22 Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

Company overview

Infosys Technologies Limited (Infosys or the company) along with its majority owned and controlled subsidiary, Progeon Limited, India (Progeon), and wholly owned subsidiaries Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited (Infosys Australia), Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited (Infosys China) and Infosys Consulting, Inc., USA (Infosys Consulting) is a leading global information technology services company. The Company provides end-to-end business solutions that leverage technology thus enabling its clients to enhance business performance. The Company provides solutions that span the entire software life cycle encompassing consulting, design, development, re-engineering, maintenance, systems integration and package evaluation and implementation. In addition, the Company offers software products for the banking industry and business process management services.

22. 1 Significant accounting policies

22.1.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") under the historical cost convention on the accruals basis. GAAP comprises mandatory accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Management evaluates all recently issued or revised accounting standards on an on-going basis. There are no accounting standards that although not mandatory for adoption as of the balance sheet date, have material impact on the financial statements.

22.1.2. Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Examples of such estimates include provisions for doubtful debts, future obligations under employee retirement benefit plans, income taxes, post-sales customer support and the useful lives of fixed assets and intangible assets.

Management periodically assess using external and internal sources whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An impairment occurs where the carrying value exceeds the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and its eventual disposal. The impairment loss to be expensed is determined as the excess of the carrying amount over the higher of the asset's net sales price or present value as determined above. Contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability will be incurred, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

22.1.3. Revenue recognition

Revenue from software development on fixed-price, fixed-time frame contracts where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration is recognized as per the proportionate-completion method. On time-and-materials contracts, revenue is recognized as the related services are rendered. Annual Technical Services revenue and revenue from fixed-price maintenance contracts are recognized proportionately over the period in which services are rendered. Revenue from the sale of user licenses for software applications is recognized on transfer of the title in the user license, except in multiple arrangement contracts, where revenue is recognized as per the proportionate-completion method.

Profit on sale of investments is recorded on transfer of title from the company and is determined as the difference between the sales price and the then carrying value of the investment. Interest is recognized using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transaction. Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established.

22.1.4. Expenditure

The cost of software purchased for use in the software development and services is charged to cost of revenues in the year of acquisition. Charges relating to non-cancelable, long-term operating leases are computed primarily on the basis of the lease rentals, payable as per the relevant lease agreements. Post-sales customer support costs are estimated by management, determined on the basis of past experience. The costs provided for are carried until expiry of the related warranty period. Provisions are made for all known losses and liabilities. Leave encashment liability is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation.

22.1.5. Fixed assets, intangible assets and capital work-in-progress

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Direct costs are capitalized until fixed assets are ready for use. Capital work-in-progress comprises outstanding advances paid to acquire fixed assets, and the cost of fixed assets that are not yet ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date. Intangible assets are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition.

22.1.6. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on fixed assets is applied on the straight-line basis over the useful lives of assets estimated by the Management. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during a period is proportionately charged. Individual low cost assets (acquired for less than Rs. 5,000/-) are entirely depreciated in the year of acquisition. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the company for its use. The management estimates the useful lives for the various fixed assets as follows:

Buildings	15 years
Plant and machinery	5 years
Computer equipment	2-5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Intellectual property rights	1-2 years

22.1.7. Retirement benefits to employees

22.1.7.a. Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Infosys provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation as of the balance sheet date, based upon which, the company contributes all the ascertained liabilities to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (the "Trust"). Trustees administer contributions made to the Trust and contributions are invested in specific designated instruments, as permitted by law. Investments are also made in mutual funds that invest in the specific designated instruments.

22.1.7.b. Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys are also participants of a defined contribution plan. The company makes monthly contributions under the superannuation plan (the "Plan") to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees Superannuation Fund Trust based on a specified percentage of each covered employee's salary. The Plan provides for the payment of the aggregate contributions along with interest thereon at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment. The company has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its monthly contributions.

22.1.7.c. Provident fund

Eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Aggregate contributions along with interest thereon is paid at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment. Both the employee and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary.

Infosys contributes a part of the contributions to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust. The remaining contributions are made to a government administered provident fund. The company has no further obligations under the provident fund plan beyond its monthly contributions.

22.1.8. Research and development

Revenue expenditure incurred on research and development is expensed as incurred. Capital expenditure incurred on research and development is depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

22.1.9. Foreign currency transactions

Revenue from overseas clients and collections deposited in foreign currency bank accounts are recorded at the exchange rate as of the date of the respective transactions. Expenditure in foreign currency is accounted at the exchange rate prevalent when such expenditure is incurred. Disbursements made out of foreign currency bank accounts are reported at a rate that approximates the actual monthly average rate. Exchange differences are recorded when the amount actually received on sales or actually paid when expenditure is incurred, is converted into Indian Rupees. The exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise.

Fixed assets purchased at overseas offices are recorded at cost, based on the exchange rate as of the date of purchase. The charge for depreciation is determined as per the company's accounting policy.

Monetary current assets and monetary current liabilities that are denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the balance sheet. The resulting difference is also recorded in the profit and loss account.

22.1.10. Forward contracts in foreign currencies

The company uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its exposure to movements in foreign exchange rates. The use of these forward exchange contracts reduces the risk or cost to the company and the company does not use the forward exchange contracts for trading or speculation purposes.

The company records the gain or loss on effective hedges in the foreign currency fluctuation reserve until the transactions are complete. On completion the gain or loss is transferred to the profit and loss account of that period. To designate a forward contract as an effective hedge, Management objectively evaluates and evidences with appropriate supporting documents at the inception of each contract whether the contract is effective in achieving offsetting cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. In the absence of an effective hedge, a gain or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account.

22.1.11. Income tax

Income taxes are computed using the tax effect accounting method, where taxes are accrued in the same period the related revenue and expenses arise. A provision is made for income tax annually based on the tax liability computed, after considering tax allowances and exemptions. Provisions are recorded when it is estimated that a liability due to disallowances or other matters is probable.

The differences that result between the profit considered for income taxes and the profit as per the financial statements are identified, and thereafter a deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability is recorded for timing differences, namely the differences that originate in one accounting period and reverse in another, based on the tax effect of the aggregate amount being considered. The tax effect is calculated on the accumulated timing differences at the end of an accounting period based on prevailing enacted or substantially enacted regulations. Deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is reasonable certainty that they will be realized and are reviewed for the appropriateness of their respective carrying values at each balance sheet date. The income tax provision for the interim period is made based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year.

22.1.12. Earnings per share

In determining earnings per share, the company considers the net profit after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extra-ordinary item. The number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable, had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for any stock splits and bonus shares issued effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the board of directors.

22.1.13. Investments

Trade investments are the investments made to enhance the company's business interests. Investments are either classified as current or long-term based on the Management's intention at the time of purchase. Current investments are carried at the lower of cost and fair value. Cost for overseas investments comprises the Indian Rupee value of the consideration paid for the investment. Long-term investments are carried at cost and provisions recorded to recognize any decline, other than temporary, in the carrying value of each investment.

22.1.14. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated. Cash flows in foreign currencies are accounted at average monthly exchange rates that approximate the actual rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

22.2 Change in accounting policy

The accounting standard on “The effect of changes in foreign exchange rates” was revised with effect from April 1, 2004 and prescribes accounting for forward exchange contracts based on whether these are entered into for hedging purposes or for trading /speculation purposes. Further, it has been recently clarified that the revised standard does not cover forward exchange contracts entered in to hedge the foreign currency risk of a firm commitment or a highly probable forecast transaction. Upto March 31, 2004, such segregation was not required and the difference between the forward rate and the exchange rate on the date of the transaction was recognized as income or expense over the life of the contract.

The Company has adopted the revised accounting standard effective April 1, 2004 to the extent applicable in respect of outstanding forward exchange contracts. The forward exchange contracts constitute hedges from an economic perspective, and the Company has decided to account for these forward exchange contracts based on their designation as ‘effective hedges’ or ‘not effective’. To designate a forward contract as an effective hedge, management objectively evaluates and evidences with appropriate supporting documentation at the inception of each forward contract, whether these forward contracts are effective in achieving offsetting cash flows attributable to the hedged risk or not. The gain or loss on effective hedges is recorded in the foreign currency fluctuation reserve until the hedged transactions occur and are then recognized in the profit and loss account. In the absence of an effective hedge, the gain or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account.

Gains and losses on forward exchange contracts are computed by multiplying the foreign currency amount of the forward exchange contract by the difference between the forward rate available at the reporting date for the remaining maturity of the contract and the contracted forward rate (or the forward rate last used to measure a gain or loss on that contract for an earlier period). The Company also assesses on an ongoing basis at the end of each reporting period whether designated hedges are effective and prospectively reclassifies the hedge as necessary.

Consequent to the change in the accounting policy, the charge to the profit and loss account for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 is higher by Rs. 32.41 crore.

22.3 Notes on accounts

All amounts in the financial statements are presented in Rupees crore, except for per share data and as otherwise stated. All exact amounts are stated with the suffix "/-". One crore equals 10 million.

The previous period's / year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary to conform to the current period's presentation.

22.3.1 Aggregate expenses

The following are the aggregate amounts incurred on certain specific expenses that are required to be disclosed under Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956.

	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	Quarter ended June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Salaries and bonus including overseas staff expenses	670.10	521.52	2,295.83
Contribution to provident and other funds	17.70	12.27	56.27
Staff welfare	3.47	3.21	13.76
Overseas travel expenses	71.20	52.09	215.00
Consumables	2.41	1.78	9.13
Cost of software packages	-	-	-
for own use	20.58	13.61	65.02
for service delivery to clients	3.51	9.86	16.04
Computer maintenance	2.84	2.31	11.91
Communication expenses	8.82	8.18	32.19
Consultancy charges	72.95	26.68	109.89
Provision for post-sales client support	7.22	0.17	0.30
Traveling and conveyance	8.41	4.65	23.70
Rent	7.84	10.07	38.88
Telephone charges	9.72	8.39	34.27
Professional charges	11.93	8.45	39.67
Printing and stationery	1.52	2.61	6.86
Advertisements	2.23	1.11	6.03
Office maintenance	8.34	6.27	29.07
Repairs to building	1.32	1.90	10.28
Repairs to plant and machinery	1.57	1.09	4.85
Power and fuel	8.85	7.22	28.72
Brand building	5.59	5.72	34.23
Insurance charges	7.15	5.16	23.84
Rates and taxes	2.32	1.24	5.46
Commission charges	4.17	2.27	7.27
Donations	4.22	3.50	14.29
Auditor's remuneration	-	-	-
statutory audit fees	0.09	0.07	0.31
certification charges	-	-	0.03
others	-	-	0.24
out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.01	0.02
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	6.33	3.29	15.99
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.02	0.01	0.14
Bank charges and commission	0.24	0.20	0.75
Commission to non-whole time directors	0.39	0.39	1.49
Postage and courier	1.37	1.24	3.91
Books and periodicals	0.58	0.24	1.51
Research grants	0.10	0.06	0.54
Freight charges	0.23	0.15	0.84
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	1.45	0.62	3.57
Marketing expenses	3.52	0.85	5.99
Sales promotion expenses	0.22	0.11	0.69
Other miscellaneous expenses	0.01	5.11	8.46
	980.54	733.68	3,177.24

22.3.2. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

	As at		
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (net of advances and deposits)	223.34	70.61	192.49
Outstanding guarantees and counter guarantees to various banks, in respect of the guarantees given by those banks in favor of various government authorities and others	9.72	7.68	11.23
Claims against the company, not acknowledged as debts	4.53	4.36	4.53
Forward contracts outstanding			
In US$	US$ 228,000,000	US$ 267,000,000	US$ 143,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	(Rs. 1,025.07)	(Rs. 1,255.68)	(Rs. 643.93)
Unamortized income	-	1.10	3.13

In the year ended March 31, 2004, Ms. Jennifer Griffith, a former employee, filed a lawsuit against the company and its former director, Mr. Phaneesh Murthy. The lawsuit was served on the company during the quarter ended December 31, 2003. The trial of the lawsuit is scheduled shortly. Based on its present knowledge of facts, management estimates that the lawsuit will not have material impact on the result of operation or financial position of the company.

22.3.3 Quantitative details

The company is primarily engaged in the development and maintenance of computer software. The production and sale of such software cannot be expressed in any generic unit. Hence, it is not possible to give the quantitative details of sales and certain information as required under paragraphs 3, 4C and 4D of part II of Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956.

22.3.4. Imports (valued on the cost, insurance and freight basis)

	Quarter ended		Year ended
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Capital goods	35.92	20.77	70.64
Software packages	1.62	0.11	10.26

22.3.5. Activity in foreign currency

	Quarter ended		Year ended
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Earnings in foreign currency (on the receipts basis)			
Income from software services and products	1,255.46	1,003.13	4,531.54
Interest received on deposits with banks	0.25	0.29	1.02
Expenditure in foreign currency (on the payments basis)			
Travel expenses	53.30	35.54	165.34
Professional charges	6.63	12.10	30.87
Other expenditure incurred overseas for software development	603.55	407.55	1,730.43
Net earnings in foreign currency (on the receipts and payments basis)			
Net earnings in foreign exchange	592.23	548.23	2,605.92

22.3.6. Obligations on long-term, non-cancelable operating leases

The lease rentals charged during the period and maximum obligations on long-term non-cancelable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective agreements are as follows:

	Quarter ended		Year ended
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Lease rentals recognized during the period/year	7.84	10.07	38.88

Lease obligations	As at		
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Within one year of the balance sheet date	24.54	24.81	25.04
Due in a period between one year and five years	46.82	55.82	56.74
Due after five years	3.81	7.09	4.82

The operating lease arrangements extend for a maximum of ten years from their respective dates of inception and relates to rented overseas premises and car rentals.

Lease rental commitments on a contract with Progeon, a subsidiary company, as at June 30, 2004, June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2004, due to Infosys within one year of the balance sheet date amounted to Rs. 6.80, Rs. 4.84 and Rs. 8.02 respectively and due in the period between one and five years amounted to Rs. 6.37, Rs. 6.23 and Rs. 9.48 respectively. The lease for premises extends for a maximum period of five years from quarter ended June 30, 2002 (the period of inception).

Fixed assets stated below have been provided on operating lease to Progeon, a subsidiary company, as at **June 30, 2004**, *June 30, 2003* and March 31, 2004

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Building	**12.57**	**2.21**	**10.36**
	10.24	*0.79*	*9.45*
	12.57	1.99	10.58
Plant and machinery	**5.45**	**3.18**	**2.27**
	3.31	*0.85*	*2.46*
	5.44	2.96	2.48
Computers	**1.25**	**1.15**	**0.10**
	1.02	*0.60*	*0.42*
	1.24	1.07	0.17
Furniture & fixtures	**9.43**	**5.87**	**3.56**
	4.15	*1.11*	*3.04*
	9.16	5.48	3.68
Total	**28.70**	**12.41**	**16.29**
	18.72	*3.35*	*15.37*
	28.41	11.50	16.91

The aggregate depreciation charged on the above during the quarter ended June 30, 2004, June 30, 2003 and year ended March 31, 2004 amounted to Rs. 0.91, Rs. 0.66 and Rs. 4.41 respectively.

The rental income from Progeon for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and year ended March 31, 2004 amounted to Rs. 1.86, Rs. 1.21 and Rs. 6.49 respectively.

22.3.7. Related party transactions

The company entered into related party transactions with Progeon, a subsidiary company. The transactions in addition to the lease commitments descried in note 22.3.6. are set out below.

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Capital transactions:			
Financing transactions - amount paid to Progeon for issue of nil (nil; 1,22,50,000) fully paid equity shares of Rs 10/- each at par	-	-	12.25
Rental deposit	-	-	1.61
Revenue transactions:			
Purchase of services	0.12	0.14	0.70
Sale of services			
Business consulting services	0.04	-	0.12
Shared services including facilities and personnel	3.80	3.01	12.70
	3.84	**3.01**	**12.82**

The company entered into related party transactions with Infosys Australia, a subsidiary company. The transactions are set out below.

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Capital transactions:			
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-	3.50
Transfer of advances	-	-	2.33
Revenue transactions:			
Purchase of services	59.36	-	47.20
Sale of services			
Software services & products-overseas	0.12	-	2.93
Shared services including facilities and personnel	-	-	-
	0.12	**-**	**2.93**

The company entered into related party transactions with Infosys Shanghai, a subsidiary company. The transactions are set out below.

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Capital transactions:			
Financing transactions - amount remitted towards capital	-	-	4.55
Revenue transactions:			
Purchase of services	-	-	-
Sale of services			
Software services & products-overseas	-	-	-
Shared services including facilities and personnel	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**

The company entered into related party transactions with Infosys Consulting, a subsidiary company. The transactions are set out below.

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Capital transactions:			
Financing transactions - amount paid to Infosys Consulting for issue of 50,00,000 (nil; nil) common stock of US$ 1.00 par value, fully paid	21.97	-	-
Revenue transactions:			
Purchase of services	-	-	-
Sale of services			
Software services & products-overseas	-	-	-
Shared services including facilities and personnel	0.08	-	-
	0.08	**-**	**-**

Sundry Debtors includes dues from subsidiary companies, as given below:-

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Progeon Limited, India	-	-	-
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited, China	-	-	-
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Limited, Australia	0.13	-	-
Infosys Consulting, Inc., USA	-	-	-

Sundry Creditors includes dues to subsidiary companies, as given below:-

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Progeon Limited, India	1.61	-	1.61
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited, China	-	-	-
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Limited, Australia	16.46	-	11.34
Infosys Consulting, Inc., USA	-	-	-

Loans and Advances includes dues from subsidiary companies, as given below:-

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Progeon Limited, India	-	-	-
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Company Limited, China	0.98	-	0.85
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Limited, Australia	-	-	-
Infosys Consulting, Inc., USA	-	-	-

The company has an alliance with Supplychainge Inc., USA to jointly market and deliver lead-time optimization solutions. Prof. Marti G. Subrahmanyam, an external director of the company, is also a director on the board of Supplychainge Inc. During the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and year ended March 31, 2004, the company paid Rs. nil, Rs 0.71 and Rs. 0.71 respectively to Supplychainge Inc. towards marketing services under this alliance. Additionally, amount receivable from Supplychainge Inc. as at June 30, 2004, June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2004 amounted to Rs. nil, Rs. 0.03 and Rs. nil respectively, an amount that has been outstanding for a period exceeding six months and fully provided.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2004, an amount of Rs. 4.00 has been donated to Infosys Foundation, a not-for-profit trust, in which certain directors of the company are trustees. Donation to the foundation for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and year ended March 31, 2004 were Rs. 3.50 and Rs. 12.00 respectively.

22.3.8. Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise our directors and statutory officers.

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits provided to key management personnel during the quarters ended June 30, 2004 and *2003* and the year ended March 31, 2004 are set out below.

Name	Salary	Contributions to provident and other funds	Perquisites and incentives	Total Remuneration
Chairman and Chief Mentor				
N R Narayana Murthy	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08
	0.02	*0.01*	*0.03*	*0.06*
	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.22
Chief Executive Officer, President and Managing Director				
Nandan M Nilekani	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08
	0.03	*0.01*	*0.04*	*0.08*
	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.23
Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Managing Director				
S Gopalakrishnan	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08
	0.02	*0.01*	*0.04*	*0.07*
	0.08	0.04	0.10	0.22
Whole-time Directors				
K Dinesh	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08
	0.02	*0.01*	*0.04*	*0.07*
	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.23
S D Shibulal	0.19	-	0.11	0.30
	0.16	-	*0.12*	*0.28*
	0.76	-	0.23	0.99
T V Mohandas Pai	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.15
Chief Financial Officer	*0.02*	*0.01*	*0.03*	*0.06*
	0.11	0.04	0.16	0.31
Srinath Batni	0.04	0.02	0.08	0.14
	0.02	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.05*
	0.10	0.04	0.13	0.27

Name	Commission	Sitting fees	Reimbursement of expenses	Total remuneration
Non-Whole time Directors				
Deepak M Satwalekar	0.05	-	0.01	0.06
	0.04	*0.01*	-	*0.05*
	0.21	0.01	0.01	0.23
Marti G Subrahmanyam	0.05	-	0.03	0.08
	0.05	-	*0.01*	*0.06*
	0.19	-	0.07	0.26
Philip Yeo	0.05	-	-	0.05
	0.03	-	-	*0.03*
	0.15	-	0.01	0.16
Jitendra Vir Singh	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	0.08	-	-	0.08
Omkar Goswami	0.05	-	0.01	0.06
	0.04	-	*0.01*	*0.05*
	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.20
Larry Pressler	0.05	-	-	0.05
	0.04	-	-	*0.04*
	0.16	-	0.01	0.17
Rama Bijapurkar	0.04	0.01	-	0.05
	0.04	-	*0.01*	*0.05*
	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.21
Claude Smadja	0.05	-	0.02	0.07
	0.03	-	*0.03*	*0.06*
	0.15	-	0.09	0.24
Sridar A Iyengar	0.05	-	0.04	0.09
	0.04	-	*0.05*	*0.09*
	0.18	0.01	0.13	0.32

Other Senior Management Personnel

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits provided to other key management personnel during the quarters ended June 30, 2004, *2003* and the year ended March 31, 2004 are set out below.

Name	Salary	Contributions to provident and other funds	Perquisites and incentives	Total remuneration	Total loans granted	Outstanding loans and advances
V Balakrishnan,	0.03	0.01	0.11	0.15	-	-
Company Secretary	*0.03*	*0.01*	*0.06*	*0.10*	-	-
	0.12	0.04	0.22	0.38	-	-

In addition, the details of the options granted to non-whole time directors and other senior officers during the quarters ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and year ended March 31, *2004* are as follows:

Name	Date of Grant	Option plan	Number of options granted	Exercise price (in Rs.)	Expiration of options
Non-Whole time Directors					
Sridar A Iyengar	April 10, 2003	1999	2,000	3,049.75	April 9, 2013

22.3.9. Exchange differences

Other income includes exchange differences of Rs. (12.26) for the quarter ended June 30, 2004. The corresponding amounts for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and year ended March 31, 2004 were Rs. 7.86 and 19.43 respectively.

22.3.10. Research and development expenditure

	Quarter ended		Year ended
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Capital	-	0.08	1.48
Revenue	13.93	5.61	43.06
	13.93	**5.69**	**44.54**

22.3.11. Unearned revenue

Unearned revenue as at June 30, 2004 amounting to Rs. 94.68 (Rs. 73.74 as at June 30, 2003 and Rs. 62.86 as at March 31, 2004) primarily consists of client billings on fixed-price, fixed-time-frame contracts for which the related costs have not yet been incurred.

22.3.12. Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings

As at June 30, 2004, June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2004, the company has no outstanding dues to small-scale industrial undertaking.

22.3.13. Stock option plans

The company currently has three stock option plans. These are summarized below.

1994 Stock Option Plan ("the 1994 Plan")

The 1994 plan elapsed in fiscal year 2000 and, consequently, no further grants will be made under this plan.

1998 Stock Option Plan ("the 1998 Plan")

The 1998 Plan was approved by the board of directors in December 1997 and by the shareholders in January 1998. The Government of India approved 29,40,000 ADSs representing 14,70,000 equity shares for issue under the Plan. The options may be issued at an exercise price that is not less than 90% of the fair market value of the underlying equity share on the date of the grant. The 1998 Plan automatically expires in January 2008, unless terminated earlier. All options under the 1998 Plan are exercisable for ADSs representing equity shares. A compensation committee comprising independent members of the board of directors administers the 1998 Plan. All options have been granted at 100% of fair market value.

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited	Quarter ended		Year ended
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Options granted, beginning of period/year	19,35,505	25,03,406	25,03,406
Granted during the period/year	-	53,800	95,900
Exercised during the period/year	(10,814)	(12,516)	(258,870)
Forfeited during the period/year	(53,953)	(110,293)	(404,931)
Options granted, end of period/year	**18,70,738**	**24,34,397**	**19,35,505**

1999 Stock Option Plan ("the 1999 Plan")

In fiscal 2000, the company instituted the 1999 Plan. The shareholders and the board of directors approved the plan in June 1999, which provides for the issue of 66,00,000 equity shares to the employees. The compensation committee administers the 1999 Plan. Options will be issued to employees at an exercise price that is not less than the fair market value.

Fair market value is the closing price of the company's shares in the stock exchange, where there is the highest trading volume on a given date and if the shares are not traded on that day, the closing price on the next trading day.

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited	Quarter ended		Year ended
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Options granted, beginning of period/year	45,90,530	50,61,171	50,61,171
Granted during the period/year	-	1,51,050	192,800
Exercised during the period/year	(221,571)	(30)	(268,543)
Forfeited during the period/year	(78,426)	(76,430)	(394,898)
Options granted, end of period/year	**42,90,533**	**51,35,761**	**45,90,530**

The aggregate options considered for dilution are set out in note 22.3.25

The above options will automatically be adjusted for the bonus shares issued in the same proportion. The respective excercise price will also reduce in the same proportion.

22.3.14. Pro forma disclosures relating to the Employee Stock Option Plans ("ESOPs)

The Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") issued the Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme Guidelines in 1999, which is applicable to all stock option schemes established on or after June 19, 1999. In accordance with these guidelines, the excess of the market price of the underlying equity shares as of the date of the grant of the options over the exercise price of the options, including up-front payments, if any, is to be recognized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. All options under the 1998 and 1999 stock option plans have been issued at fair market value, hence there are no compensation costs.

The company's 1994 stock option plan was established prior to the SEBI guidelines on stock options.

Had the stock compensation costs for this stock option plan been determined as per the guidelines issued by SEBI, the company's reported net profit would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below.

	Quarter ended		Year ended
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Net profit:			
- As reported	394.47	278.12	1,243.47
- Adjusted pro forma	394.47	273.09	1,230.57

22.3.15. Income taxes

The provision for taxation includes tax liabilities in India on the company's global income as reduced by exempt incomes and any tax liabilities arising overseas on income sourced from those countries.

Most of Infosys' operations are conducted through 100% Export Oriented Units ("EOU"). Income from EOUs are tax exempt for the earlier of 10 years commencing from the fiscal year in which the unit commences software development, or March 31, 2009.

22.3.16. Cash and bank balances

Details of balances kept with non-scheduled banks as on balance sheet dates and the maximum balances kept with non-schedule banks during the period/year are as follows:

Balances with non-scheduled banks	As at		
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
In current accounts			
ABN Amro Bank , Taipei, Taiwan	0.96	0.14	0.94
Bank of America, Palo Alto, USA	217.38	170.73	108.03
Bank of America, Dallas, USA	-	2.52	-
Bank of China, Beijing China	0.02	0.03	0.03
Bank of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia	-	0.21	0.23
Citibank NA, Melbourne, Australia	9.01	2.77	20.21
Citibank NA, Hong Kong	0.01	0.18	0.09
Citibank NA, Singapore	0.47	0.08	0.47
Citibank NA, Sydney, Australia	-	-	0.04
Citibank NA, Tokyo	0.54	0.15	0.08
Citibank NA, Shariah UAE	0.05	0.06	0.03
Deutsche Bank, Brussels, Belgium	1.44	0.89	3.30
Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt, Germany	10.90	8.27	2.03
Deutsche Bank, Netherlands	0.05	0.42	0.05
Deutsche Bank, Paris, France	0.65	0.57	0.30
Deutsche Bank, Zurich, Switzerland	4.33	0.97	0.40
HSBC Bank PLC, Croydon, UK	16.69	12.12	11.17
Nordbanken, Stockholm, Sweden	0.02	0.23	0.02
Nova Scotia Bank, Toronto, Canada	6.31	4.54	5.33
Royal Bank of Canada, Canada	0.79	-	6.21
Svenska Handeb Bank, Sweden	0.60	0.34	0.26
UFJ Bank, Tokyo, Japan	0.29	0.53	0.22
	270.51	**205.75**	**159.44**

Maximum balance held in non-scheduled banks during the period/year	Quarter ended		Year ended
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
In current accounts			
ABN Amro Bank, Taipei, Taiwan	0.96	0.14	0.96
Bank of America, Palo Alto, USA	217.38	242.78	263.45
Bank of America, Dallas, USA	-	5.10	6.98
Bank of China, Beijing China	0.07	0.05	0.13
Bank of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia	0.23	2.87	3.20
Citibank NA, Melbourne, Australia	51.32	2.98	20.21
Citibank NA, Hong Kong	0.11	0.24	0.41
Citibank NA, Singapore	0.48	0.19	0.57
Citibank NA, Sydney, Australia	0.04	-	15.31
Citibank NA, Tokyo	6.67	5.72	5.74
Citibank NA, Shariah, UAE	0.12	0.08	0.11
Deutsche Bank, Brussels, Belgium	14.54	13.28	18.24
Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt, Germany	27.19	10.99	22.37
Deutsche Bank, Netherlands	1.05	0.72	1.69
Deutsche Bank, Paris, France	3.33	2.03	2.97
Deutsche Bank, Zurich, Switzerland	0.58	1.19	14.69
Fleet Bank (Bank of Boston), Boston, USA	-	0.97	0.97
HSBC Bank PLC, Croydon, UK	47.30	19.10	38.00
Merrill Lynch Esop A/C	2.50	-	-
National Bank of Sharjah, UAE	-	0.08	0.08
Nordbanken, Stockholm, Sweden	0.09	0.41	0.41
Nova Scotia Bank, Toronto, Canada	6.31	4.54	8.69
Royal Bank of Canada, Canada	8.20	-	10.09
Svenska Handels Bank, Sweden	2.95	2.36	4.25
UFJ Bank, Tokyo, Japan	0.71	0.53	2.67

The cash and bank balances include interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 3.73 for the quarter ended June 30, 2004 (Rs. 8.08 for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and Rs. 7.28 for the year ended March 31, 2004).

22.3.17. Loans and advances

"Advances" mainly comprises prepaid travel and per-diem expenses and advances to vendors.

Deposits with financial institutions and a body corporate comprise:

	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Deposits with financial institutions:			
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited ("HDFC")	201.36	201.49	201.39
Deposit with body corporate:			
GE Capital Services India Limited	-	151.07	-
	201.36	**352.56**	**201.39**
Interest accrued but not due (included above)	1.36	2.56	1.39

Maximum balance held as deposits with financial institutions and a body corporate:

	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Deposits with financial institutions:			
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited ("HDFC")	201.56	201.49	201.70
Deposit with body corporate:			
GE Capital Services India Limited	-	151.82	151.82

The financial institutions and the body corporate have superior credit ratings from a premier credit rating agency in the country.

Mr. Deepak M Satwalekar, Director, is also Director of HDFC. Except as director in the financial institution, he has no direct interest in any transactions.

22.3.18. Fixed assets

Profit / (loss) on disposal of fixed assets

	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	0.07	0.01	0.04
(Loss) on disposal of fixed assets	-	-	-
Profit / (loss) on disposal of fixed assets, net	**0.07**	**0.01**	**0.04**

Depreciation charged to the profit and loss account relating to assets costing less than Rs. 5,000/- each

	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Charged during the period/year	0.89	1.64	28.61

The company has entered into lease-cum-sale agreements to acquire certain properties. In accordance with the terms of these agreements, the company has the option to purchase the properties on expiry of the lease period. The company has already paid 99% of the value of the properties at the time of entering into the lease-cum-sale agreements. These amounts are disclosed as "Land - leasehold" under "Fixed assets" in the financial statements. Additionally, certain land has been purchased for which the company has possession certificate for which sale deeds are yet to be executed as at June 30, 2004.

During the year ended March 31, 2004, management reduced the remaining estimated useful life of the intellectual property in a commercial software application product to three months, effective August 2003 and treasury management product to two months, effective November 2003. The revised estimation represents management's present evaluation of the expected future commercial benefits from these products. The revision has resulted in an increased charge to the profit-and-loss account of Rs. 20.28 during the year ended March 31, 2004.

22.3.19. Details of Investments

	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	Quarter ended June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Long- term investments			
Yantra Corporation, USA,			
20,00,000 (20,00,000; 20,00,000) common stock at US$ 0.20 each, fully paid, par value US$ 0.01 each	1.42 *	1.42 *	1.42 *
1 (1; 1) Fully paid warrant to purchase 55,00,000 common stock, at US $ 0.19 each, exercise price of US$ 0.01 each	3.91 *	3.91 *	3.91 *
6,36,363 (6,36,363; 6,36,363) Series A convertible preferred stock, at US$ 0.75 each, fully paid, par value US$ 0.01 each	1.73 *	1.73 *	1.73 *
CiDRA Corporation, USA			
12,752 (33,333; 12,752) Series D convertible preferred stock at US$ 90 each, fully paid, par value US$ 0.01 each	5.11 *	13.40 *	5.11 *
72,539 (nil; 72,539) Class A common stock, par value US$ 0.001 each	-	-	-
2,139 (nil; 2,139) Non voting redeemable preferred stock, par value US$ 0.01 each	-	-	-
Alpha Thinx Mobile Phone Services AG, Austria			
Nil (27,790; nil) bearer shares at € 20 each, fully paid, par value € 1 each	-	2.21 *	-
CyVera Corporation, USA			
25,641 (nil; 25,641) , Series A preferred stock par value $0.001	-	-	-
Asia Net Media (BVI) Ltd., the British Virgin Islands			
3,00,00,000 (3,00,00,000; 3,00,00,000) ordinary shares at US$ 0.05 each, fully paid, par value US$ 0.01 each	6.85 *	6.85 *	6.85 *
OnMobile Systems Inc., (formerly Onscan Inc.) USA			
1,00,000 (1,00,000; 1,00,000) common stock at US$ 0.4348 each, fully paid, par value US$ 0.001 each	0.20 *	0.20 *	0.20 *
1,00,000 (1,00,000; 1,00,000) Series A voting convertible preferred stock at US$ 0.4348 each, fully paid, par value US$ 0.001 each	0.20 *	0.20 *	0.20 *
44,00,000 (44,00,000; 44,00,000) Series A non-voting convertible preferred stock at US$ 0.4348 each, fully paid, par value US$ 0.001 each	8.55 *	8.55 *	8.55 *
M-Commerce Ventures Pte Ltd, Singapore			
100 (100; 100) ordinary shares of Singapore $ 1 each, fully paid, par value Singapore $ 1 each	-	-	-
684 (900; 684) redeemable preference shares of Singapore $ 1, fully paid, at a premium of Singapore $ 1,110 per redeemable preferred stock	2.04	2.65	2.04
216 (nil; 216) redeemable preference shares of Singapore $ 1, fully paid, par value Singapore $ 1 each	-	-	-
Stratify Inc. (formerly PurpleYogi Inc.), USA			
Nil (2,76,243; Nil) Series D convertible preferred stock at US$ 1.81 each fully paid, par value US$ 0.001 each	-	2.33 *	-
Workadia Inc. USA			
Nil (22,00,000; Nil) Series B convertible preferred stock at US$ 1.00 each, fully paid, par value US $ 0.0002 each (adjusted for stock splits)	-	10.32 *	-
Software Services Support Education Center Limited			
1 (1; 1) equity share of Rs. 10 each, fully paid, par value Rs. 10	-	-	-
The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited, India			
1,035 (1,035; 1,035) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid, par value Rs. 10	-	-	-
	30.01	53.77	30.01

* Investments that are provided for in whole or in part

	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Liquid Mutual Funds, India			
Birla Cash Plus Fund 7,49,34,010 (2,00,00,000; 9,99,03,547) Units	74.97	20.00	99.92
Deutsche Bank Insta-Cash Fund 2,50,14,776 (nil; 2,46,26,175) Units	25.02	-	25.00
DSP Merrill Lynch Liquidity Fund 4,03,72,579 (nil; 4,03,72,579) Units	50.08	-	50.08
Grindlays Cash Fund 7,07,47,373 (nil; 9,43,07,163) Units	74.98	-	99.95
HDFC Liquid Fund 5,45,05,512 (1,67,72,754; 7,11,51,648) Units	65.15	20.00	85.00
HSBC Cash Fund 4,99,83,048 (nil; 4,78,71,898) Units	49.98	-	49.97
JM High Liquidity Fund 7,69,31,305 (1,99,51,318; 9,97,76,708) Units	76.94	19.99	99.99
Kotak Mahindra Liquid Fund 7,47,94,802 (nil; 9,97,12,325) Units	75.00	-	99.98
Principal Cash Management Fund 5,49,47,898 (nil; 5,49,47,898) Units	55.00	-	55.00
Prudential ICICI Liquid Plan 8,37,14,699 (3,34,54,471; 8,37,14,699) Units	99.76	40.00	99.77
Reliance Liquid Fund Treasury Plan 3,93,95,110 (nil; 3,93,95,110) Units	59.90	-	59.90
SBI Insta Cash Fund 2,37,55,900 (nil; 2,37,55,900) Units	25.02	-	25.02
Templeton India Treasury Management Account 5,50,275 (nil; 4,42,156) Units	55.03	-	55.02
UTI Liquid Cash Plan 2,49,23,733 (nil; 2,49,23,733) Units	25.00	-	25.00
	811.83	**99.99**	**929.60**
At cost	410.22	80.00	490.02
At fair value	401.61	19.99	439.58
	811.83	**99.99**	**929.60**

Details of investments in and disposal of securities during the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and year ended March 31, 2004:

	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Investment in securities			
Subsidiaries	21.97	-	83.49
Long-term investments	-	0.54	0.54
Liquid Mutual funds	-	100.00	930.03
	21.97	**100.54**	**1,014.06**
Redemption / Disposal of Investment in securities			
Subsidiaries	-	-	-
Long-term investments	-	-	10.21
Liquid Mutual funds	117.78	-	-
	117.78	**-**	**10.21**
Net movement in investments	**(95.81)**	**100.54**	**1,003.85**

The following are the particulars of strategic investments made during the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and during the year ended March 31 2004.

Particulars of investee companies	Quarter ended June 30, 2004	Quarter ended June 30, 2003	Year ended March 31, 2004
Progeon Limited, India	-	-	12.25
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited, China	-	-	4.55
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Limited, Australia	-	-	66.69
Infosys Consulting, Inc., USA	21.97	-	-
M-Commerce Ventures Pte. Limited, Singapore *	-	0.54	(0.07)
	21.97	**0.54**	**83.42**

* Net of redemptions

Subsidiaries

On April 8, 2004, the Board approved the formation of a new wholly-owned subsidiary, Infosys Consulting, Inc., incorporated in Texas, USA (Infosys Consulting) to add business consulting capabilities to Infosys' global delivery model. The Board approved an investment of up to US$ 20 million in Infosys Consulting. As of June 30, 2004, the company had invested US$ 5 million (Rs. 21.97) in the subsidiary.

On January 2, 2004, the company acquired 100% of equity in Expert Information Services Pty Limited, Australia. The transaction value approximates Aus $ 32.0 million (US $ 24.32 million or Rs. 110.90). The consideration comprises a payment in cash on conclusion, an earn-out on achieving financial conditions over a three year period ending March 31, 2007, and the release of the balance retained in escrow for representations and warranties made by the selling share holders. The acquired company has been renamed as Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Limited. As of June 30, 2004, the company had invested Rs. 66.69 for 1,01,08,869 equity shares of Aus $ 0.11 par value, fully paid.

On October 10, 2003, the company set up a wholly-owned subsidiary in the People's republic of China named Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited. The subsidiary will be capitalized at US$ 5 million (Rs. 22.78). As of June 30, 2004, the company had invested US$ 1 million (Rs. 4.55) in the subsidiary.

Infosys holds 99.99% of the equity share capital of Progeon. The equity shares have been issued to Infosys as per the terms of the stock subscription agreement signed in April 2002, between Infosys, Citicorp International Finance Corporation ("CIFC") and Progeon. 122,49,993 equity shares have been issued to Infosys in each of April 2002 and 12,50,000 in March 2004 for an aggregate consideration of Rs. 24.50. Pursuant to the agreement, CIFC has been issued 4,375,000 0.0005% cumulative convertible preference shares each on June 30, 2002 and March 31, 2004 for an aggregate consideration of Rs. 93.80. The preference shares are convertible to an equal number of equity shares based on certain events as agreed between the company and CIFC.

Other investments

During the year ended March 31, 2004, the Company invested Rs 0.54 in M-Commerce Ventures Pte. Limited, Singapore (M-Commerce) for 20 ordinary shares of face value Singapore $ ("S$") 1/- each, fully paid at par and 180 redeemable preference shares of face value S$ 1/- each, fully paid for a premium of S$ 1,110. The company also received Rs 0.61 towards return of premium of S$ 1,110/- each on 216 redeemable preference shares of face value of S$ 1/- each during the year. Accordingly, the aggregate investment in M-Commerce as at March 31, 2004 amounts to Rs 2.04.

During the year ended March 31, 2004, the company received from CiDRA Corporation, USA (CiDRA), an amount of Rs. 6.05 in cash; 72,539 Class A common stock of par value US$ 0.001 each of CiDRA, 2,139 Non-voting redeemable preferred stock of par value US$ 0.01 each of CiDRA, 12,921, Series A preferred stock par value $0.001of CyVera Corporation, USA on a buy back offer. The company also received 12,720 Series A preferred stock par value $0.001 of CyVera Corporation, USA, due to company's holding in CiDRA.

During the year ended March 31, 2004, Infosys received Rs. 3.22 from Workadia Inc. and Rs. 0.47 from Stratify Inc. towards recovery of the amounts invested. The remainder of the investment was written off during the year ended March 31, 2004.

22.3.20. Unbilled revenue

Unbilled revenue as at June 30, 2004 amounts to Rs. 124.20 (Rs. 98.88 as at June 30, 2003 and Rs. 92.86 as at March 31, 2004) primarily comprises the revenue recognized in relation to efforts incurred on fixed-price, fixed-time-frame contracts until the balance sheet date.

22.3.21. Segment reporting

The company's operations predominantly relate to providing IT services, delivered to customers globally operating in various industry segments. Accordingly, IT service revenues represented along industry classes comprise the primary basis of segmental information set out in these financial statements. Secondary segmental reporting is performed on the basis of the geographical location of customers.

The accounting principles consistently used in the preparation of the financial statements are also consistently applied to record income and expenditure in individual segments. These are as set out in the note on significant accounting policies.

Industry segments at the company are primarily financial services comprising customers providing banking, finance and insurance services; manufacturing companies; companies in the telecommunications and the retail industries; and others such as utilities, transportation and logistics companies.
Income and direct expenses in relation to segments is categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment, while the remainder of the costs are categorized in relation to the associated turnover of the segment. Certain expenses such as depreciation, which form a significant component of total expenses, are not specifically allocable to specific segments as the underlying services are used interchangeably. The company believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to those costs and expenses, and accordingly these expenses are separately disclosed as "unallocated" and directly charged against total income.

Fixed assets used in the company's business or liabilities contracted have not been identified to any of the reportable segments, as the fixed assets and services are used interchangeably between segments. Accordingly, no disclosure relating to total segment assets and liabilities are made.

Customer relationships are driven based on the location of the respective client. North America comprises the United States of America, Canada and Mexico; Europe includes continental Europe (both the east and the west), Ireland and the United Kingdom; and the Rest of the World comprising all other places except, those mentioned above and India.

Geographical revenues are segregated based on the location of the customer who is invoiced or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

Industry segments

Quarter ended June 30, 2004, *June 30, 2003* and year ended March 31, 2004

	Financial services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	489.59	227.65	256.38	171.91	325.86	1,471.39
	400.97	*170.54*	*156.14*	*127.38*	*226.95*	*1,081.98*
	1,722.08	716.47	774.83	563.16	984.35	4,760.89
Identifiable operating expenses	207.90	104.72	133.33	60.61	134.69	641.25
	178.24	*72.76*	*66.94*	*45.51*	*92.49*	*455.94*
	728.69	311.01	317.93	210.29	413.33	1,981.25
Allocated expenses	112.90	52.49	59.12	39.64	75.14	339.29
	102.92	*43.78*	*40.08*	*32.70*	*58.26*	*277.74*
	433.73	180.08	193.52	141.58	247.08	1,195.99
Segmental operating income	168.79	70.44	63.93	71.66	116.03	490.85
	119.81	*54.00*	*49.12*	*49.17*	*76.20*	*348.30*
	559.66	225.38	263.38	211.29	323.94	1,583.65
Unallocable expenses						49.38
						44.26
						230.90
Operating income						441.47
						304.04
						1,352.75
Other income (expense), net						18.00
						26.08
						117.72
Net profit before taxes						459.47
						330.12
						1,470.47
Income taxes						65.00
						52.00
						227.00
Net profit after taxes						394.47
						278.12
						1,243.47

Geographic segments

Quarter ended June 30, 2004, *June 30, 2003* and year ended March 31, 2004

	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	966.75	326.92	23.97	153.75	1,471.39
	805.95	*190.11*	*23.33*	*62.59*	*1,081.98*
	3,401.42	913.84	66.20	379.43	4,760.89
Identifiable operating expenses	411.10	126.84	4.79	98.52	641.25
	348.03	*76.83*	*10.35*	*20.73*	*455.94*
	1,422.01	371.35	18.25	169.64	1,981.25
Allocated expenses	222.93	75.38	5.53	35.45	339.29
	206.89	*48.80*	*5.99*	*16.06*	*277.74*
	856.13	229.10	16.73	94.03	1,195.99
Segmental operating income	332.72	124.70	13.65	19.78	490.85
	251.03	*64.48*	*6.99*	*25.80*	*348.30*
	1,123.28	313.39	31.22	115.76	1,583.65
Unallocable expenses					49.38
					44.26
					230.90
Operating income					441.47
					304.04
					1,352.75
Other income (expense), net					18.00
					26.08
					117.72
Net profit before taxes					459.47
					330.12
					1,470.47
Income taxes					65.00
					52.00
					227.00
Net profit after taxes					394.47
					278.12
					1,243.47

22.3.22. Provision for doubtful debts

Periodically, the company evaluates all customer dues to the company for collectibility. The need for provisions is assessed based on various factors including collectibility of specific dues, risk perceptions of the industry in which the customer operates, general economic factors, which could effect the customer's ability to settle. The company normally provides for debtor dues outstanding for 180 days or longer as at the balance sheet date. During the quarter ended June 30, 2004 the company has provided for doubtful debts of Rs. 3.05 (Rs. 1.94 as at June 30, 2003 and Rs 4.29 as at March 31, 2004) on dues from certain customers although the outstanding amounts were less than 180 days old, since the amounts were considered doubtful of recovery. The company continues pursuing the parties for recovery of the dues, in part or full.

22.3.23. Provisions for investments

The Company evaluates all investments for any diminution in their carrying values that is other than temporary. The amount of provision made on Trade investments during the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and year ended March 31, 2004 amounted to Rs. nil, Rs. 6.35 and Rs. 9.24 respectively.
The company provided Rs. (0.01) and Rs. 0.01 during the quarter ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 and Rs. 0.43 during the year ended March 31, 2004, on revision of the carrying amount of non-trade current investments to fair value.

22.3.24. Dividends remitted in foreign currencies

Infosys does not make any direct remittances of dividends in foreign currency. The company remits the equivalent of the dividends payable to the holders of ADS ("ADS holders") in Indian Rupees to the depositary bank, which is the registered shareholder on record for all owners of the company's ADSs. The depositary bank purchases the foreign currencies and remits dividends to the ADS holders.

Particulars of dividends remitted are as follows:

Particulars	Number of shares to which the dividends relate	Quarter ended		Year ended
		June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Final dividend for Fiscal 2003	2,160,870	-	3.13	3.13
Interim dividend for fiscal 2004	5,178,450	-	-	7.51
Final dividend for Fiscal 2004	5,292,612	60.87	-	-

22.3.25. Reconciliation of basic and diluted shares used in computing earnings per share

At the annual general meeting held on June 12, 2004, the shareholders approved the issue of bonus shares in the ratio of three bonus shares. The record date for the bonus issue was July 2, 2004 and shares were allotted on July 3, 2004. All basic and diluted shares used in determining earnings per share are after considering the effect of bonus issue.

	Quarter ended		Year ended
	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2004
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	26,71,36,028	26,49,80,696	26,54,47,776
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of shares/stock options	47,15,239	9,36,772	33,39,240
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**27,18,51,267**	**26,59,17,468**	**26,87,87,016**

22.3.26. Notes on the statement of cash flow

22.3.26.a.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes Rs. 6.72 as at June 30, 2004 (Rs. 2.66 as at June 30, 2003 and Rs. 1.98 as at March 31, 2004) set aside for payment of dividends. Also, an amount of Rs. nil has been retained in escrow as at June 30, 2004 (Rs. nil as at June 30, 2003 and Rs. 0.04 as at March 31, 2004).

22.3.26.b.

Investments in securities include Rs. nil invested in Progeon, in the quarter ended June 30, 2004 (Rs. nil in the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and Rs. 12.25 in the year ended March 31, 2004). For the quarter ended June 30, 2004, it includes an amount of Rs. nil towards investment in capital of Infosys Shanghai, an amount of Rs. nil invested in Infosys Australia and an amount of Rs. 21.97 towards investment in the capital of Infosys Consulting.