

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INFOSYS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Schedules to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2007

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, Infosys BPO Limited, India ("Infosys BPO") formerly known as Progeon Limited and wholly owned subsidiaries, Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited ("Infosys Australia"), Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited ("Infosys China") formerly known as Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited and Infosys Consulting, Inc., USA ("Infosys Consulting") is a leading global technology services organisation. The group of companies ("the Group") provide end-to-end business solutions that leverage technology thereby enabling its clients to enhance business performance. The Group's operations are to provide solutions that span the entire software life cycle encompassing technical consulting, design, development, re-engineering, maintenance, systems integration and package evaluation and implementation, testing and infrastructure management services. In addition, the Group offers software products for the banking industry, business consulting and business process management services.

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 as specified in the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 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.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the principles and procedures required for the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements as laid down under the accounting standard on Consolidated Financial Statements as specified in the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. The financial statements of Infosys - the parent company, Infosys BPO, Infosys China, Infosys Australia and Infosys Consulting have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses after eliminating intra-group balances and transactions and resulting unrealized gain/loss. The consolidated financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group. Minority interests have been excluded. Minority interests represent that part of the net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that are not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by the company.

Goodwill has been recorded to the extent the cost of acquisition, comprising purchase consideration and transaction costs, exceeds the fair value of the net assets in the acquired company and will be tested for impairment on an annual basis. Exchange difference resulting from the difference due to translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities in subsidiaries is disclosed as foreign currency translation reserve.

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. Where no reliable estimate can be made, a disclosure is made as contingent liability. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

22.1.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from software development and business process management 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. 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 method based on useful lives of assets as estimated by the Management. Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during the period is proportionately charged. Individual low cost assets (acquired for less than Rs. 5,000/-) are depreciated within a 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. Leasehold improvements are written off over the lower of the remaining primary period of lease or the life of the asset. Management estimates the useful lives for the other 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

22.1.7 Retirement benefits to employees

22.1.7.a Gratuity

Infosys provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees at the company and Infosys BPO. In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, 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 at the balance sheet date and as per gratuity regulations for Infosys and Infosys BPO respectively. Infosys fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (the "Trust"). Infosys BPO fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Infosys BPO Employees' Gratuity Fund 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. Until March 2005, the company made contributions under the superannuation plan (the Plan) to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust. The company had no further obligations to the Plan beyond its monthly contributions. Certain employees of Infosys BPO were also eligible for superannuation benefit. Infosys BPO made monthly provisions under the superannuation plan based on a specified percentage of each covered employee's salary. Infosys BPO had no further obligations to the superannuation plan beyond its monthly provisions which are periodically contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. From April 1 2005, a portion of the monthly contribution amount was paid directly to the employees as an allowance and the balance amount was contributed to the trust.

22.1.7.c Provident fund

Eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. 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. The company contributes a part of the contributions to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust. The remaining contributions are made to government administered provident fund. The interest rate payable by the trust to the beneficiaries every year is being administered by the government. The company has an obligation to make good the short fall, if any, between the return from its investments and the administered interest rate.

In respect of Infosys BPO, eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and Infosys BPO make monthly contributions to this provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. Infosys BPO 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 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 Group's accounting policy.

Monetary current assets and monetary current liabilities 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. The translation of financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries from the local currency to the functional currency of the company is performed for balance sheet accounts using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and for revenue, expense and cash-flow items using a monthly average exchange rate for the respective periods and the resulting difference is presented as foreign currency translation reserve included in "Reserves and Surplus"

22.1.10 Forward contracts and options 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 and 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. Minimum alternative tax (MAT) paid in accordance to the tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal tax after the tax holiday period. Accordingly, it is recognized as an asset in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the company and the asset can be measured reliably.

The differences that result between the profit offered 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 applicable for the full fiscal year for each of the consolidated entities. 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. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee stock options in excess of compensatory charged to profit and loss account are credited to the share premium account.

22.1.12 Earnings per share

In determining earnings per share, the Group 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 Group's business interests. Investments are either classified as current or long-term based on 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 Group 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 22.3. 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 presentation.

22.2.1 Aggregate expenses

The aggregate amounts incurred on certain specific expenses:

	<i>in Rs. crore</i>	
	Quarter ended	
	2007	June 30, 2006
Salaries and bonus including overseas staff expenses	1,989	1,536
Contribution to provident and other funds	49	36
Staff welfare	13	10
Overseas travel expenses	183	167
Traveling and conveyance	26	25
Technical sub-contractors	83	57
Software packages		
for own use	46	35
for service delivery to clients	12	14
Professional charges	47	36
Telephone charges	33	30
Communication expenses	18	17
Power and fuel	30	23
Office maintenance	29	25
Rent	16	18
Brand building	11	12
Commission and earnout charges	1	8
Insurance charges	8	7
Printing and stationery	7	3
Computer maintenance	6	5
Consumables	7	4
Rates and taxes	6	9
Advertisements	5	2
Donations	5	4
Marketing expenses	6	3
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	3	2
Repairs to building	4	3
Repairs to plant and machinery	5	3
Postage and courier	3	3
Provision for post-sales client support and warranties	-	2
Books and periodicals	1	1
Recruitment and training	1	2
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	15	10
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	-
Commission to non-whole time directors	1	-
Sales promotion expenses	1	-
Auditor's remuneration	-	-
statutory audit fees	-	-
certification charges	-	-
others	-	-
out-of-pocket expenses	-	-
Bank charges and commission	-	-
Freight charges	-	-
Research grants	3	2
Miscellaneous expenses	16	12
	<u>2,689</u>	<u>2,126</u>
Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) in India amounting included in the above	5	4

22.2.2. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

Particulars	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
	As at June 30, 2007	March 31, 2007
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (net of advances and deposits)	857	680
Outstanding guarantees and counter guarantees to various banks, in respect of the guarantees given by those banks in favour of various government authorities and others	9	9
Claims against the company, not acknowledged as debts (Net of Amount paid to statutory authorities of Rs. 101 crore (Rs. 238 crore) *)	17	15
Forward contracts outstanding		
In US \$	US\$ 719,000,000	US\$ 170,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	2,918	733
In Euro	-	€ 2,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	-	12
In GBP	-	£5,500,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	-	47
Options contracts outstanding		
Euro Forward Extra in Euro	€ 5,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	27	-
GBP Forward Extra in GBP	£5,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	41	-
Range barrier options in US \$	US \$ 100,000,000	US \$ 206,500,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	406	890
Euro Accelerator	€ 21,000,000	€ 24,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	115	138
Target Redemption structure (GBP)	£10,000,000	£16,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	81	136
Range barrier options in GBP	£12,750,000	£8,250,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	104	70
USD - INR Vanilla Put Option in USD	US \$ 15,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	61	-

* Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts include demands from Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs. 98 crore including interest of Rs. 18 crore for fiscal 2004 (Rs. 234 crore including interest of Rs. 51 crore for fiscal 2002, 2003 and 2004). The tax demand is mainly on account of disallowance of a portion of the deduction claimed by the company under Section 10A of the Income-tax Act. The deductible amount 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 reduced from Total Turnover. The matter is pending before the commissioner of Income tax (Appeals) Bangalore.

The company is contesting the demand and management, including its tax advisors, 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 Obligations on long-term, non-cancelable operating leases

The lease rentals charged during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 and maximum obligations on long-term non-cancelable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective agreements:-

Particulars	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
	2007	2006
Lease rentals recognized during the period	16	18

Lease obligations	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
	As at June 30, 2007	March 31, 2007
Within one year of the balance sheet date	49	48
Due in a period between one year and five years	109	111
Due after five years	38	44
	196	203

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. Some of these lease agreements have price escalation clause.

22.2.4 Related party transactions

During the quarter ended June 30, 2007, an amount of Rs.5 crore (Rs.4 crore for the quarter ended June 30, 2006) was donated to Infosys Foundation, a not-for-profit foundation, in which certain directors of the company are trustees.

22.2.5 Transactions with key management personnel

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits paid to key management personnel during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 have been detailed in Schedule 22.3, since the amounts are less than a crore.

22.2.6 Research and development expenditure

Particulars	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
	2007	2006
Capital Revenue	55	31
	55	31

22.2.7 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 1,17,60,000 ADSs representing 1,17,60,000 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 the	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Options outstanding, beginning of period		45,46,480
Granted	20,84,124	-
Less: exercised	-	1,80,550
forfeited	-	1,16,320
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>20,84,124</u>	<u>42,49,610</u>

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 5,28,00,000 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 the	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Options outstanding, beginning of period	18,97,840	1,91,79,074
Granted	-	-
Less: exercised	-	23,95,842
forfeited	34,945	30,444
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>18,62,895</u>	<u>1,67,52,788</u>

In fiscal 2007, the company has accelerated the vesting of 5,72,000 outstanding unvested options which were due to be vested in the normal course by October, 2007.

The aggregate options considered for dilution are set out in note 22.2.18

Infosys BPO's 2002 Plan

Infosys BPO's 2002 Plan provides for the grant of stock options to employees of Infosys BPO and was approved by the Board of Directors and stockholders in June 2002. All options under the 2002 Plan are exercisable for equity shares. The 2002 Plan is administered by a Compensation Committee comprising three members, all of whom are directors of Infosys BPO. The 2002 Plan provides for the issue of 52,50,000 equity shares to employees, at an exercise price, which shall not be less than the Fair Market Value ("FMV") on the date of grant. Options may also be issued to employees at exercise prices that are less than FMV only if specifically approved by the members of the company in general meeting. The options issued under the 2002 Plan vest in periods ranging between one through six years, although accelerated vesting based on performance conditions is provided in certain instances.

The activity in Infosys BPO's 2002 Plan during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 :-

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Options outstanding, beginning of period	2,200	24,52,330
Granted	-	5,93,300
Less: exercised	-	1,42,100
forfeited	1,725	33,300
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>475</u>	<u>28,70,230</u>

Proforma Accounting for Stock Option Grants

Guidance note on "Accounting for employee share based payments" issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India establishes financial accounting and reporting principles for employee share based payment plans. The guidance note applies to employee share based payment plans, the grant date in respect of which falls on or after April 1, 2005.

As allowed by guidance note, Infosys has elected to continue to apply the intrinsic value-based method of accounting described above, and has adopted the disclosure requirements of guidance note "Accounting of employee share based premiums". Had the compensation cost for Infosys's stock-based compensation plan been determined in a manner consistent with the fair value approach described in guidance note, the Company's net Income and basic and diluted earnings per share as reported would have reduced to the proforma amounts as indicated:-

Particulars	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Net Profit:		
As Reported	1,079	800
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense	3	1
Adjusted Proforma	<u>1,076</u>	<u>799</u>
Basic Earnings per share as reported	18.89	14.48
Proforma Basic Earnings per share	18.84	14.45
Diluted Earnings per share as reported	18.82	14.14
Proforma Earnings per share as reported	18.77	14.12

The Fair value of each option under the Infosys BPO Employee Stock Option Plan is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Particulars	Quarter ended	
	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2006
Dividend yield %	-	0.00%
Expected life	-	1-6 years
Risk free interest rate	-	8.11%
Volatility	-	50.00%

The Fair value of each option under the Infosys 1999 Employee Stock Option Plan is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Particulars	Quarter ended	
	June 30, 2007	March 31, 2007
Dividend yield %	-	0.20%
Expected life	-	1-6 years
Risk free interest rate	-	7%-7.27%
Volatility	-	33.63%-53.93%

The Finance Act 2007 included Fringe Benefit Tax ("FBT") on Employees' Stock Option Plan. FBT liability crystallizes on the date of exercise of stock options. During the quarter no stock options have been exercised.

22.2.8 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 the company's and all of Infosys BPO's 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 also has operations in a Special Economic Zone ("SEZ's"). 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.

Pursuant to the changes in the Indian Income Tax Act, the company has calculated its tax liability after considering Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). The MAT liability can be carried forward and set off against the future tax liabilities. Accordingly a sum of Rs 44 crores was carried forward and shown under "Loans and Advances" in the balance sheet as of June 30, 2007.

The tax provision for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and for the year ending March 31, 2007 includes a reversal of Rs 51 crores and Rs 125 crores respectively for liability no longer required for taxes payable in various overseas jurisdictions consequent to expiry of limitation period and/or completion of assessment by taxation authorities.

22.2.9 Loans and advances

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2007	March 31, 2007
<i>in Rs. Crore</i>		
Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate:		
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited ("HDFC")	1,032	13
GE Capital Services India Limited	277	164
Life Insurance Corporation of India	132	132
	<u>1,441</u>	<u>309</u>
Interest accrued but not due (included above)	11	14

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.

22.2.10. Fixed assets

Profit / loss on disposal of fixed assets during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 is less than Rs.1 crore and accordingly disclosed in note 22.3

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, 2007.

22.2.11. Details of Investments

Details of investments in and disposal of securities during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and 2006:-

Particulars	<i>in Rs crore</i>	
	Quarter ended June 30, 2007	2006
Investment in securities		
Liquid Mutual funds	472	1,713
	<u>472</u>	<u>1,713</u>
Redemption / Disposal of Investment in securities		
Long-term investments		6
Liquid Mutual funds	497	833
	<u>497</u>	<u>839</u>
Net movement in investment	<u>(25)</u>	<u>874</u>

22.2.12. Holding of Infosys in its subsidiaries

Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Holding as at	
		June 30, 2007	March 31, 2007
Infosys BPO Ltd	India	98.92%	98.92%
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%	100%
Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Ltd.	China	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting Inc.	USA	100%	100%
Infosys BPO s.r.o.* (formerly progeon s.r.o)	Czech Republic	98.92%	98.92%

* Infosys BPO s.r.o is a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys BPO Ltd.

On December 8, 2006, the shareholders of Infosys BPO Limited ("Infosys BPO") approved a buy-back of upto 12,79,963 equity shares at a fair market value of Rs.604/- per equity share. The buy-back was in accordance with Section 77A of the Indian Companies Act, 1956. Pursuant to the buy-back offer Infosys BPO bought back 11,39,469 equity shares which were subsequently cancelled on December 29, 2006. As of June 30, 2007 Infosys holds 98.92% of the outstanding equity shares of Infosys BPO Limited.

Investment in Infosys BPO

Buyback of shares and options

In January 2007, the Company initiated the purchase of all the share and outstanding options in Infosys BPO from its shareholders and option holders comprising current and former employees of Infosys BPO. The share holders were given a choice to sell their shares at fair market value and the option-holders were given the choice to sell their options and/or swap Infosys BPO options for Infosys options at a swap ratio based on fair market value.

Consequent to this proposal Infosys has paid an aggregate of Rs 71 crore for the purchase of shares and options and granted 1,51,933 Infosys options under the 1999 plan valued at fair value of Rs 12 crore. Accordingly, the investment in Infosys BPO has increased by Rs 83 crore and reserves have increased by Rs. 12 crore.

Additionally, the Company has committed to a deferred share purchase with the shareholders of Infosys BPO. As per the agreement, Infosys will purchase 3,60,417 Infosys BPO shares for Rs 22 crore by February, 2008. The same will be accounted as investments on conclusion of the agreement along with the transfer of title in the shares. Upon conclusion, Infosys holding in Infosys BPO would be 99.98%

22.2.13. 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. As at June 30, 2007, the company has provided for doubtful debts of Rs.6 crore (as at June 30, 2006 Rs. 4 crore) 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.

22.2.14 Segment reporting

The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions that leverage technology thereby enabling clients to enhance business performance, delivered to customers globally operating in various industry segments. Accordingly, 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 Group 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 Group 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 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, 2007 and 2006:

	<i>in Rs. crore</i>					
	Financial services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	1,361	512	831	407	662	3,773
	1,109	436	531	293	646	3,015
Identifiable operating expenses	611	230	311	181	274	1,607
	505	184	195	126	279	1,289
Allocated expenses	390	147	238	117	190	1,082
	308	121	148	81	179	837
Segmental operating income	360	135	282	109	198	1,084
	296	131	188	86	188	889
Unallocable expenses						144
						106
Operating income						940
						783
Other income (expense), net						253
						125
Net profit before taxes and exceptional items						1,193
						908
Income taxes						114
						106
Net profit after taxes and before exceptional items						1,079
						802
Income from sale of investments (net of taxes)						-
						6
Net profit after taxes, exceptional items and before minority interest						1,079
						808

Geographic segments

Quarter ended June 30, 2007 and 2006:

	<i>in Rs. crore</i>				
	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	2,362	1,011	67	333	3,773
	1,931	789	41	254	3,015
Identifiable operating expenses	1,049	400	18	140	1,607
	853	318	20	98	1,289
Allocated expenses	677	290	19	96	1,082
	536	219	11	71	837
Segmental operating income	636	321	30	97	1,084
	542	252	10	85	889
Unallocable expenses					144
					106
Operating income					940
					783
Other income (expense), net					253
					125
Net profit before taxes and exceptional items					1,193
					908
Income taxes					114
					106
Net profit after taxes and before exceptional items					1,079
					802
Income from sale of investments (net of taxes)					-
					6
Net profit after taxes, exceptional items and before minority interest					1,079
					808

22.2.15 Dividends remitted in foreign currencies

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 depository 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	in Rs. crore	
		Quarter ended June 30,	
		2007	2006
Final dividend for Fiscal 2006*	7,70,94,270	-	33
Silver Jubilee Special Dividend	7,70,94,270	-	115
Final dividend for Fiscal 2007	10,92,18,536	71	-

* adjusted for bonus issue

22.2.16. Conversion of cumulative preference shares in Infosys BPO

Infosys BPO 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 ("CIFIC") for an aggregate consideration of Rs. 94 crore 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, CIFIC exercised its rights under the shareholders' agreement and converted the preference shares to equity shares. Pursuant to the conversion, the equity share capital of Infosys BPO increased by Rs. 9 crore to Rs. 33 crore and the share premium increased by Rs. 79 crore to Rs. 85 crore. On June 30, 2006, the company completed the acquisition of the entire holdings (87,50,000 shares amounting to 23% of the equity on a fully diluted basis) of CIFIC in Infosys BPO for a consideration of Rs 530 crore (US \$ 115.13 Mn). The net consideration of Rs 309 crore, after withholding taxes of Rs 221 crore was remitted to CIFIC on the same date.

22.2.17. Provisions for investments

The Company evaluates all investments for any diminution in their carrying values that is other than temporary. The company made a provision of nil during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 (Rs. 3 crore for the quarter ended June 30, 2006) on trade investments.

The company provided nil during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 (for the quarter ended June 30, 2006 Rs.Nil) on revision of the carrying amount of non-trade current investments to fair value.

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

At the annual general meeting held on June 10, 2006, the shareholders approved a 1:1 bonus issue (stock dividend) for all shareholders including the ADR holders i.e. one additional equity share for every one existing share held by the members by capitalizing a part of the general reserves. The record date for the bonus issue was July 14, 2006 and shares were allotted on July 15, 2006. All basic and diluted shares used in determining earnings per share are after considering the effect of bonus issue.

	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	57,12,09,862	55,28,24,726
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of shares/stock options	21,30,132	1,32,13,746
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	<u>57,33,39,994</u>	<u>56,60,38,472</u>

22.2.19 Exceptional item

During the year ended March 31, 2005 the company sold its entire investment in Yantra Corporation, USA (Yantra) for a total consideration of US \$12.57 million. An amount of Rs. 49 crore representing 90% of the consideration was received by the company and the balance amount was deposited in Escrow to indemnify any contractual contingencies.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2006, the company received the balance amount of Rs. 5 crore on fulfillment of the Escrow obligations. Since the carrying value of the investment is Nil, the entire proceeds of Rs. 5 crore (net of taxes, as applicable) has been recognized in the profit and loss account as an exceptional item.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2006, the company received Rs. 1 crore from CIDRA Corporation towards redemption of shares on recapitalisation. The remainder of investment was written off against provision made earlier.

22.2.20 Gratuity Plan

Effective April 1, 2006 the company adopted the revised accounting standard on employee benefits. Pursuant to the adoption, the transitional obligations of the company amounted to Rs. 9 crore. As required by the standard, the obligation has been recorded with the transfer of Rs.9 crore to general reserves during fiscal year ended March 31, 2007.

The following table set out the status of the gratuity plan as required under AS 15.

	in Rs. Crore	
	Quarter ended	
	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2006
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:		
Obligations at period beginning	225	183
Service Cost	11	9
Interest cost	4	3
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(1)	(1)
Benefits paid	(4)	(3)
Obligations at period end	235	191
Defined benefit obligation liability as at the balance sheet is wholly funded by the company		
Change in plan assets		
Plans assets at period beginning, at fair value	225	170
Expected return on plan assets	5	3
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(1)	1
Contributions	10	41
Benefits paid	(4)	(3)
Plans assets at period end, at fair value	235	212
Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	235	212
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	235	191
Asset recognized in the balance sheet	-	21
Gratuity cost for the period		
Service cost	11	9
Interest cost	4	3
Expected return on plan assets	(5)	(3)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	(2)
Net gratuity cost	10	7
Investment details of plan assets		
100% of the plan assets are invested in debt instruments.		
Assumptions		
Interest rate	8.20%	8.11%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	8.20%	8.11%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand factors in the employment market.

22.2.21 Provident Fund

The Guidance on Implementing AS 15, Employee Benefits (revised 2005) issued by Accounting Standards Board (ASB) states that provident funds set-up by employers which requires interest shortfall to be met by employer needs to be treated as defined benefit plan. Pending the issuance of the Guidance Note from the Actuarial Society of India, the Company's actuary has expressed inability to reliably measure provident fund liability. Accordingly the Company is unable to exhibit the related disclosures.

22.2.22 Cash flow statement

22.2.22.a

The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes Rs. 5 crore as at June 30, 2007 (Rs. 2 crore as at March 31, 2007) set aside for payment of dividends.

22.2.22.b Restricted Cash

Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate as at June 30, 2007 include an amount of Rs. 132 crore (Rs. 132 crore as at March 31, 2007) deposited with Life Insurance Corporation of India to settle employee benefit/ leave obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business. This amount is considered as restricted cash and is hence not considered "cash and cash equivalents".

22.3 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	
		June 30, 2007	March 31, 2007
<i>in Rs. Crore</i>			
Balance Sheet			
3	Fixed assets		
	Additions		
	Vehicles	0.06	0.33
	Leasehold Equipments	0.42	-
	Deductions/retirements		
	Land: free-hold	-	-
	Plant and machinery	-	0.35
	Furniture and fixtures	0.02	0.15
	Depreciation		
	Plant and machinery	-	-
	Furniture and fixtures	0.01	-
	Vehicles	0.08	0.31
7	Cash on hand	0.07	0.06
8	Unsecured, considered doubtful		
	Advance to gratuity trust	0.01	0.01
	Loans and advances to employees	0.11	1.00
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances to employees	0.11	1.00

Profit & Loss Items

Schedule	Description	Quarter ended	
		June 30, 2007	2006
<i>in Rs. Crore</i>			
11	Provision for Post Sale Customer Support	0.37	2.00
12	Selling and Marketing expenses		
	Communication Expenses	0.40	0.27
	Printing and Stationery	0.41	0.49
	Advertisements	2.00	0.80
	Sales promotion expenses	1.00	0.30
	Office maintenance	0.06	0.11
	Insurance charges	0.05	0.03
	Consumables	0.07	0.08
	Computer maintenance	0.02	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.35	0.74
	Cost of Software for Own Use	0.05	-
13	General and Administrative expenses		
	Books and periodicals	1.00	0.60
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.07	0.15
	Commission to non-whole time directors	1.00	0.53
	Auditor's remuneration :		
	Statutory audit fees	0.26	0.27
	Certification charges	0.07	-
	Out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.02
	Bank charges and commission	0.41	0.34
	Freight charges	0.24	0.22
	Bad Debts Written Off	0.16	-
14	Other Income		
	Miscellaneous Income	2.00	0.25
22.2.1	Aggregate expenses		
	Provision for Post Sale Customer Support	0.37	2.00
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.07	0.15
	Commission to non-whole time directors	1.00	0.53
	Sales Promotion expenses	1.00	0.30
	Auditor's remuneration		
	statutory audit fees	0.26	0.27
	certification charges	0.07	-
	out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.02
	Bank Charges and Commission	0.41	0.34
	Freight charges	0.24	0.22
22.2.10	Profit on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous income	-	0.04
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous expenses	(0.01)	(0.02)
	Minority Interest	0.39	8.13

Cash Flow Statement Items

Schedule	Description	Quarter ended	
		June 30, 2007	2006
<i>in Rs. Crore</i>			
Cash Flow Statement	Profit/ loss on sale of fixed assets	(0.01)	0.03
	Provisions for investments	-	2.79
	Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	0.01	0.09
	Residual Dividend Paid	0.01	4.23
	Profit on Sale of Liquid Mutual Funds	0.06	(6.00)

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise directors and statutory officers.

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits provided to key management personnel during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 are as follows:

Name	<i>in Rs. crore</i>			
	Salary	Contributions to provident and other funds	Perquisites and incentives	Total Remuneration
Chairman and Chief Mentor				
N R Narayana Murthy*	-	-	-	-
	0.04	0.01	0.11	0.16
Co-Chairman				
Nandan M Nilekani	0.04	0.01	0.13	0.18
	0.04	0.01	0.11	0.16
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director				
S Gopalakrishnan	0.04	0.01	0.13	0.18
	0.04	0.01	0.11	0.16
Chief Operating Officer				
S D Shibulal	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.16
	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.13
Whole-time Directors				
K Dinesh	0.04	0.01	0.14	0.19
	0.04	0.01	0.11	0.16
T V Mohandas Pai	0.06	0.02	0.25	0.33
	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.29
Srinath Batni	0.05	0.01	0.20	0.26
	0.05	0.02	0.18	0.25
Chief Financial Officer				
V Balakrishnan	0.04	0.01	0.15	0.20
	0.04	0.01	0.18	0.23

* Wholetime director till August 20, 2006

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits paid to key management personnel during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and 2006:				
Name	Commission	Sitting fees	Reimbursement of expenses	Total Remuneration
Non-Whole time Directors				
Deepak M Satwalekar	0.14	-	-	0.14
	0.06	-	-	0.06
Prof.Marti G. Subrahmanyam	0.12	-	0.06	0.18
	0.06	-	0.03	0.09
Dr.Omkar Goswami	0.12	-	-	0.12
	0.05	-	-	0.05
Sen.Larry Pressler	-	-	-	-
	0.03	-	0.03	0.06
Rama Bijapurkar	0.12	-	-	0.12
	0.06	-	0.01	0.07
Claude Smadja	0.11	-	0.04	0.15
	0.06	-	0.09	0.15
Sridar A. Iyengar	0.12	-	0.06	0.18
	0.08	-	0.07	0.15
Jeffrey S. Lehman	0.11	-	-	0.11
	0.05	-	-	0.05
David L. Boyles	0.12	-	-	0.12
	0.06	-	-	0.06
N. R. Narayana Murthy*	0.12	-	-	0.12
	-	-	-	-

* Appointed as Additional Director effective August 21, 2006.