems meet all of the conditions for the earlier derecognition of financial liabilities. Accordingly, the Group has opted for exception to recognize the earlier derecognition of financial liabilities.

3. Nature-dependent electricity contracts – Impacts Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107

Under Ind AS 109, contracts to buy or sell non-financial items that can be net settled are generally treated as derivatives and measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The 'own-use' exemption permits such contracts to be accounted for outside of derivative accounting, where such contracts are entered into and held for receipt or delivery in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements. The Ind AS Amendment Rules, 2026 amendments are applicable only to Nature Dependent Electricity (NDE) contracts i.e., contracts where electricity generation varies due to natural conditions beyond the entity's control, such as solar and wind power. An entity may now apply the own-use exemption to a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) even where it sells surplus electricity, provided:

- The contract exposes the entity to variability in the quantity of electricity, requiring it to take delivery as generated;
- The entity has no practical ability to avoid selling the unused electricity; and
- The entity has been, and is expected to be, a net purchaser of electricity for the contract period, in addition to having entered into, and continuing to hold, the contracts in accordance with its expected usage requirements.

Where an entity applies the own-use exemption to certain PPAs under the amendments and as a result does not recognise these PPAs in its balance sheet, it is required to provide certain disclosures. The Group does not have any NDE PPA which requires it to sell surplus electricity. The Group applies the 'own use' exemption of Ind AS 109, and the amendment does not have any impact on its financial statements.

7) Business combinations

The Group accounts for its business combinations under acquisition method of accounting. Acquisition related costs are recognised in the consolidated interim statement of profit and 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, after reassessing the fair values of the net assets and contingent liabilities, the excess is recognised as capital reserve.

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 Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations is treated as acquisition of assets.

(a) Acquisition of ListEngage Midco, LLC (renamed to Tata Consultancy Services (North America) Holdings), LLC)

On October 10, 2025, the Company acquired 100% ownership interest of ListEngage Midco, LLC along with its subsidiary ListEngage LLC for a consideration of \$69 million (₹612 crore). The purchase price was provisionally allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair values at the date of acquisition in the previous year. During the current year, purchase price allocation (PPA) has been finalised considering valuation of intangible assets based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of acquisition and consequently previous period amounts have been revised as detailed below:

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	(₹ crore)	
	Final PPA	Provisional PPA
Net assets acquired, at fair value		
Cash and cash equivalents	16	16
Net assets other than cash and cash equivalents	6	6
Fair value of net assets as on date of acquisition	22	22
Intangible assets		
Customer-related intangibles	86	84
Brand	16	12
Deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets	-	(20)
Goodwill	488	514
Purchase consideration	612	612

Impact of amortisation on the identified intangible assets in the prior period is immaterial, and accordingly the same has not been recorded in the previous year. The aforementioned intangible assets identified as a result of the purchase price allocation exercise are tax deductible as per the applicable tax regulations. On the date of acquisition, the book base and tax base of the said intangible assets is the same and accordingly there are no temporary difference on which deferred tax needs to be recognised.

(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 ownership interest of Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC along with its subsidiaries for a consideration of \$707 million (₹6,386 crore). The purchase price was provisionally allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the estimated fair values at the date of acquisition in the previous year. During the current year, purchase price allocation (PPA) has been finalised considering valuation of intangible assets based on the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of acquisition and consequently previous period amounts have been revised as detailed below:

	(₹ crore)	
	Final PPA	Provisional PPA
Net assets acquired, at fair value		
Trade receivables	132	132
Cash and cash equivalents	114	114
Net assets acquired other than cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables	(21)	(21)
Fair value of net assets acquired as on date of acquisition	225	225
Intangible assets		
Customer-related intangibles	488	-
Brand	154	-
Contract rights	24	-
Goodwill	5,495	6,161
Purchase consideration	6,386	6,386

Impact of amortisation on the identified intangible assets in the prior period is immaterial, and accordingly the same has not been recorded in the previous year. The aforementioned intangible assets identified as a result of the purchase price allocation exercise are tax deductible as per the applicable tax regulations. On the date of acquisition, the book base and tax base of the said intangible assets is the same and accordingly there are no temporary difference on which deferred tax needs to be recognised.

8) 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, unless conditions of earlier derecognition of Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, relating to electronic payment systems are fulfilled. In such cases, the financial liabilities are derecognised on payment initiation date.

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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.

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 statement of profit and 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 the statement of profit and 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.

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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 into the statement of profit and loss when the related hedged items affect profit and 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 in statement of profit and loss when the forecasted transaction ultimately affects profit and loss. Any gain or loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss when the hedge becomes ineffective.

• **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 the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Group assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 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 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(a) Investments

Investments consist of the following:

Investments – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Investments designated at fair value through OCI		
Fully paid equity shares		
Mozido LLC (unquoted)	-	-
Taj Air Limited (unquoted)	-	-
LATAM Airlines Group S.A. (quoted)	2	-
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	133	132
Corporate bonds (quoted)	123	86
	258	218

Investments – Non-current includes ₹256 crore and ₹218 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, pertaining to trusts held for specified purposes.

Investments – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Mutual fund units (quoted)	15,436	4,692
Investments carried at fair value through OCI		
Government bonds and securities (quoted)	19,912	21,451
Corporate bonds and debentures (quoted)	3,186	4,709
Investments carried at amortised cost		
Corporate bonds (quoted)	29	64
Certificate of deposits (quoted)	25	1,790
Commercial papers (quoted)	1,994	1,064
	40,582	33,770

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Investments – Current includes ₹205 crore and ₹279 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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 NIL and ₹2,700 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

Aggregate value of quoted and unquoted investments is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Aggregate value of quoted investments	40,840	33,988
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	40,840	33,988

Market value of quoted investments carried at amortised cost is as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Government bonds and securities	133	132
Corporate bonds	152	150
Certificate of deposits	25	1,790
Commercial papers	1,994	1,064

Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are as follows:

				(₹ crore)	
In numbers	Currency	Face value per share	Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Fully paid equity shares					
1,00,00,000	USD		1 Mozido LLC (unquoted)	-	-
1,90,00,000	INR		10 Taj Air Limited (unquoted)	-	-
66,05,679	CLP		1 LATAM Airlines Group S.A. (quoted)	2	-
				2	-

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

	(₹ crore)	
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of the period	(75)	655
Net gain arising on revaluation of investments in equities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	35
Net cumulative loss / (gain) reclassified to retained earnings on sale of financial assets carried at fair value	-	32
Net loss arising on revaluation of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(50)	(870)
Deferred tax relating to net loss arising on revaluation of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	12	220
Net cumulative gain reclassified to statement of profit and loss on sale of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	(105)	(196)
Deferred tax relating to net cumulative gain reclassified to statement of profit and loss on sale of investments other than equities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	26	49
Balance at the end of the period	(191)	(75)

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(b) Trade receivables – Billed

Trade receivables - Billed (unsecured) consist of the following:

Trade receivables - Billed – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Trade receivables - Billed	1,132	747
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(923)	(648)
Considered good	209	99

Trade receivables - Billed – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Trade receivables - Billed	58,646	57,874
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(273)	(391)
Considered good	58,373	57,483
Trade receivables - Billed	383	393
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(240)	(246)
Credit impaired	143	147
	58,516	57,630

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

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	2,737	3,193
In deposit accounts	2,368	3,217
Cheques on hand	_*	_*
Cash on hand	_*	_*
Remittances in transit	1	7
	5,106	6,417

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

Balances with banks in current accounts include ₹2 crore and ₹12 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, pertaining to trusts held for specified purposes.

(d) Other balances with banks

Other balances with banks consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Earmarked balances with banks	607	609
Short-term bank deposits	8,345	5,882
	8,952	6,491

Earmarked balances with banks primarily relate to margin money for purchase of investments and unclaimed dividends.

Short-term bank deposits include ₹3,009 crore and ₹2,289 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, pertaining to TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

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(e) Loans

Loans (unsecured) consist of the following:

Loans – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	1,000	750
Loans to employees	2	2
Other loans	22	23
	1,024	775

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.

Loans – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Considered good		
Inter-corporate deposits	750	750
Loans to employees	6	5
Other loans	807	904
	1,563	1,659

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

Other loans include reverse repo of ₹803 crore and ₹900 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 respectively. Reverse repo as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026 were secured against Central Government securities and Treasury Bills, bearing an average interest rate of 5.14% and 6.65% per annum, with an overnight tenure and maturity of 1 day and 3 days, respectively.

(f) Other financial assets

Other financial assets consist of the following:

Other financial assets – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Security deposits	948	1,002
Earmarked balances with banks	287	297
Long-term bank deposits	512	1,334
Interest receivable	15	44
Advance towards acquisition of investment	-	250
Fair value of call option	-	17
	1,762	2,944

Earmarked balances with banks primarily relate to liquidity backstop as a part of regulatory requirements.

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Other financial assets – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Security deposits	248	207
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	413	292
Interest receivable	780	772
Advances to employees	419	319
Less: Allowance for advances to employees	(62)	(62)
Advance towards acquisition of investment	250	-
Fair value of call option	3	-
Others	438	305
	2,489	1,833

Long-term bank deposits include ₹12 crore and ₹730 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, pertaining to TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

Interest receivable includes ₹184 crore and ₹148 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, pertaining to trusts and TCS Foundation held for specified purposes.

(g) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities consist of the following:

Other financial liabilities – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Liabilities towards customer contracts	134	202
Deferred consideration on acquisition of subsidiaries	60	56
Others	328	330
	522	588

Others include advance taxes paid of ₹226 crore and ₹226 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, by the seller of TCS e-Serve Limited (merged with the Company) which, on refund by tax authorities, is payable to the seller.

Other financial liabilities – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Accrued payroll	5,574	7,532
Unclaimed dividends	65	63
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	113	555
Capital creditors	510	536
Liabilities towards customer contracts	1,421	1,301
Liabilities towards acquisition of assets	3	3
Deferred consideration on acquisition of subsidiaries	65	62
Others	262	1,142
	8,013	11,194

Others include liabilities for forward contract settlements of ₹18 crore and ₹670 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

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(h) Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at September 30, 2026 is as follows:

	(₹ crore)					
	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
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	5,106	5,106
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	8,857	8,857
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	894	894
Investments	15,436	23,100	-	-	2,304	40,840
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	58,725	58,725
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	10,649	10,649
Loans	-	-	-	-	2,587	2,587
Other financial assets	3	-	57	356	3,036	3,452
	15,439	23,100	57	356	92,158	1,31,110
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	15,206	15,206
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	11,808	11,808
Other financial liabilities	41	-	-	113	8,381	8,535
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	126	-	-	-	-	126
	167	-	-	113	35,395	35,675

Loans include inter-corporate deposits of ₹1,750 crore with original maturity of maximum 60 months and reverse repo of ₹803 crore with an overnight tenure, with a maturity of 1 day.

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

	(₹ crore)					
	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
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	6,417	6,417
Bank deposits	-	-	-	-	7,216	7,216
Earmarked balances with banks	-	-	-	-	906	906
Investments	4,692	26,160	-	-	3,136	33,988
Trade receivables						
Billed	-	-	-	-	57,729	57,729
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	10,198	10,198
Loans	-	-	-	-	2,434	2,434
Other financial assets	17	-	39	253	2,837	3,146
	4,709	26,160	39	253	90,873	1,22,034
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	14,808	14,808
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	11,283	11,283
Other financial liabilities	38	-	-	555	11,189	11,782
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	126	-	-	-	-	126
	164	-	-	555	37,280	37,999

Loans include inter-corporate deposits of ₹1,500 crore with original maturity of maximum 24 months and reverse repo of ₹900 crore with an overnight tenure, with a maturity of 3 days.

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Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and trade payables as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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 ₹2,295 crore and ₹3,129 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

(i) 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.

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):

	(₹ crore)			
As at September 30, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	15,436	-	-	15,436
Equity shares	2	-	-	2
Government bonds and securities	20,039	-	-	20,039
Corporate bonds and debentures	3,338	-	-	3,338
Commercial papers	1,994	-	-	1,994
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	413	-	413
Fair value of call option	-	-	3	3
	40,834	413	3	41,250
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	113	-	113
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	-	-	126	126
Deferred consideration on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	41	41
	-	113	167	280
As at March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Mutual fund units	4,692	-	-	4,692
Government bonds and securities	21,578	-	-	21,578
Corporate bonds and debentures	4,859	-	-	4,859
Certificate of deposits	1,790	-	-	1,790
Commercial papers	1,064	-	-	1,064
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative assets	-	292	-	292
Fair value of call option	-	-	17	17
	33,983	292	17	34,292
Financial liabilities				
Fair value of foreign exchange derivative liabilities	-	555	-	555
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	-	-	126	126
Deferred consideration on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	38	38
	-	555	164	719

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

	(₹ crore)	
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of the period	17	7
Additions during the period	-	17
Change in fair value of investments	(14)	40
Disposal during the period	-	(47)
Balance at the end of the period	3	17

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Increase of 1%	1	3
Decrease of 1%	(1)	(3)

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Increase of 0.50%	~*	1
Decrease of 0.50%	~*	(1)

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

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

Financial assets	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Significant unobservable input range		Inter-relationship between significant unobservable input and fair value measurement
			As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	
Call option	Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model	Volatility of the property price	22.00%	20.00%	The estimated fair value of call option will increase / (decrease) if the volatility of the property price is higher / (lower)
		Risk free interest rate	5.93%	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:

	(₹ crore)	
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of the period	164	-
Additions during the period	-	164
Translation exchange difference	3	-
Balance at the end of the period	167	164

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-relationships 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.

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(j) 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 counterparty is generally a bank.

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

Foreign currency	As at September 30, 2026			As at March 31, 2026		
	No. of contracts	Notional amount of contracts (In million)	Fair value (₹ crore)	No. of contracts	Notional amount of contracts (In million)	Fair value (₹ crore)
US Dollar	-	-	-	12	300	2
Great Britain Pound	20	210	32	22	215	22
Euro	21	230	25	22	215	15

The movement in cash flow hedging reserve for derivatives designated as cash flow hedges is as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2026	
	Intrinsic value	Time value	Intrinsic value	Time value
Balance at the beginning of the period	2	(24)	9	(24)
(Gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	(30)	144	(15)	299
Deferred tax on (gain) / loss transferred to profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions	8	(36)	4	(75)
Change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	48	(126)	6	(299)
Deferred tax on change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	(12)	32	(2)	75
Balance at the end of the period	16	(10)	2	(24)

The Group has entered into derivative instruments not in hedging relationship by way of foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts. As at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, the notional amount of outstanding contracts aggregated to ₹78,674 crore and ₹66,475 crore, respectively, and the respective fair value of these contracts have a net gain of ₹243 crore and loss of ₹302 crore.

Exchange loss of ₹196 crore and ₹978 crore on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in the consolidated interim statement of profit and loss for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Exchange gain of ₹422 crore and loss of ₹1,268 crore on foreign exchange forward, currency options and futures contracts that do not qualify for hedge accounting have been recognised in the consolidated interim statement of profit and loss for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gain / (loss) includes loss of ₹55 crore and ₹104 crore transferred from cash flow hedging reserve to the consolidated interim statement of profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Net foreign exchange gain / (loss) includes loss of ₹114 crore and ₹156 crore transferred from cash flow hedging reserve to the consolidated interim statement of profit and loss on occurrence of forecasted hedge transactions for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

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Net gain on derivative instruments of ₹6 crore recognised in cash flow hedging reserve as at September 30, 2026, is expected to be transferred to the statement of profit and loss by September 30, 2027. The maximum period over which the exposure to cash flow variability has been hedged is through calendar year 2027.

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
10% appreciation of the underlying foreign currencies	1	2
10% depreciation of the underlying foreign currencies	561	665

(k) 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.

• **Foreign currency exchange rate risk**

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the consolidated interim statement of profit and 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 carried out based on the exposures for each of the subsidiaries and Tata Consultancy Services Limited as of the date of balance sheet which could affect the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income and equity. Further the exposure is mitigated by some of the derivative contracts entered into by the Group as disclosed in note 8(j).

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at September 30, 2026:

	(₹ crore)			
	USD	EUR	GBP	Others
Net financial assets	8,487	648	365	2,616
Net financial liabilities	(134)	(500)	(774)	(686)

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 ₹1,002 crore for six months ended September 30, 2026.

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

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	(₹ crore)			
	USD	EUR	GBP	Others
Net financial assets	2,305	674	256	2,554
Net financial liabilities	(11,472)	(132)	(726)	(588)

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 ₹713 crore for the year ended March 31, 2026.

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

Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk consist of trade receivables, loans, investments, derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. Loans include inter-corporate deposits of ₹1,750 crore and ₹1,500 crore placed with financial institutions having a high credit-rating assigned by credit-rating agencies as at September 30, 2026 and as at March 31, 2026, respectively. Loans also include reverse repo of ₹803 crore as at September 30, 2026 and ₹900 crore as at March 31, 2026, respectively. Bank deposits include an amount of ₹8,804 crore held with two banks and ₹7,193 crore held with three banks, having high credit rating which are individually in excess of 10% or more of the Group total bank deposits as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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 ₹1,40,105 crore and ₹1,29,980 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, bank deposits, investments, trade receivables, loans, 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 September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026.

Geographic concentration of credit risk

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

	As at September 30, 2026		As at March 31, 2026	
	Gross%	Net%	Gross%	Net%
United States of America	37.28	37.72	34.47	34.81
India	21.81	20.68	20.58	19.54
United Kingdom	15.20	15.45	14.54	14.75
Europe	12.68	12.91	14.72	14.96

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

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The allowance for lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables for six months ended September 30, 2026 and year ended March 31, 2026 was ₹149 crore and ₹163 crore respectively. The reconciliation of allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

	(₹ crore)
	Six months ended September 30, 2026
	Year ended March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,285
Additions during the period	149
Bad debts written off	(7)
Translation exchange difference	9
Balance at the end of the period	1,436
	1,285

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.

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

	(₹ crore)
September 30, 2026	
	Due in 1st year
	Due in 2nd year
	Due in 3rd to 5th year
	Due after 5th year
	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities	
Trade payables	15,206
Lease liabilities	2,416
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	-
Other financial liabilities	7,900
	25,522
	2,431
	5,207
	5,718
	38,878
Derivative financial liabilities	113
	-
	-
	-
	113
	25,635
	2,431
	5,207
	5,718
	38,991

	(₹ crore)
March 31, 2026	
	Due in 1st year
	Due in 2nd year
	Due in 3rd to 5th year
	Due after 5th year
	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities	
Trade payables	14,808
Lease liabilities	2,074
Class B compulsorily convertible preference shares	-
Other financial liabilities	10,639
	27,521
	2,065
	4,671
	5,122
	39,379
Derivative financial liabilities	555
	-
	-
	-
	555
	28,076
	2,065
	4,671
	5,122
	39,934

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(I) Equity instruments

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

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Authorised		
460,05,00,000 equity shares of ₹1 each	460	460
(March 31, 2026: 460,05,00,000 equity shares of ₹1 each)		
105,02,50,000 preference shares of ₹1 each	105	105
(March 31, 2026: 105,02,50,000 preference shares of ₹1 each)		
	565	565
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid up		
361,80,87,518 equity shares of ₹1 each	362	362
(March 31, 2026: 361,80,87,518 equity shares of ₹1 each)		
	362	362

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 primarily met through equity and operating cash flows generated. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

I. Reconciliation of number of shares

	Six months ended September 30, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2026	
	Number of shares	Amount (₹ crore)	Number of shares	Amount (₹ crore)
Equity shares				
Opening balance	361,80,87,518	362	361,80,87,518	362
Change during the period	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	361,80,87,518	362	361,80,87,518	362

II. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹1 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and carry a right to dividend. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

III. Shares held by Holding company, its Subsidiaries and Associates

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Equity shares		
Holding company		
259,54,99,419 equity shares (March 31, 2026: 259,54,99,419 equity shares) are held by Tata Sons Private Limited	260	260
Subsidiaries and Associates of Holding company		
7,220 equity shares (March 31, 2026: 7,220 equity shares) are held by Tata Industries Limited*	-	-
10,04,425 equity shares (March 31, 2026: 10,04,425 equity shares) are held by Tata Investment Corporation Limited*	-	-
46,798 equity shares (March 31, 2026: 46,798 equity shares) are held by Tata Steel Limited*	-	-
766 equity shares (March 31, 2026: 766 equity shares) are held by The Tata Power Company Limited*	-	-
	260	260

*Equity shares having value less than ₹0.50 crore

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

- (i) September 30, 2026: 1,26,12,745 (March 31, 2026: 1,26,12,745) 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 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 provision 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.

9) 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 and 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 statement of profit and 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 statement of profit and loss.

The Group has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 - 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 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.

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If an arrangement contains lease and non-lease components, the Group applies Ind AS 115 - 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:

	(₹ crore)	
	Additions for six months ended September 30, 2026	Net carrying amount as at September 30, 2026
Leasehold land	177	1,085
Buildings	1,556	10,354
Leasehold improvements	-	52
Computer equipment	16	157
Vehicles	6	38
Office equipment	-	4
Furniture and fixtures	-	2
	1,755	11,692

	(₹ crore)	
	Additions for the year ended March 31, 2026	Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026
Leasehold land	8	914
Buildings	3,902	9,828
Leasehold improvements	21	61
Computer equipment	114	174
Software licences	-	2
Vehicles	19	41
Office equipment	1	5
Furniture and fixtures	1	2
	4,066	11,027

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

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Leasehold land	4	3	7	6
Buildings [#]	511	525	1,008	963
Leasehold improvements	5	3	10	6
Computer equipment	17	15	32	35
Software licences	-	7	2	14
Vehicles	5	5	10	10
Office equipment	-*	1	-*	1
Furniture and fixtures	-*	-*	-*	-*
	542	559	1,069	1,035

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

[#]Out of this, during three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, directly attributable costs of ₹4 crore and ₹73 crore, respectively, towards leasehold improvements have been transferred to capital work-in-progress. During six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, directly attributable costs of ₹4 crore and ₹73 crore, respectively, towards leasehold improvements have been transferred to capital work-in-progress.

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Changes in lease liabilities are as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	11,283	9,392
Additions during the period	1,500	2,337
Repayment of lease liabilities during the period	(991)	(892)
Other non-cash movement	(6)	(43)
Translation Exchange difference	21	138
Balance at the end of the period	11,808	10,932

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹209 crore and ₹220 crore for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Interest on lease liabilities is ₹409 crore and ₹386 crore for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

The Group incurred ₹91 crore and ₹94 crore for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Group incurred ₹184 crore and ₹202 crore for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹970 crore and ₹840 crore for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, including cash outflow for short term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹1,798 crore and ₹1,536 crore for six months ended September 30, 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 ₹1,079 crore and ₹1,041 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

Lease contracts entered by the Group majorly pertain to 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.

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10) 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 as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of certain categories of assets, where the useful life of the assets has been assessed 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
Plant and equipment	10 years*
Computer equipment	4 years*
Vehicles	4 years*
Office equipment	2-5 years*
Electrical installations	4-10 years*
Furniture and fixtures	5 years*

*The Group believes that the technically evaluated useful lives, different from Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, best represent the period over which these assets are expected to be used.

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.

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 the statement of profit and 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.

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Property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)									
	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2026	1,959	8,821	3,124	1,039	15,983	59	3,385	2,406	2,432	39,208
Additions	-	255	299	106	1,089	5	153	140	107	2,154
Disposals	-	(7)	(85)	(7)	(572)	(4)	(24)	(11)	(21)	(731)
Translation exchange difference	-	2	12	(1)	58	-	6	4	6	87
Cost as at September 30, 2026	1,959	9,071	3,350	1,137	16,558	60	3,520	2,539	2,524	40,718
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2026	-	(5,000)	(2,334)	(705)	(13,168)	(43)	(2,886)	(1,967)	(2,073)	(28,176)
Depreciation	-	(213)	(105)	(39)	(700)	(5)	(114)	(54)	(62)	(1,292)
Disposals	-	-	85	6	562	4	24	10	21	712
Translation exchange difference	-	(1)	(9)	1	(49)	-	(4)	(3)	(4)	(69)
Accumulated depreciation as at September 30, 2026	-	(5,214)	(2,363)	(737)	(13,355)	(44)	(2,980)	(2,014)	(2,118)	(28,825)
Net carrying amount as at September 30, 2026	1,959	3,857	987	400	3,203	16	540	525	406	11,893
Capital work-in-progress										2,380
Total										14,273

	(₹ crore)									
	Freehold land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Electrical installations	Furniture and fixtures	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2025	1,955	8,752	2,790	993	14,948	53	3,160	2,329	2,297	37,277
Additions	-	63	307	50	1,709	10	281	77	110	2,607
Acquisition through a business combination	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Disposals	-	(7)	(91)	(7)	(1,171)	(4)	(109)	(33)	(37)	(1,459)
Translation exchange difference	4	13	118	3	496	-	53	33	62	782
Cost as at March 31, 2026	1,959	8,821	3,124	1,039	15,983	59	3,385	2,406	2,432	39,208
Accumulated depreciation as at April 1, 2025	-	(4,572)	(2,139)	(628)	(12,380)	(39)	(2,743)	(1,857)	(1,941)	(26,299)
Depreciation	-	(426)	(176)	(81)	(1,513)	(8)	(206)	(115)	(116)	(2,641)
Disposals	-	7	83	6	1,136	4	108	31	36	1,411
Translation exchange difference	-	(9)	(102)	(2)	(411)	-	(45)	(26)	(52)	(647)
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2026	-	(5,000)	(2,334)	(705)	(13,168)	(43)	(2,886)	(1,967)	(2,073)	(28,176)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	1,959	3,821	790	334	2,815	16	499	439	359	11,032
Capital work-in-progress										2,665
Total										13,697

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

	(₹ crore)	
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of the period	2,665	1,546
Addition during the period	1,869	3,713
Capitalised during the period	(2,154)	(2,607)
Translation exchange difference	-	13
Balance at the end of the period	2,380	2,665

(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:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of the period	8,384	1,860
Additional amount recognised from business combinations (Refer note 7)	-	5,983
Translation exchange difference	79	541
Balance at the end of the period	8,463	8,384

Goodwill of ₹5,833 crore and ₹5,464 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively on account of acquisition of Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC and goodwill of ₹488 crore and ₹487 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively on account of acquisition of ListEngage Midco, LLC have been allocated to the business from Salesforce offerings (CGU). In the absence of any indication of impairment, goodwill was last tested on March 31, 2026. On that date, the Group estimated value-in-use of this CGU 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 ₹834 crore and ₹671 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, has been allocated to the TCS business in France. In the absence of any indication of impairment, goodwill was last tested on March 31, 2026. On that date, the Group estimated value-in-use of this CGU as at September 30, 2026 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 ₹1,308 crore and ₹1,762 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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.

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(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, customer-related intangibles, brand and contract rights.

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
Contract rights	3 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 the statement of profit and loss.

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)				
	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer-related intangibles	Brand	Contract rights	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2026	1,164	741	177	25	2,107
Additions	78	-	-	-	78
Disposals / Derecognised	(14)	-	-	-	(14)
Translation exchange difference	1	9	2	8	20
Cost as at September 30, 2026	1,229	750	179	33	2,191
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2026	(1,085)	(143)	-	-	(1,228)
Amortisation	(77)	(45)	(18)	(4)	(144)
Disposals / Derecognised	14	-	-	-	14
Translation exchange difference	(1)	-	-	(8)	(9)
Accumulated amortisation as at September 30, 2026	(1,149)	(188)	(18)	(12)	(1,367)
Net carrying amount as at September 30, 2026	80	562	161	21	824

	(₹ crore)				
	Rights under licensing agreement and software licences	Customer-related intangibles	Brand	Contract rights	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2025	3,005	129	-	-	3,134
Additions	79	-	-	-	79
Acquisition through a business combination	-*	574	170	24	768
Disposals / Derecognised	(1,940)	-	-	-	(1,940)
Translation exchange difference	20	38	7	1	66
Cost as at March 31, 2026	1,164	741	177	25	2,107
Accumulated amortisation as at April 1, 2025	(2,065)	(129)	-	-	(2,194)
Amortisation	(941)	-	-	-	(941)
Disposals / Derecognised	1,940	-	-	-	1,940
Translation exchange difference	(19)	(14)	-	-	(33)
Accumulated amortisation as at March 31, 2026	(1,085)	(143)	-	-	(1,228)
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	79	598	177	25	879

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

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The estimated amortisation for the periods subsequent to September 30, 2026 is as follows:

Period ending September 30,	(₹ crore)
	Amortisation expense
2027	152
2028	159
2029	147
2030	135
2031	105
Thereafter	126
	824

(d) Other assets

Other assets consist of the following:

Other assets – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Considered good		
Capital advances	371	378
Advances to related parties	60	105
Contract assets	751	572
Prepaid expenses	890	1,103
Contract fulfillment costs	118	193
Others	73	254
	2,263	2,605
Advances to related parties, considered good, comprise:		
Tata Projects Limited	57	101
Titan Engineering and Automation Limited	2	2
Universal MEP Projects & Engineering Services Limited	1	2

Other assets – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Considered good		
Advance to suppliers	138	224
Advance to related parties	116	1,355
Contract assets	8,246	7,374
Prepaid expenses	1,609	2,432
Contract fulfillment costs	2,408	2,550
Indirect taxes recoverable	2,228	2,051
Others	374	547
Considered doubtful		
Advance to suppliers	2	2
Other advances	3	3
Less: Allowance for doubtful assets	(5)	(5)
	15,119	16,533
Advance to related parties, considered good comprise:		
Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited	-	12
Titan Company Limited	-	8
Tejas Networks Limited	116	1,335

Non-current – Others includes advance of NIL and ₹177 crore towards acquiring right-of-use of leasehold land as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

Contract fulfillment costs of ₹1,149 crore and ₹1,240 crore for the six months ended September 30, 2026 and year ended March 31, 2026, respectively, have been amortised in the consolidated interim statement of profit and loss. Refer note 11 for changes in contract assets.

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(e) Inventories

Inventories consists of a) Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components, b) Work-in-progress, c) Stores and spare parts and d) Finished goods. Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of raw materials, sub-assemblies and components is determined on a weighted average basis. Cost of finished goods produced or purchased by the Group includes direct material and labour cost and a proportion of manufacturing overheads.

Inventories consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components	25	26
Finished goods and work-in-progress	3	3
	28	29

(f) Other liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

Other liabilities – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Advance received from customers	510	694
Indirect taxes payable and other statutory liabilities	5,764	5,515
Others	774	657
	7,048	6,866

(g) Provisions

Provisions consist of the following:

Provisions – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Provision towards legal claim	133	1,062
Provision towards Re-structuring expenses	120	120
Provision for foreseeable loss	98	116
Other provisions	108	80
	459	1,378

11) 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.

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- 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 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 revenue earned exceed 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 Ind AS 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.

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Revenue disaggregation by nature of services is as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Consultancy services	71,938	64,814	1,42,822	1,27,569
Sale of equipment and software licences	1,250	985	2,641	1,667
	73,188	65,799	1,45,463	1,29,236

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 Ind AS 115. 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 currency rates, tax laws etc). The aggregate value of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is ₹2,10,647 crore out of which 43.97% 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:

	(₹ crore)	
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of the period	7,946	6,528
Invoices raised that were included in the contract assets balance at the beginning of the period	(5,017)	(5,004)
Increase due to revenue recognised during the period, excluding amounts billed during the period	5,990	5,774
Translation exchange difference	78	648
Balance at the end of the period	8,997	7,946

Changes in unearned and deferred revenue are as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2026
Balance at the beginning of the period	5,134	4,546
Revenue recognised that was included in the unearned and deferred revenue balance at the beginning of the period	(3,704)	(4,162)
Increase due to invoicing during the period, excluding amounts recognised as revenue during the period	3,062	4,663
Translation exchange difference	7	87
Balance at the end of the period	4,499	5,134

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Contracted price	74,809	67,055	1,48,381	1,31,510
Reductions towards variable consideration components	(1,621)	(1,256)	(2,918)	(2,274)
Revenue recognised	73,188	65,799	1,45,463	1,29,236

The reduction towards variable consideration comprises of volume discounts, service level credits, etc.

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12) Other income

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

Other income consists of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Interest income	923	733	1,693	2,152
Dividend from mutual fund units and other investments	7	9	16	18
Net gain on disposal / fair valuation of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	99	76	213	175
Net gain on sale of investments carried at fair value through OCI	51	40	105	76
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11	2	19	1
Net gain on lease modification	-	2	-	15
Net foreign exchange gain / (loss)	239	(247)	826	(184)
Rent income	2	5	4	6
Awards from litigation	-	191	-	191
Net (loss) / gain on fair valuation of call option	(14)	43	(14)	43
Other income	19	13	43	34
	1,337	867	2,905	2,527

Interest income comprise:

Interest on bank balances and bank deposits	202	158	386	357
Interest on financial assets carried at amortised cost	77	48	191	87
Interest on financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	431	519	899	1,024
Other interest (including interest on tax refunds)	213	8	217	684

13) 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 each balance sheet date. 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 balance sheet 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 balance sheet 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.

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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 balance sheet date. 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 balance sheet date using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Employee benefit expenses consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Salaries, incentives and allowances	36,984	34,441	74,384	67,919
Contributions to provident and other funds	3,658	3,165	7,238	6,307
Staff welfare expenses	1,248	1,000	2,405	2,095
	41,890	38,606	84,027	76,321

Employee benefit obligations consist of the following:

Employee benefit obligations – Non-current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Gratuity liability	-	15
Foreign defined benefit plans	591	655
Other employee benefit obligations	280	291
	871	961

Employee benefit obligations – Current

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Gratuity liability	98	-
Compensated absences	5,901	5,544
Other employee benefit obligations	81	56
	6,080	5,600

Employee benefit plans consist of the following:

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:

	(₹ crore)									
	Six months ended September 30, 2026					Year ended March 31, 2026				
	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total
Change in benefit obligations										
Benefit obligations, beginning of the period	7,864	13	2,360	528	10,765	6,190	4	2,062	435	8,691
Translation exchange difference	-	-	(15)	3	(12)	-	-	408	50	458
Transfer in/(out) of obligations	(1)	-	(2)	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-
Plan participants' contribution	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	23	-	23
Service cost	401	2	20	39	462	637	2	40	85	764
Interest cost	285	-	30	18	333	440	-	70	28	538
Remeasurement of the defined benefit obligations	272	-	(74)	(4)	194	(470)	-	(134)	(25)	(629)
Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	1,715	7	-	(3)	1,719
Benefits paid	(429)	-	(55)	(29)	(513)	(648)	-	(109)	(42)	(799)
Benefit obligations, end of the period	8,392	15	2,275	555	11,237	7,864	13	2,360	528	10,765

	(₹ crore)									
	Six months ended September 30, 2026					Year ended March 31, 2026				
	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total
Change in plan assets										
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the period	8,079	-	2,882	-	10,961	7,906	-	2,368	-	10,274
Translation exchange difference	-	-	(13)	-	(13)	-	-	442	-	442
Transfer in/(out) of plan assets	(1)	-	(1)	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income	288	-	40	-	328	520	-	83	-	603
Employers' contributions	333	-	17	-	350	488	-	35	-	523
Plan participants' contribution	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	23	-	23
Benefits paid	(429)	-	(136)	-	(565)	(648)	-	(109)	-	(757)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	41	-	114	-	155	(187)	-	40	-	(147)
Fair value of plan assets, end of the period	8,311	-	2,914	-	11,225	8,079	-	2,882	-	10,961

	(₹ crore)									
	As at September 30, 2026					As at March 31, 2026				
	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total	Domestic plans Funded	Domestic plans Unfunded	Foreign plans Funded	Foreign plans Unfunded	Total
Funded status										
Deficit of plan assets over obligations	(83)	(15)	(36)	(555)	(689)	(2)	(13)	(127)	(528)	(670)
Surplus of plan assets over obligations	2	-	675	-	677	217	-	649	-	866
	(81)	(15)	639	(555)	(12)	215	(13)	522	(528)	196

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(₹ crore)

Category of assets	As at September 30, 2026					As at March 31, 2026				
	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	
Corporate bonds	2,135	-	89	-	2,224	2,159	-	221	-	2,380
Equity instruments	395	-	-	-	395	335	-	226	-	561
Government bonds and securities	3,479	-	-	-	3,479	3,372	-	-	-	3,372
Insurer managed funds	2,136	-	2,608	-	4,744	2,054	-	1,939	-	3,993
Bank balances	4	-	5	-	9	11	-	5	-	16
Others	162	-	212	-	374	148	-	491	-	639
	8,311	-	2,914	-	11,225	8,079	-	2,882	-	10,961

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

(₹ crore)

	Six months ended September 30, 2026					Year ended March 31, 2026				
	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	
Service cost	401	2	20	39	462	637	2	40	85	764
Net interest on defined benefit (assets) / obligations	(3)	-	(10)	18	5	(80)	-	(13)	28	(65)
Past service cost	-	-	-	-	-	1,715	7	-	(3)	1,719
Net periodic gratuity / pension cost	398	2	10	57	467	2,272	9	27	110	2,418
Return on plan assets	329	-	154	-	483	333	-	123	-	456

Remeasurement of the defined benefit (assets) / obligations:

(₹ crore)

	Six months ended September 30, 2026				
	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	(7)	-	(7)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(9)	-	(59)	(5)	(73)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	281	-	(8)	1	274
Remeasurement of the defined benefit obligations	272	-	(74)	(4)	194
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	(41)	-	(114)	-	(155)
	231	-	(188)	(4)	39

(₹ crore)

	Year ended March 31, 2026				
	Domestic plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Foreign plans	Total
	Funded	Unfunded	Funded	Unfunded	
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(30)	-	-	(9)	(39)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(369)	-	(127)	(4)	(500)
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	(71)	-	(7)	(12)	(90)
Remeasurement of the defined benefit obligations	(470)	-	(134)	(25)	(629)
Remeasurement - return on plan assets excluding amount included in interest income	187	-	(40)	-	147
	(283)	-	(174)	(25)	(482)

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

	As at September 30, 2026		As at March 31, 2026	
	Domestic plans	Foreign plans	Domestic plans	Foreign plans
Discount rate	6.75% - 7.25%	1.40% - 9.30%	6.75% - 7.25%	1.03% - 9.30%
Rate of increase in compensation levels of covered employees	6.00% - 8.00%	1.00% - 7.00%	6.00% - 8.00%	1.00% - 7.00%
Rate of return on plan assets	6.75% - 7.25%	1.40% - 9.30%	6.75% - 7.25%	1.03% - 9.30%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligations	6-12 Years	3-25 Years	6-12 Years	3-25 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 Group's defined benefit plan obligations as at September 30, 2026. The Group is expected to contribute ₹54 crore to defined benefit plan obligations funds for the period ending September 30, 2027 comprising domestic component of ₹3 crore and foreign component of ₹51 crore.

The significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligations are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below has 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 September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Increase of 0.50%	(392)	(382)
Decrease of 0.50%	431	419

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

	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Increase of 0.50%	257	240
Decrease of 0.50%	(246)	(230)

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 balance sheet.

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.

The defined benefit obligations shall mature after period ended September 30, 2026 as follows:

	(₹ crore)
Period ending September 30,	Defined benefit obligations
2027	1,383
2028	1,138
2029	1,109
2030	1,059
2031	1,024
2032-2036	4,516

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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 benefit expenses. As per the latest actuarial valuation report of provident fund liabilities on the basis of guidance issued by Actuarial Society of India under the deterministic approach, 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. The principal assumptions used in the latest valuation report for determining the present value obligations of interest guarantee are discount rate: 7.25%, average remaining tenure of investment portfolio: 6 years and guaranteed rate of return are: 8.25%.

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 and loss under employee benefit expenses.

The Group expensed ₹457 crore and ₹427 crore for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards provident fund.

The Group expensed ₹898 crore and ₹853 crore for six months ended September 30, 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 ₹123 crore and ₹126 crore for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards Employees' Superannuation Fund.

The Group expensed ₹245 crore and ₹255 crore for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards Employees' Superannuation Fund.

Foreign defined contribution plans:

The Group expensed ₹900 crore and ₹753 crore for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards foreign defined contribution plans.

The Group expensed ₹1,788 crore and ₹1,505 crore for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards foreign defined contribution plans.

14) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their nature.

The costs of the Group are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, cost of equipment and software licences, depreciation and amortisation expense and other expenses. Other expenses mainly include fees to external consultants, facility expenses, travel expenses, communication expenses, bad debts and advances written off, allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful advances (net) and other expenses. Other expenses are aggregation of costs which are individually not material such as commission and brokerage, recruitment and training, entertainment, etc.

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(a) Cost of equipment and software licences

Cost of equipment and software licences consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Raw materials, sub-assemblies and components consumed	13	7	25	15
Equipment and software licences purchased	1,340	960	2,681	1,679
	1,353	967	2,706	1,694
Finished goods and work-in-progress				
Opening stock	2	2	3	1
Less: Closing stock	3	2	3	2
	(1)	-	-	(1)
	1,352	967	2,706	1,693

(b) Other expenses

Other expenses consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Fees to external consultants	5,234	3,474	9,923	6,713
Facility expenses	987	886	1,962	1,802
Travel expenses	946	787	1,856	1,626
Communication expenses	745	648	1,451	1,268
Bad debts and advances written off, allowance for expected credit losses and doubtful advances (net)	77	38	161	63
Other expenses	3,142	2,415	6,006	4,897
	11,131	8,248	21,359	16,369

Other expenses include ₹1,297 crore and ₹1,124 crore for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards project expenses.

Other expenses include ₹2,550 crore and ₹2,289 crore for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, towards project expenses.

15) Finance costs

Finance costs consist of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Interest on lease liabilities	209	220	409	386
Interest on tax matters	1	3	2	7
Other interest costs	42	6	114	31
	252	229	525	424

16) 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 statement of profit and 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 Holding Company and its Indian subsidiaries have recognised income tax expenses applying the provisions under section 200 of the Income Tax Act 2025.

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 balance sheet 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 Group'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 Group operates. Based on the current assessment, the Group does not expect a material financial impact from the application of the Pillar Two rules on its consolidated interim financial statements. 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 Group. In accordance with Amendments to Ind AS 12, the Group has applied temporary mandatory relief from accounting for deferred tax that arises from implementing Pillar Two legislation.

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 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 the 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.

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The income tax expense consists of the following:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Current tax				
Current tax expense for current period	5,145	4,534	10,223	9,190
Current tax benefit pertaining to prior periods	(422)	(565)	(778)	(1,058)
	4,723	3,969	9,445	8,132
Deferred tax				
Deferred tax (benefit) / expense for current period	(11)	(21)	(192)	(34)
Deferred tax expense / (benefit) pertaining to prior periods	(8)	(11)	(25)	(1)
	(19)	(32)	(217)	(35)
	4,704	3,937	9,228	8,097

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

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Profit before tax	18,638	16,068	36,582	33,047
Indian statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	4,691	4,043	9,207	8,317
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense				
Income exempt from tax	(81)	(225)	(350)	(408)
Undistributed earnings in branches and subsidiaries	8	30	41	84
Tax on income at different rates	438	355	871	735
Tax pertaining to prior periods	(430)	(576)	(803)	(1,059)
Others (net)	78	310	262	428
Total income tax expense	4,704	3,937	9,228	8,097

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the six months ended September 30, 2026 are as follows:

	(₹ crore)				
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Exchange difference	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,290	116	-	(1)	1,405
Provision for employee benefits	1,324	22	(48)	5	1,303
Cash flow hedges	7	-	(8)	(1)	(2)
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	498	9	-	1	508
Branch profit tax	(233)	(39)	-	-	(272)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(641)	118	-	-	(523)
Unrealised gain / loss on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(2)	3	38	-	39
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	(95)	-	-	-	(95)
Others	1,133	(12)	-	11	1,132
	3,281	217	(18)	15	3,495

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Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	(₹ crore)		
As at September 30, 2026	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,487	82	1,405
Provision for employee benefits	1,354	51	1,303
Cash flow hedges	(2)	-	(2)
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	508	-	508
Branch profit tax	-	272	(272)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	-	523	(523)
Unrealised gain / loss on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	41	2	39
Lease liabilities	1,856	-	1,856
Right-of-use-assets	(1,951)	-	(1,951)
Others	1,258	126	1,132
	4,551	1,056	3,495

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

	(₹ crore)				
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in / reclassified from other comprehensive income	Exchange difference	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to					
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,052	231	-	7	1,290
Provision for employee benefits	1,177	173	(45)	19	1,324
Cash flow hedges	6	-	2	(1)	7
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	453	41	-	4	498
Branch profit tax	(166)	(67)	-	-	(233)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(554)	(86)	-	(1)	(641)
Unrealised gain / loss on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	(275)	1	269	3	(2)
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	241	(340)	-	4	(95)
Others	664	402	-	67	1,133
	2,598	355	226	102	3,281

Gross deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	(₹ crore)		
As at March 31, 2026	Assets	Liabilities	Net
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,423	133	1,290
Provision for employee benefits	1,341	17	1,324
Cash flow hedges	7	-	7
Receivables, financial assets at amortised cost	498	-	498
Branch profit tax	-	233	(233)
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	-	641	(641)
Unrealised gain / loss on securities carried at fair value through profit or loss / other comprehensive income	1	3	(2)
Lease liabilities	2,163	-	2,163
Right-of-use-assets	(2,258)	-	(2,258)
Others	1,290	157	1,133
	4,465	1,184	3,281

Under the Income-tax Act, 2025, 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.

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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:

	(₹ crore)
	Unabsorbed business losses
September 30,	
2031	-
Thereafter	66
	66

Deferred tax liability on temporary differences of ₹11,328 crore as at September 30, 2026 associated with investments in subsidiaries, has not been recognised, 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 ₹589 crore and ₹583 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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 ₹318 crore and ₹318 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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 2024 are generally subject to examination by the tax authorities. In United States of America, the federal statute of limitation applies to fiscals 2022 and earlier and applicable state statutes of limitation vary by state. In United Kingdom, the statute of limitation generally applies to fiscal 2021 and earlier.

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.

	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Profit for the period attributable to shareholders of the Company (₹ crore)	13,884	12,075	27,233	24,835
Weighted average number of equity shares	361,80,87,518	361,80,87,518	361,80,87,518	361,80,87,518
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	38.37	33.37	75.27	68.64
Face value per equity share (₹)	1	1	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 period ended September 30, 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 three and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

Three months period ended September 30, 2026							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	28,882	7,346	11,137	10,862	7,589	7,372	73,188
Segment result	7,351	2,044	3,316	2,913	1,918	1,273	18,815
Total unallocable expenses							1,514
Operating income							17,301
Other income							1,337
Profit before tax							18,638
Tax expense							4,704
Profit for the period							13,934

Depreciation and amortisation expense (unallocable)							1,262
Significant non-cash items (allocable)	2	(1)	-	59	-	17	77

Six months period ended September 30, 2026							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	56,872	14,456	22,283	21,476	15,018	15,358	1,45,463
Segment result	14,528	4,027	6,624	5,757	3,752	2,683	37,371
Total unallocable expenses*							3,694
Operating income							33,677
Other income							2,905
Profit before tax							36,582
Tax expense							9,228
Profit for the period							27,354

Depreciation and amortisation expense (unallocable)							2,501
Significant non-cash items (allocable)	-	(1)	3	109	-	50	161

*Includes settlement of legal claim ₹668 crore (Refer Note 19).

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Three months period ended September 30, 2025							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	25,717	6,631	10,351	9,802	6,884	6,414	65,799
Segment result	6,818	2,021	2,868	2,833	1,891	1,547	17,978
Total unallocable expenses*							2,777
Operating income							15,201
Other income							867
Profit before tax							16,068
Tax expense							3,937
Profit for the period							12,131

Depreciation and amortisation expense (unallocable) 1,413

Significant non-cash items (allocable) (1) 1 (3) 23 1 17 38

*Includes re-structuring initiative expense of ₹1,135 crore.

Six months period ended September 30, 2025							(₹ crore)
	Banking, Financial Services and Insurance	Manufacturing	Consumer Business	Communication, Media and Technology	Life Sciences and Healthcare	Others	Total
Revenue from operations	50,453	13,032	20,506	19,238	13,306	12,701	1,29,236
Segment result	13,034	4,019	5,667	5,488	3,466	3,180	34,853
Total unallocable expenses*							4,333
Operating income							30,520
Other income							2,527
Profit before tax							33,047
Tax expense							8,097
Profit for the period							24,950

Depreciation and amortisation expense (unallocable) 2,774

Significant non-cash items (allocable) (5) 2 5 13 1 47 63

*Includes re-structuring initiative expense of ₹1,135 crore.

Information regarding geographical revenue is as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Americas (1)	36,860	33,352	73,171	65,420
Europe (2)	24,155	21,570	47,697	42,492
India	4,047	3,810	8,558	7,469
Others	8,126	7,067	16,037	13,855
Total	73,188	65,799	1,45,463	1,29,236

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 the assets.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

Information regarding geographical non-current assets is as follows:

Geography	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Americas (3)	2,963	2,583
Europe (4)	5,082	5,058
India	29,885	29,228
Others	1,402	1,162
Total	39,332	38,031

(1) includes revenue in the United States of America of ₹32,387 crore and ₹29,372 crore for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(1) includes revenue in the United States of America of ₹64,374 crore and ₹57,648 crore for six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(2) includes revenue in the United Kingdom of ₹13,000 crore and ₹11,488 crore for three months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

(2) includes revenue in the United Kingdom of ₹25,426 crore and ₹22,894 crore for six months ended September 30, 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 ₹2,027 crore and ₹2,188 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively.

Information about major customers

No single customer represents 10% or more of the Group's total revenue for three months and six months ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

19) Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

The Group has contractually committed (net of advances) ₹3,667 crore and ₹2,733 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, respectively, for purchase of property, plant and equipment.

Contingencies

• **Direct tax matters**

Refer note 16

• **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 ₹1,230 crore and ₹1,446 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

- **Other claims**

- Claims aggregating ₹206 crore and ₹301 crore as at September 30, 2026 and March 31, 2026, 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.

Pursuant to US Court procedures, a Letter of Credit was 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 and further awarded costs to CSC.

On March 19, 2026, a petition for a writ of certiorari from the US Supreme Court was filed, seeking a review of the case. On June 15, 2026, the Supreme Court denied the petition. Pursuant to this denial, on June 22, 2026, CSC encashed US \$213 million (₹2,014 crore) towards compensatory damages of US \$56 million (₹530 crore), exemplary damages of US \$112 million (₹1,059 crore) and interest of US \$45 million (₹425 crore).

The Company had provided US \$150 million (₹1,352 crore) towards this legal claim in the consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 and disclosed US \$112 million (₹1,010 crore) as "Provision towards legal claim" under "Exceptional items" and US \$38 million (₹342 crore) under "Other interest costs". Pursuant to the denial of the Company's petition by the Supreme Court, the Company has provided for a further amount of US \$70 million (₹668 crore) towards exemplary damages and costs awarded to CSC, in the consolidated interim statement of profit and loss for three months ended June 30, 2026, and disclosed as "Settlement of legal claim" under Exceptional items. In addition, the Company has provided for US \$7 million (₹69 crore) towards interest paid until the date of settlement 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.

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

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 September 30, 2026	% of voting power as at March 31, 2026
As at September 30, 2026			
Subsidiaries (held directly)			
Tata America International Corporation	USA	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Canada Inc.	Canada	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (North America) Holdings, LLC	USA	100.00	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
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
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	85.00
Subsidiaries (held indirectly)			
ListEngage, LLC	USA	100.00	100.00
TCS North America Corporation	USA	100.00	100.00
Coastal Cloud NA LLC	USA	100.00	100.00
Coastal Cloud Holdings, LLC	USA	100.00	100.00
CC StructureCo, LLC	USA	100.00	100.00
Coastal Cloud Intermediate, LLC	USA	100.00	100.00
Coastal Cloud, LLC	USA	100.00	100.00
Coastal Cloud Canada Corp.	Canada	100.00	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
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.	Guatemala	100.00	100.00
3-101-951221 S.A.	Costa Rica	100.00	100.00
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 Osterreich GmbH	Austria	100.00	100.00
Diligenta (Europe) B.V.	Netherlands	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Maroc SARL AU	Morocco	100.00	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services Regional Headquarters	Saudi Arabia	100.00	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	100.00
Tata Consultancy Services (South Africa) (Proprietary) Limited	South Africa	70.00	70.00

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

Notes:

1. ListEngage Midco, LLC renamed to Tata Consultancy Services (North America) Holdings, LLC w.e.f. July 2, 2026.
2. Tata Consultancy Services Netherlands B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company signed a definitive agreement to acquire 100% stake in MHP Management- und IT-Beratung GmbH along with its subsidiaries ("MHP"), a leading automotive and industrial consulting firm with expertise in business consulting, digital transformation, AI, software-defined mobility, SAP and manufacturing digitalization, for a cash consideration based on an enterprise value of EUR 320 million (equivalent to ₹3,484 crore) subject to regulatory approvals and other conditions.

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.

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

Transactions with related parties are as follows:

	(₹ crore)				
	Three months ended September 30, 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
Revenue from operations	23	345	1,387	-	1,755
Interest income	-	51	-	-	51
Rent income	-	2	-	-	2
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	-	283	57	-	340
Brand equity contribution	96	-	-	-	96
Facility expenses	-	2	16	-	18
Lease rental	-	14	16	-	30
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	387	387
Procurement towards Property, plant and equipment	-	43	6	-	49
Loans and advances recovered	-	777	2	-	779
Dividend paid	3,115	1	-	-	3,116
Inter-corporate deposits placed	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Inter-corporate deposits matured	-	750	-	-	750

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

(₹ crore)

	Six months ended September 30, 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
Revenue from operations	46	951	2,933	-	3,930
Interest income	-	88	-	-	88
Rent income	-	4	-	-	4
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	-	469	129	-	598
Brand equity contribution	191	-	-	-	191
Facility expenses	-	4	35	-	39
Lease rental	-	27	32	-	59
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	1,781	1,781
Procurement towards Property, plant and equipment	-	142	12	-	154
Loans and advances given	-	-	1	-	1
Loans and advances recovered	-	1,270	9	-	1,279
Dividend paid	11,161	4	1	-	11,166
Inter-corporate deposits placed	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
Inter-corporate deposits matured	-	750	-	-	750

(₹ crore)

	Three months ended September 30, 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
Revenue from operations	18	300	1,157	-	1,475
Interest income	-	23	-	-	23
Rent income	-	1	-	-	1
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	-	225	57	-	282
Brand equity contribution	93	-	-	-	93
Facility expenses	-	1	18	-	19
Lease rental	-	13	15	-	28
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	757	757
Procurement towards Property, plant and equipment	-	104	2	-	106
Loans and advances given	-	-	2	-	2
Loans and advances recovered	-	24	-	-	24
Dividend paid	2,855	1	-	-	2,856

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

(₹ crore)

	Six months ended September 30, 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
Revenue from operations	42	843	2,601	-	3,486
Interest income	-	33	-	-	33
Rent income	-	2	-	-	2
Purchases of goods and services (including reimbursements)	1	470	127	-	598
Brand equity contribution	181	-	-	-	181
Facility expenses	1	28	37	-	66
Lease rental	-	25	30	-	55
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans	-	-	-	1,516	1,516
Procurement towards Property, plant and equipment	-	198	3	-	201
Loans and advances given	-	9	4	-	13
Loans and advances recovered	-	49	1	-	50
Dividend paid	10,642	4	2	-	10,648
Inter-corporate deposits placed	-	750	-	-	750

Balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

(₹ crore)

	As at September 30, 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
Trade receivables and contract assets	10	379	1,520	-	1,909
Investments, loans, other financial assets and other assets	2	1,984	36	-	2,022
	12	2,363	1,556	-	3,931

(₹ crore)

	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
Trade receivables and contract assets	8	264	1,540	-	1,812
Investments, loans, other financial assets and other assets	2	3,641	44	-	3,687
	10	3,905	1,584	-	5,499

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

Balances payable to related parties are as follows:

	(₹ crore)				
	As at September 30, 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
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	235	2,921	206	339	3,701
Commitments	-	647	35	-	682
	(₹ crore)				
	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
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities	363	4,312	298	115	5,088
Commitments	-	776	45	-	821

Material related party transactions are as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Revenue from operations				
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	920	856	1,859	1,728
Tata Steel IJmuiden BV	166	157	341	316
Tata Capital Limited	77	40	259	116
Advances recovered				
Tejas Networks Limited	764	-	1,219	-
Contribution and advance to post employment benefit plans				
Tata Consultancy Services Employees' Provident Fund	319	687	1,660	1,387
Inter-corporate deposits placed				
Tata Capital Limited	1,000	-	1,000	250
Inter-corporate deposits matured				
Tata Capital Limited	750	-	750	-

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of consolidated interim financial statements

Material related party balances are as follows:

	(₹ crore)	
	As at September 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Trade receivables and contract assets		
Jaguar Land Rover Limited	892	991
Investments, loans, other financial assets and other assets		
Tata Capital Limited	1,276	1,534
Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited	509	527
Trade payables, unearned and deferred revenue, other financial liabilities and other liabilities		
Tejas Networks Limited	2,516	3,959
Commitments		
Tata Projects Limited	573	700

Transactions with key management personnel are as follows:

	(₹ crore)			
	Three months ended September 30, 2026	Three months ended September 30, 2025	Six months ended September 30, 2026	Six months ended September 30, 2025
Short-term benefits	2	2	5	4
Dividend paid during the period	-*	-*	-*	-*
Post-employment benefits	-*	-*	1	-*
	2	2	6	4

*Represents value less than ₹0.50 crore.

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.

22) Dividends

Dividends paid during the period ended September 30, 2026 include an amount of ₹31.00 per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2026 and an amount of ₹12.00 per equity share towards interim dividends for the period ended September 30, 2026. Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2026 include an amount of ₹30.00 per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025 and an amount of ₹79.00 per equity share towards interim dividends (including special dividend) for the year ended March 31, 2026.

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on October 8, 2026 has declared an interim dividend of ₹12.00 per equity share.

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration no: 101248W/W-100022

K Krithivasan
CEO and Managing Director
DIN: 10106739

Aarthi Subramanian
Executive Director – President and COO
DIN: 07121802

Aniruddha Godbole
Partner
Membership No: 105149

Samir Seksaria
CFO

Yashaswin Sheth
Company Secretary

Mumbai, October 8, 2026

Mumbai, October 8, 2026