Schedules to the Financial Statements for the quarter and half-year ended September 30, 2005

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 technology services firm. 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.

22. 1 Significant accounting policies

22.1.1. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The 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. The interim financial statements are prepared to conform to the accounting standard on "Interim Financial Reporting". 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.

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 assesses 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 percentage of completion method. On time-and-materials contracts, revenue is recognized as the related services are rendered. Cost and earnings in excess of billings are classified as unbilled revenue while billing in excess of cost and earnings is classified as unearned revenue. Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current estimates. 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 element contracts, where revenue is recognized as per the percentage of 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. Lease rentals are recognized ratably on a straight line basis over the lease term. 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 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 investments, as permitted by law.

22.1.7.b. Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys are also participants in a defined contribution plan. Till March 2005, the company made 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 company had no further obligations to the Plan beyond its monthly contributions. From April 1, 2005, a substantial portion of the monthly contribution amount is paid directly to the employees as an allowance and a nominal amount is contributed to the trust.

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 Infosys Technologies Limited Employee's Provident Fund Trust equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Infosys also contributes to a government administered pension fund on behalf of its employees. The interest rate payable by the trust to the beneficiaries every year is being notified by the government. The company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified interest rate.

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 the daily rates. 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 foreign exchange forward contracts and options to hedge its exposure to movements in foreign exchange rates. The use of these foreign exchange forward contracts and options reduces the risk or cost to the company and the company does not use the foreign exchange forward contracts or options 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 or option 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 a designation as 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/exceptional 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 issues 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.

22.2 Notes on accounts

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Rupees crore, except for per share data and as otherwise stated. Certain amounts do not appear due to rounding off, and are detailed in Note 23. All exact amounts are stated with the suffix “/-”. One crore equals 10 million.

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

22.2.1. Aggregate expenses

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

	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	2004
Salaries and bonus including overseas staff expenses	962	743	1,838	1,408
Contribution to provident and other funds	23	21	44	39
Staff welfare				
Staff welfare	6	4	11	8
Group health insurance and others	-	-	-	-
Overseas group health insurance	13	12	25	16
Overseas travel expenses	75	62	146	122
Visa charges and others	31	13	53	24
Traveling and conveyance	17	13	31	21
Technical sub-contractors - subsidiaries	94	63	174	122
Technical sub-contractors - others	24	23	55	37
Software packages				
for own use	33	26	65	47
for service delivery to clients	8	6	18	9
Professional charges	35	20	55	32
Telephone charges	22	12	38	23
Communication expenses	12	11	25	20
Power and fuel	16	10	30	19
Office maintenance	16	10	29	17
Guest house maintenance*	-	-	1	1
Commission charges	8	4	18	8
Brand building	12	12	22	17
Rent	8	10	18	18
Insurance charges	5	7	11	14
Computer maintenance	3	4	7	7
Printing and stationery	3	2	6	4
Consumables	4	4	7	6
Donations	5	5	8	9
Advertisements	4	3	8	4
Marketing expenses	3	3	6	6
Other miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-
Repairs to building	5	3	8	4
Repairs to plant and machinery	3	2	5	3
Rates and taxes	3	2	5	5
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	2	1	4	3
Postage and courier	1	1	3	3
Provision for post-sales client support and warranties	(4)	12	(3)	19
Books and periodicals	1	1	2	1
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	9	5	9	12
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	-	-	-
Commission to non-whole time directors	1	-	1	1
Sales promotion expenses	-	-	-	-
Freight charges	-	-	-	-
Bank charges and commission	1	-	1	1
Auditor's remuneration				
statutory audit fees	-	-	-	-
certification charges	-	-	-	-
others	-	-	-	-
out-of-pocket expenses	-	-	-	-
Research grants	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses (refer to note 22.2.15)	1	-	1	-
	1,465	1,130	2,785	2,110

*for non training purposes

The above expenses for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2005 include Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) in India amounting to Rs. 3 and Rs. 6, wherever applicable.

22.2.2. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

	As at September 30, 2005	As at March 31, 2005
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts		
(net of advances and deposits)	192	273
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	15	13
Claims against the company, not acknowledged as debts	66 *	16
Forward contracts outstanding		
In US$	US$ 300,000,000	US$ 349,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	1,314	1,539
Range barrier options in Euro	€ 9,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	48	-
Range barrier options in GBP	£9,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs.)	70	-

* Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts include a demand (received on April 15, 2005) from the Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs. 50, including interest of Rs. 12, upon completion of their tax review for fiscal 2002. The tax demand is mainly on account of disallowance of a portion of the deduction to its taxable income under Indian law claimed by the company under Section 10A of the Income-tax Act. Deduction under Section 10A of the Income-tax Act is determined by the ratio of "Export Turnover" to "Total Turnover". The disallowance arose from certain expenses incurred in foreign currency being reduced from Export Turnover but not also reduced from Total Turnover.

The company is contesting the demand and management, including its tax advisers, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. Management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of operations.

22.2.3 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.

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

	Quarter ended September 30,		Half-year ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Capital goods	70	26	116	62
Software packages	4	1	4	3
	74	**27**	**120**	**65**

22.2.5. Activity in foreign currency

	Quarter ended September 30,		Half-year ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Earnings in foreign currency (on receipts basis)				
Income from software services and products	2,079	1,593	4,125	2,849
Interest received on deposits with banks	2	1	2	1
Expenditure in foreign currency (on payments basis)				
Travel expenses	83	56	156	109
Professional charges	12	8	18	14
Technical Sub-Contractors - Subsidiaries	87	58	158	114
Other expenditure incurred overseas for software development	611	588	1,243	1,135
Net earnings in foreign currency (on the receipts and payments basis)				
Net earnings in foreign exchange	1,289	884	2,553	1,477

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

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

	Quarter ended September 30,		Half-year ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Lease rentals recognized during the period/ year	8	10	17	18

Lease obligations	As at September 30, 2005	As at March 31, 2005
Within one year of the balance sheet date	20	20
Due in a period between one year and five years	83	65
Due after five years	39	24
	142	**109**

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

Fixed assets provided on operating lease to **Progeon,** a subsidiary company, as at September 30, 2005 and *March 31, 2005*:-

Particulars	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Building	13	4	9
	13	*3*	10
Plant and machinery	6	4	2
	6	*4*	2
Computers	1	1	-
	1	*1*	-
Furniture & fixtures	9	7	2
	9	*7*	2
Total	**29**	**16**	13
	29	*15*	14

The aggregate depreciation charged on the above for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2005 amounted to Rs. 1 and Rs. 1 respectively (for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2004 was Rs. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively).

The company has non-cancelable operating leases on equipped premises leased to Progeon. The leases extend for periods between 36 months and 70 months from the date of inception. The lease rentals received are included as a component of sale of services (refer note 22.2.7). The lease rental commitments from Progeon are as given below:-

Lease rentals	As at September 30, 2005	As at March 31, 2005
Within one year of the balance sheet date	4	6
Due in a period between one year and five years	4	4
Due after five years	-	-
	8	10

The rental income from Progeon for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2005 amounted to Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 respectively (for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2004 was Rs. 2 and Rs. 6 respectively).

22.2.7. Related party transactions

List of related parties:

Name of the related party	Country	Holding, as at September 30, 2005	Holding, as at March 31, 2005
Progeon Limited	India	72.64%	99.54%
Infosys Technologies (Australia), Pty Limited	Australia	100%	100%
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited	China	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting, Inc.	USA	100%	100%
Progeon s. r. o	Czech Republic	72.64%	99.54%

The details of the related party transactions entered into by the company, in addition to the lease commitments described in note 22.2.6, for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:-

Particulars	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	Quarter ended September 30, 2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	Half-year ended September 30, 2004
Capital transactions:				
Financing transactions				
Progeon (Including Progeon s.r.o)	-	-	-	-
Infosys Australia	-	-	-	-
Infosys China	-	19	-	19
Infosys Consulting	22	-	22	22
Rental deposit repaid				
Progeon	2	-	2	-
Revenue transactions:				
Purchase of services				
Progeon (Including Progeon s.r.o)	-	-	1	-
Infosys Australia	61	63	119	122
Infosys China	2	-	3	-
Infosys Consulting	30	1	51	1
Purchase of shared services including facilities and personnel				
Progeon (Including Progeon s.r.o)	-	-	-	-
Infosys Australia	-	-	-	-
Infosys China	-	-	-	-
Infosys Consulting	1	-	2	-
Sale of services				
Progeon (Including Progeon s.r.o)	-	-	-	-
Infosys Australia	1	-	3	-
Infosys China	-	-	1	-
Infosys Consulting	1	-	-	-
Sale of shared services including facilities and personnel				
Progeon (Including Progeon s.r.o)	4	4	9	7
Infosys Australia	-	-	-	-
Infosys China	-	-	-	-
Infosys Consulting	-	-	-	-

Details of amounts due to or due from and maximum dues from subsidiaries for the quarter ended September 30, 2005 and year ended *March 31st,2005:*

Particulars	As at September 30, 2005	As at March 31, 2005
Sundry Debtors		
Progeon (Including Progeon s.r.o)	-	-
Infosys Australia	-	-
Infosys China	4	-
Infosys Consulting	-	-
Sundry Creditors		
Progeon (Including Progeon s.r.o)	-	-
Infosys Australia	-	-
Infosys China	1	1
Infosys Consulting	-	-
Loans and advances		
Progeon (Including Progeon s.r.o)	-	-
Infosys Australia	-	-
Infosys China	-	2
Infosys Consulting	-	-
Maximum balances of loans and advances		
Progeon (Including Progeon s.r.o)	1	-
Infosys Australia	-	-
Infosys China	3	3
Infosys Consulting	5	1

During the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2005, an amount of Rs. 4 and Rs. 7 respectively (for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2004 Rs.4 and Rs. 8 respectively) has been donated to Infosys Foundation, a not-for-profit foundation, in which certain directors of the company are trustees.

22.2.8. Transactions with key management personnel

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits paid to key management personnel during the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2005 and *September 30, 2004* have been detailed in Schedule 22 since the amounts are less than a crore.

22.2.9. Research and development expenditure

	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	2004
Capital	-	-	-	-
Revenue	25	16	51	30
	25	**16**	**51**	**30**

22.2.10. Dues to small-scale industrial undertakings

As at September 30, 2005 and March 31, 2005, the company has no outstanding dues to small-scale industrial undertaking.

22.2.11. Stock option plans

The company has two stock option plans that are currently operational.

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, and is for issue of 58,80,000 ADSs representing 58,80,000 equity shares. 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 during	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	2004
Options outstanding, beginning of period	29,54,468	37,41,476	30,54,290	38,71,010
Granted	-	-	-	-
Less: exercised	(188,248)	(62,140)	(273,730)	(83,768)
forfeited	(19,488)	22,714	(33,828)	(85,192)
Options outstanding, end of period	**27,46,732**	**37,02,050**	**27,46,732**	**37,02,050**

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 2,64,00,000 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.

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited during	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	2004
Options outstanding, beginning of period	1,32,31,121	1,71,62,132	1,40,54,937	1,83,62,120
Granted	-	-	-	-
Less: exercised	(1,048,397)	(326,394)	(1,815,233)	(1,212,678)
forfeited	(58,536)	(256,841)	(115,516)	(570,545)
Options outstanding, end of period	**1,21,24,188**	**1,65,78,897**	**1,21,24,188**	**1,65,78,897**

The aggregate options considered for dilution are set out in note 22.2.20

22.2.12. 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 Software Technology Parks ("STPs"). Income from STPs 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.

Infosys now also has operations in a Special Economic Zone. Income from SEZs are fully tax exempt for the first 5 years, 50% exempt for the next 5 years and 50% exempt for another 5 years subject to fulfilling certain conditions.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2005, the tax authorities in an overseas tax jurisdiction completed the assessment of income upto fiscal year 2004. Based on the assessment order, management has re-estimated its tax liabilities and written back an amount of Rs. 20. The tax provision for the quarter is net of the write-back.

22.2.13. Cash and bank balances

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

Balances with non-scheduled banks	As at September 30, 2005	As at March 31, 2005
In current accounts		
ABN Amro Bank , Taipei, Taiwan	1	-
Bank of America, Palo Alto, USA	147	126
Bank of China, Beijing, China	-	-
Citibank NA, Melbourne, Australia	17	3
Citibank NA, Hong Kong	-	-
Citibank NA, Singapore	-	-
Citibank NA, Tokyo, Japan	2	2
Citibank NA, Sharjah, UAE	-	-
Deutsche Bank, Brussels, Belgium	2	1
Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt, Germany	24	6
Deutsche Bank, Amsterdam, Netherlands	1	-
Deutsche Bank, Paris, France	3	1
Deutsche Bank, Zurich, Switzerland	2	4
HSBC Bank PLC, Croydon, UK	27	5
ICICI Bank UK Ltd., London, UK	1	30
ICICI Bank - Toronto, Canada	4	2
Nordbanken, Stockholm, Sweden	-	-
Nova Scotia Bank, Toronto, Canada	-	-
Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada	7	10
UFJ Bank, Tokyo, Japan	-	-
Svenska Handels Bank, Stockholm, Sweden	1	-
	239	190

Maximum balance with non-scheduled banks during the	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	Quarter ended September 30, 2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	Half-year ended September 30, 2004
In current accounts				
ABN Amro Bank, Taipei, Taiwan	1	1	1	1
Bank of America, Palo Alto, USA	264	253	271	253
Bank of China, Beijing China	-	-	-	-
Citibank NA, Melbourne, Australia	37	53	54	53
Citibank NA, Hong Kong	-	-	-	-
Citibank NA, Singapore	-	-	-	-
Citibank NA, Sydney, Australia	-	-	-	-
Citibank NA, Tokyo, Japan	36	7	36	7
Citibank NA, Sharjah, UAE	-	-	-	-
Deutsche Bank, Brussels, Belgium	22	33	31	33
Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt, Germany	33	19	33	27
Deutsche Bank, Amsterdam, Netherlands	1	-	1	1
Deutsche Bank, Paris, France	5	4	5	4
Deutsche Bank, Zurich, Switzerland	13	8	13	8
HSBC Bank PLC, Croydon, UK	41	31	41	47
ICICI Bank UK Ltd., London, UK	14	31	33	31
ICICI Bank - Toronto, Canada	5	-	7	-
Merrill Lynch Esop A/C - Fremont, USA	-	5	-	5
Nordbanken, Stockholm, Sweden	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia Bank, Toronto, Canada	-	6	-	6
Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada	9	10	13	10
Svenska Handels Bank, Stockholm, Sweden	1	3	1	3
UFJ Bank, Tokyo, Japan	28	-	28	1

The cash and bank balances include interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits amounting to Rs. 7 for the quarter ended September 30, 2005 (for the quarter ended September 30, 2004 Rs. 5).

22.2.14. Loans and advances

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

Deposits with financial institutions:-

	As at September 30, 2005	March 31, 2005
Deposits with financial institutions:		
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited ("HDFC")	54	202
Life Insurance Corporation of India	103	66
	157	**268**
Interest accrued but not due (included above)	1	1

Maximum balance held as deposits with financial institutions:-

	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	2004
Deposits with financial institutions:				
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited ("HDFC")	201	202	201	202
Life Insurance Corporation of India	105	35	105	35

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

Deposit with Life Insurance Corporation of India represents amount deposited to settle employee benefit/ leave obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business. This amount is considered as restricted cash.

22.2.15. Fixed assets

Profit / (loss) on disposal of fixed assets

	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	2004
Profit on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-
(Loss) on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-
Profit / (loss) on disposal of fixed assets, net	-	-	-	-

refer to note 22

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

	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	2004
Charged during the period	8	3	9	4

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 September 30, 2005.

22.2.16. Details of Investments

	As at September 30, 2005	As at March 31, 2005	
Long- term investments			
CiDRA Corporation, USA			
14,124 (12,752) Series D convertible preferred stock at US$ 90 each, fully paid, par value US$ 0.01 each	5	5	*
72,539 (72,539) Class A common stock, par value US$ 0.001 each	-	-	
2,139 (2,139) Non voting redeemable preferred stock, par value US$ 0.01 each	-	-	
CyVera Corporation, USA			
Nil (25,641) , Series A preferred stock par value US$0.001	-	-	
OnMobile Systems Inc., (formerly Onscan Inc.) USA			
1,00,000 (1,00,000) common stock at US$ 0.4348 each, fully paid, par value US$ 0.001 each	-	-	*
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	-	-	*
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	9	9	*
M-Commerce Ventures Pte Ltd, Singapore			
100 (100) ordinary shares of Singapore $ 1 each, fully paid, par value Singapore $ 1 each	-	-	
684 (684) redeemable preference shares of Singapore $ 1, fully paid, at a premium of Singapore $ 1,110 per redeemable preferred stock	2	2	
216 (216) redeemable preference shares of Singapore $ 1, fully paid, par value Singapore $ 1 each	-	-	
Software Services Support Education Center Limited			
Nil (1) equity share of Rs. 10 each, fully paid, par value Rs. 10	-	-	
Illumina Inc.			
758 (nil) common stock at USD 0.01 per share	-	-	
The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited, India			
1,035 (1,035) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid, par value Rs. 1(	-	-	
	16	**16**	
Less: Provision for investment	14	14	
	2	**2**	

* Investments that are provided for in whole

Current investments - Liquid Mutual

	Number of units as at September 30, 2005	Number of units as at March 31, 2005	Amount As at September 30, 2005	Amount As at March 31, 2005
ABN Amro Cash Fund	5,99,70,388	-	60	-
Birla Cash Plus Institutional Premium Fund	14,91,64,205	9,24,76,122	150	100
CanLiquid Institutional Fund	5,97,28,831	-	60	-
Chola Liquid Fund Institutional Plus	4,63,08,937	-	54	-
Deutsche Bank Insta-Cash Plus Fund	6,39,03,437	4,99,57,408	64	50
DSP Merrill Lynch Liquidity Fund	7,01,93,475	6,05,17,461	87	75
Grindlays Cash Fund - Super Institutional Plan C	14,99,05,772	7,07,47,373	150	75
HDFC Liquid Fund - Premium Plus	10,00,17,948	8,36,11,057	120	100
HSBC Cash Fund - Institutional Plus	14,95,67,304	7,48,98,088	150	75
ING Vysya Liquid Fund - Super Institutional	4,99,42,504	-	50	-
JM High Liquidity Fund	9,58,96,031	7,69,31,305	96	77
Kotak Liquid - Institutional Premium	14,95,36,869	8,97,41,740	150	90
Principal Cash Management Fund	13,49,07,037	5,49,75,911	135	55
Prudential ICICI Liquid Plan - Institutional Plus	12,54,80,908	8,37,14,699	150	100
Reliance Liquid Fund Treasury Plan - Institutional Option	7,46,63,753	5,30,22,669	120	86
SBI Magnum Institutional Income - Savings	11,89,38,888	2,38,20,119	125	25
Sundaram Money Fund - Institutional	2,96,83,288	-	30	-
Templeton India Treasury Management Account	12,00,444	9,49,782	120	95
UTI Liquid Cash Plan - Institutional	14,77,424	4,94,901	150	50
TLSM Tata Liquid Super High Inv Fund	13,31,587	6,24,358	150	70
LICMF Liquid Fund - Dividend Plan	7,73,10,854	4,15,28,325	84	45
			2,255	1,168
At cost			1,509	733
At fair value			746	435
			2,255	1,168

Details of investments in and disposal of securities during the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:-

	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	Quarter ended September 30, 2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	Half-year ended September 30, 2004
Investment in securities				
Subsidiaries	22	18	22	40
Long-term investments	-	-	-	-
Liquid Mutual funds	1,320	115	1,558	115
	1,342	**133**	**1,580**	**155**
Redemption / Disposal of Investment in securities				
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Long-term investments	-	-	-	-
Liquid Mutual funds	330	-	470	118
	330	**-**	**470**	**118**
Net movement in investments	**1,012**	**133**	**1,110**	**37**

Investment purchased and sold during the half year ended September 30, 2005:

Name of the fund	Face value Rs /-	Units	Cost
Templeton India Treasury Management Accoun	1000	1,198,981	120
ING Vysya Liquid Fund - Super Institutiona	10	34,862,988	35

Particulars of investments made during the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:

Particulars of investee companies	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	Quarter ended September 30, 2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	Half-year ended September 30, 2004
Progeon, India	-	-	-	-
Infosys China	-	18	-	18
Infosys Australia	-	-	-	-
Infosys Consulting	22	-	22	22
M-Commerce Ventures Pte. Limited, Singapore *	-	-	-	-
	22	**18**	**22**	**40**

Conversion of Cumulative Preference shares in Progeon

Progeon had issued an aggregate of 87,50,000 0.005% Cumulative Convertible Preference shares of par value Rs. 100 each to Citicorp International Finance Corporation("CIFC") for an aggregate consideration of Rs. 93.80 as per the shareholder's agreement as of March 31, 2005. Each preference share was convertible to one equity share of par value Rs. 10/-. On June 30, 2005 CIFC exercised its rights under the shareholder's agreement and converted the preference shares to equity shares. Pursuant to the conversion, the equity share capital of Progeon increased by Rs 9 to Rs 33 and the share premium increased by Rs. 79 to Rs. 85. As of September 30, 2005, Infosys' equity holding in Progeon was 72.64%.

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 and half year ended September 30, 2005 amounted to Rs. nil and Rs. nil respectively (for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2004 Rs. nil and Rs. nil respectively).

The company provided Rs. 1 and Rs. 1 during the quarter and half year ended on September 30, 2005 (Rs. 0 and Rs. 0 for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2004) on revision of the carrying amount of non-trade current investments to fair value.

22.2.17. 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 September 30, 2005 and *2004:-*

	Financial services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	762	303	345	238	522	2,170
	584	*258*	*304*	*167*	*377*	*1,690*
Identifiable operating expenses	318	134	139	97	229	917
	249	*108*	*144*	*68*	*159*	*728*
Allocated expenses	193	76	87	60	132	548
	139	*61*	*72*	*40*	*90*	*402*
Segmental operating income	251	93	119	81	161	705
	196	*89*	*88*	*59*	*128*	*560*
Unallocable expenses						90
						56
Operating income						615
						504
Other income (expense), net						44
						30
Net profit before taxes						659
						534
Income taxes						67
						79
Net profit after taxes						592
						455

Half-year ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:-

	Financial services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	1,465	575	666	435	996	4,137
	1,074	*485*	*560*	*339*	*703*	*3,161*
Identifiable operating expenses	617	260	277	182	431	1,767
	457	*213*	*277*	*128*	*294*	*1,369*
Allocated expenses	361	141	163	107	246	1,018
	252	*114*	*131*	*79*	*165*	*741*
Segmental operating income	487	174	226	146	319	1,352
	365	*158*	*152*	*132*	*244*	*1,051*
Unallocable expenses						165
						106
Operating income						1,187
						945
Other income (expense), net						75
						48
Net profit before taxes						1,262
						993
Income taxes						146
						144
Net profit after taxes						1,116
						849

Geographic segments

Quarter ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:-

	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	1,437	510	33	190	2,170
	1,113	*360*	*30*	*187*	*1,690*
Identifiable operating expenses	602	201	18	96	917
	468	*148*	*10*	*102*	*728*
Allocated expenses	363	129	8	48	548
	265	*86*	*7*	*44*	*402*
Segmental operating income	472	180	7	46	705
	380	*126*	*13*	*41*	*560*
Unallocable expenses					90
					56
Operating income					615
					504
Other income (expense), net					44
					30
Net profit before taxes					659
					534
Income taxes					67
					79
Net profit after taxes					592
					455

Half-year ended September 30, 2005 and 2004:-

	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	2,703	975	82	377	4,137
	2,079	*687*	*54*	*341*	*3,161*
Identifiable operating expenses	1,155	389	38	185	1,767
	880	*275*	*14*	*200*	*1,369*
Allocated expenses	665	240	20	93	1,018
	487	*161*	*13*	*80*	*741*
Segmental operating income	883	346	24	99	1,352
	712	*251*	*27*	*61*	*1,051*
Unallocable expenses					165
					106
Operating income					1,187
					945
Other income (expense), net					75
					48
Net profit before taxes					1,262
					993
Income taxes					146
					144
Net profit after taxes					1,116
					849

22.2.18. 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 affect 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. As at September 30, 2005 the company has provided for doubtful debts of Rs. 3 (as at March 31, 2005 Rs 8) 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 pursues the recovery of the dues, in part or full.

22.2.19. 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 depository 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:-

Particulars	Number of shares to which the dividends relate	Quarter ended September 30,		Half-year ended September 30,	
		2005	2004	2005	2004
Final and one-time special dividend for Fiscal 2004	52,92,612	NA	-	NA	61
Final dividend for fiscal 2005	3,77,66,327	-	-	25	-

22.2.20. 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 for every share held. 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 September 30,		Half-year ended September 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	27,21,01,219	26,76,76,465	27,15,48,331	26,74,06,246
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of shares/stock options	79,29,431	61,00,213	78,96,964	53,61,955
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**28,00,30,650**	**27,37,76,678**	**27,94,45,295**	**27,27,68,201**

22.2.21. Cash flow statement

22.2.21.a.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes Rs. 3 as at September 30, 2005 (Rs.3 for the year ended March 31,2005), set aside for payment of dividends.

22.2.21.b Restricted cash

Deposits with financial institutions as at September 30, 2005 include an amount of Rs. 103 (as at March 31, 2005 Rs. 66) with Life Insurance Corporation of India, considered as restricted cash and is hence not included under "Cash and cash equivalents".

23 Details of rounded off amounts

The financial statements are represented in Rs. crore as per the approval received from Department of Company Affairs "DCA" earlier. Those items which were not represented in the financial statement due to rounding off to the nearest Rs. crore are given below.

Balance Sheet Items

Schedule	Description	As at September 30, 2005	As at March 31, 2005
3	Fixed assets		
	Purchases		
	Vehicles	0.01	-
	Land: free-hold	0.31	-
	Disposal		
	Plant and machinery	0.06	-
8	Unsecured, Considered doubtful		
	Loans and advances to employees	0.34	0.23
8	Provision for doubtful loans and advances to employees	0.34	0.23
22.2.6.	Computers		
	- Net Book Value	0.02	0.05
22.2.7	Maximum balances of loans and advances		
	- Progeon	-	0.45
22.2.13.	Balances with non-scheduled banks		
	- ABN Amro Bank , Taipei, Taiwan	0.93	0.02
	- Bank of China, Beijing, China	0.04	0.02
	-Citibank NA, Hong Kong	0.10	-
	- Citibank NA, Singapore	0.23	0.35
	- Citibank NA, Sharjah, UAE	0.04	0.03
	- Deutsche Bank, Amsterdam, Netherlands	0.70	0.15
	- Nordbanken, Stockholm, Sweden	0.05	0.12
	- UFJ Bank, Tokyo, Japan	0.13	0.32
	- Svenska Handels Bank, Stockholm, Sweden	1.04	0.35
22.2.16.	Long- term investments		
	- OnMobile Systems Inc., (formerly Onscan Inc.) USA		
	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
	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

Profit & Loss Items

Schedule	Description	Quarter ended September 30, 2005	2004	Half-year ended September 30, 2005	2004
Profit & Loss account					
	Provision for investments	0.57	0.07	0.63	0.06
	Residual Dividend Paid	-	-	0.25	2.32
	Additional Dividend Tax	-	1.97	0.03	2.27
12	Selling & Marketing expenses				
	Contribution to Provident and other funds	0.35	0.34	0.47	0.71
	Staff welfare	0.31	0.08	0.41	0.20
	Consumables	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.12
	Software packages for own use	-	0.01	0.06	0.01
	Communication expenses	0.20	0.01	0.26	0.02
	Printing and stationery	0.44	0.30	0.92	0.53
	Advertisements	0.32	0.17	0.80	0.31
	Office maintenance	0.06	0.06	0.29	0.13
	Insurance charges	-	0.02	-	0.05
	Rates and taxes	-	-	-	0.03
	Sales promotion expenses	0.22	0.18	0.45	0.40
13	General and Administration expenses				
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.11
	Overseas group health insurance	0.06	1.24	0.19	1.70
	Guest house maintenance	0.49	0.35	0.99	0.64
	Commission to non-whole time directors	0.32	0.39	0.63	0.78
	Freight charges	0.23	0.14	0.41	0.37
	Bank charges and commission	0.40	0.33	0.56	0.57
	Research grants	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.19
	Auditor's remuneration - statutory audit fees	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.18
	Out of Pocket Expenses	-	-	0.01	0.01
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.84	0.35	1.22	0.36
14	Other Income				
	Exchange differences	0.46	6.18	(8.99)	(6.08)
15	Provision for expenses				
	Deferred taxes	-	0.24	(3.18)	(0.14)

22.2.1	Aggregate expenses				
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.11
	Commission to non-whole time directors	0.32	0.39	0.63	0.78
	Sales promotion expenses	0.22	0.18	0.45	0.40
	Guesthouse maintenance	0.49	0.35	0.99	0.64
	Freight charges	0.23	0.14	0.41	0.37
	Bank charges and commission	0.40	0.33	0.56	0.57
	Auditor's remuneration - audit fees	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.18
	- out-of-pocket expenses	-	-	0.01	0.01
	Research grants	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.19
	Books and periodicals	1.31	0.70	2.01	1.28
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.84	0.35	1.22	0.36
22.2.13.	Maximum balance with non-scheduled banks during the period/ yea				
	- Bank of China, Beijing China	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.08
	- Bank of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia	-	-	-	0.23
	- Citibank NA, Hong Kong	0.30	0.16	0.30	0.16
	- Citibank NA, Singapore	0.30	0.47	0.37	0.48
	- Citibank NA, Sydney, Australia	-	-	-	0.04
	- Citibank NA, Sharjah, UAE	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.16
	- Deutsche Bank, Amsterdam, Netherlands	1.30	0.48	1.30	1.05
	- Nordbanken, Stockholm, Sweden	0.10	0.27	0.12	0.27
	-Nova Scotia Bank, Toronto, Canada	0.01	6.37	0.02	6.37
	- UFJ Bank, Tokyo, Japan	28.15	0.44	28.15	0.71
22.2.15.	Profit / (loss) on disposal of fixed assets				
	- Profit on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous income	0.18	0.09	0.23	0.16
	- (Loss) on disposal of fixed assets	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)
	- Profit/(Loss) on disposal of fixed assets,net	0.15	0.05	0.20	0.12

Cash Flow Statement Items

Schedule	Description	For the Period Ended September 30, 2005	September 30, 2004
Cash flow statement	(Profit)/ loss on sale of fixed assets	(0.20)	(0.12)
	Provision for investments	0.63	0.06
	Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	0.25	0.22
18	Increase/(Decrease) in deferred taxes	5.83	0.14
20, 22.2.16.	Provision for investments	0.63	0.06

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise our directors and statutory officers.
Particulars of remuneration and other benefits paid to key management personnel during the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2005 and *September 30,2004*

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	0.05	0.09
	0.03	*0.01*	*0.03*	*0.07*
	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.19
	0.06	*0.02*	*0.07*	*0.15*
Chief Executive Officer, President and Managing Director				
Nandan M Nilekani	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.09
	0.03	*0.01*	*0.03*	*0.07*
	0.06	0.02	0.11	0.19
	0.06	*0.02*	*0.07*	*0.15*
Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Managing Director				
S Gopalakrishnan	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.09
	0.03	*0.02*	*0.02*	*0.07*
	0.06	0.02	0.12	0.20
	0.06	*0.03*	*0.06*	*0.15*
Whole-time Directors				
K Dinesh	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.09
	0.03	*0.01*	*0.02*	*0.06*
	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.18
	0.06	*0.02*	*0.06*	*0.14*
S D Shibulal	0.23	-	0.14	0.37
	0.22	-	-	*0.22*
	0.45	-	0.14	0.59
	0.41	-	*0.11*	*0.52*
T V Mohandas Pai	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.18
	0.05	*0.01*	*0.05*	*0.11*
	0.10	0.04	0.22	0.36
	0.09	*0.03*	*0.14*	*0.26*
Srinath Batni	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.16
	0.04	*0.01*	*0.04*	*0.09*
	0.08	0.03	0.19	0.30
	0.08	*0.03*	*0.12*	*0.23*
Other Senior Management Personnel				
V Balakrishnan	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.12
	0.03	*0.01*	*0.07*	*0.11*
	0.06	0.02	0.22	0.30
	0.06	*0.02*	*0.18*	*0.26*

Name	Commission	Sitting fees	Reimbursement of expenses	Total remuneration
Non-Whole time Directors				
Deepak M Satwalekar	0.05	-	-	0.05
	0.04	-	-	*0.04*
	0.09	0.01	-	0.10
	0.09	-	*0.01*	*0.10*
Marti G Subrahmanyam	0.04	-	0.02	0.06
	0.05	-	*0.01*	*0.06*
	0.08	-	0.07	0.15
	0.10	-	*0.04*	*0.14*
Philip Yeo	-	-	-	-
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.03	-	-	0.03
	0.10	-	-	*0.10*
Omkar Goswami	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.06
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.11
	0.10	-	*0.01*	*0.11*
Larry Pressler	0.04	-	-	0.04
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.08	-	-	0.08
	0.10	-	-	*0.10*
Rama Bijapurkar	0.04	-	-	0.04
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.08	-	-	0.08
	0.09	*0.01*	-	*0.10*
Claude Smadja	0.04	-	0.05	0.09
	0.05	*0.01*	*0.05*	*0.11*
	0.08	-	0.08	0.16
	0.10	*0.01*	*0.07*	*0.18*
Sridar A Iyengar	0.04	-	0.04	0.08
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.08	-	0.11	0.19
	0.10	-	*0.04*	*0.14*
David Boyles	0.03	-	-	0.03
	-	-	-	-
	0.03	-	-	0.03
	-	-	-	-