

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INFOSYS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Schedules to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2007

23. 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, Infosys Consulting, Inc., USA ("Infosys Consulting") and Infosys Technologies S. DE R.L. de C.V. ("Infosys Mexico") 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.

23.1 Significant accounting policies

23.1.1 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, Infosys Mexico 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. Exchange difference resulting from the difference due to translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities in subsidiaries is disclosed as foreign currency translation reserve.

23.1.2 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.

23.1.3 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.

23.1.4 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.

23.1.5 Fixed assets, including goodwill, 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. Goodwill comprises the excess of purchase consideration over the fair value of the net assets of the acquired enterprise. Impairment of goodwill is evaluated annually, unless indications require a more frequent evaluation. Impairment is recorded in the profit and loss account to the extent the net discounted cashflows from the continuance of the acquisition are lower than its carrying value.

23.1.6 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

23.1.7 Retirement benefits to employees

23.1.7.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.

23.1.7.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.

23.1.7.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.

23.1.8 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.

23.1.9 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"

23.1.10 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.

23.1.11 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 compensation charged to profit and loss account are credited to the share premium account

23.1.12 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.

23.1.13 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.

23.1.14 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.

23.1.15 Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

23.2 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 23.3. 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.

23.2.1 Aggregate expenses

The aggregate amounts incurred on certain specific expenses:

	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Salaries and bonus including overseas staff expenses [#]	2,147	1,781	6,271	5,029
Contribution to provident and other funds	53	44	152	125
Staff welfare	19	14	46	35
Overseas travel expenses	155	139	475	436
Traveling and conveyance	30	24	81	74
Technical sub-contractors	62	85	214	211
Software packages				
for own use	68	60	163	147
for service delivery to clients	9	5	23	20
Professional charges	54	43	150	126
Telephone charges	37	33	105	95
Communication expenses	23	19	57	54
Power and fuel	30	25	91	73
Office maintenance	36	26	96	79
Guesthouse maintenance	1	-	1	-
Rent	24	19	61	54
Brand building	14	17	42	44
Commission and earnout charges	3	27	61	54
Insurance charges	5	8	19	23
Printing and stationery	4	6	14	13
Computer maintenance	5	7	17	17
Consumables	6	6	17	18
Rates and taxes	14	8	28	20
Advertisements	2	2	11	8
Donations	5	7	15	16
Marketing expenses	6	11	16	19
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	2	3	7	8
Repairs to building	6	5	15	15
Repairs to plant and machinery	5	4	14	10
Postage and courier	2	1	8	6
Provision for post-sales client support and warranties	14	5	19	11
Books and periodicals	1	1	3	3
Recruitment and training	-	1	2	6
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	17	5	38	25
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	-	-	-
Commission to non-whole time directors	1	1	3	2
Sales promotion expenses	1	1	2	2
Auditor's remuneration	-	-	-	-
statutory audit fees	-	-	-	1
certification charges	-	-	-	-
others	-	-	-	-
Bank charges and commission	-	-	-	1
Freight charges	-	-	-	-
Research grants	-	2	3	7
Miscellaneous expenses	18	14	50	40
	2,879	2,459	8,390	6,927
Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) in India amounting included in the above	4	6	15	15

[#] The Company had voluntarily settled with the California Division of Labor standards enforcement (DLSE) towards possible overtime payment to certain employees in California for a total amount of Rs. 102 crore. The payment pertains to the last three years and such backwages would be paid to employees in due course.

[#] The Company records health insurance liabilities based on the maximum individual claimable amounts by employees. During the quarter, the Company completed its reconciliation of amounts actually claimed by employees to date, including past years, with the aggregate amount of recorded liability and the net excess provision of Rs. 71 crore was written back.

23.2.2. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

Particulars	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
	December 31, 2007	As at March 31, 2007
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (net of advances and deposits)	686	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. 138 crore) *)	53	15
Forward contracts outstanding		
In US \$	US \$ 870,000,000	US\$ 170,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	3,429	733
In Euro	€ 26,200,000	€ 2,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	151	12
In GBP	£16,500,000	£5,500,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	129	47
Options contracts outstanding		
GBP Forward Extra in GBP	£10,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	78	-
Range barrier options in US \$	US \$ 115,000,000	US \$ 206,500,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	453	890
Euro Accelerator	€ 15,000,000	€ 24,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	86	138
GBP Accelerator	£10,500,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	82	-
Target Redemption structure (GBP)	-	£16,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	-	136
Range barrier options in GBP	£12,000,000	£8,250,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	94	70
USD - INR Vanilla Put Option in USD	5,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. Crore)	20	-

* Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts include demand from the Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs 98 crore (Rs 234 crore), including interest of Rs 18 crore (Rs 51 crore) upon completion of their tax review for fiscal 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 the management including its tax advisors believes 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. The 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.

23.2.3 Obligations on long-term, non-cancelable operating leases

The lease rentals charged during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 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>			
	Quarter ended December 31, 2007	2006	Nine months ended December 31, 2007	2006
Lease rentals recognized during the period	24	19	61	54

Lease obligations	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
	December 31, 2007	As at March 31, 2007
Within one year of the balance sheet date	65	48
Due in a period between one year and five years	118	111
Due after five years	28	44

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.

23.2.4 Related party transactions

During the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2007, an amount of Rs.5 crore and Rs. 15 crore (Rs.5 crore and Rs.14 crore for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2006) was donated to Infosys Foundation, a not-for-profit foundation, in which certain directors of the company are trustees.

23.2.5 Transactions with key management personnel

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits paid to key management personnel during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 have been detailed in Schedule 23.3, since the amounts are less than a crore.

23.2.6 Research and development expenditure

Particulars	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>			
	Quarter ended December 31, 2007	2006	Nine months ended December 31, 2007	2006
Revenue	45	43	154	115
	45	43	154	115

23.2.7 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 December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Options outstanding, beginning of period	20,84,124	37,33,549	20,84,124	45,46,480
Granted	-	-	-	-
Less: exercised	(162,633)	(346,993)	(162,633)	(1,022,564)
forfeited	-	(25,446)	-	(162,806)
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>19,21,491</u>	<u>33,61,110</u>	<u>19,21,491</u>	<u>33,61,110</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 December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Options outstanding, beginning of period	18,31,218	1,51,26,339	18,97,840	1,91,79,074
Granted	-	-	-	-
Less: exercised	(181,442)	(1,716,474)	(181,442)	(5,715,944)
forfeited	(4,477)	(23,875)	(71,099)	(77,140)
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>16,45,299</u>	<u>1,33,85,990</u>	<u>16,45,299</u>	<u>1,33,85,990</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 23.2.17

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 December 31, 2007 and 2006 :-

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Options outstanding, beginning of period	375	25,69,739	2,200	24,52,330
Granted	-	-	-	5,93,300
Less: exercised	-	(34,467)	-	(430,329)
forfeited	(375)	(188,467)	(2,200)	(268,496)
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>-</u>	<u>23,46,805</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,46,805</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:-

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited Particulars	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Net Profit:				
As Reported	1,231	983	3,410	2,712
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense	3	2	9	6
Adjusted Proforma	<u>1,228</u>	<u>981</u>	<u>3,401</u>	<u>2,706</u>
Basic Earnings per share as reported	21.54	17.64	59.70	48.88
Proforma Basic Earnings per share	21.49	17.60	59.54	48.78
Diluted Earnings per share as reported	21.47	17.24	59.49	47.73
Proforma Earnings per share as reported	21.42	17.21	59.33	47.64

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		Nine months ended	
	2007	December 31, 2006	2007	December 31, 2006
Dividend yield %	-	-	-	0.00%
Expected life	-	-	-	1-6 years
Risk free interest rate	-	-	-	8.11%
Volatility	-	-	-	50.00%

The Finance Act, 2007 included Fringe Benefit Tax ("FBT") on Employee Stock Option's Plan (ESOPs). FBT liability crystallizes on the date of exercise of stock options. During the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2007, 3,44,075 equity shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of stock options by employees under both the 1998 and 1999 stock option plans. FBT on exercise of stock options of Rs. 2 crore has been paid by the Company and subsequently recovered from the employees. Consequently, there is no impact on the Profit and loss account.

23.2.8 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 and March 31, 2009.

Infosys also has operations in a Special Economic Zone ("SEZs"). 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). MAT liability can be carried forward and set off against the future tax liabilities. Accordingly a sum of Rs 62 crore is carried in "Loans and Advances" in the balance sheet as of December 31, 2007.

The tax provision for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 and for the year ending March 31, 2007 includes a reversal of Rs. 101 crore and Rs. 125 crore respectively relating to liabilities no longer required for taxes payable in various overseas jurisdictions on the expiry of the limitation period, conclusion of the Pre-Filing Agreement (PFA) with the Internal revenue Service (IRS) of the United States and the completion of the assessment by taxation authorities.

23.2.9 Loans and advances

Particulars	in Rs. Crore	
	December 31, 2007	March 31, 2007
Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate:		
HDFC Limited	1,043	13
GE Capital Services India Limited	75	164
Life Insurance Corporation of India	148	132
	<u>1,266</u>	<u>309</u>
Interest accrued but not due (included above)	31	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.

23.2.10. Fixed assets

Profit / loss on disposal of fixed assets during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 is less than Rs.1 crore and accordingly disclosed in note 23.3

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 December 31, 2007.

23.2.11. Details of Investments

Details of investments in and disposal of securities during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

Particulars	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
	<i>in Rs crore</i>			
Investment in securities				
Liquid Mutual funds	242	633	1,960	3,630
	<u>242</u>	<u>633</u>	<u>1,960</u>	<u>3,630</u>
Redemption / Disposal of Investment in securities				
Long-term investments	-	-	-	6
Liquid Mutual funds	121	1,262	1,849	2,192
	<u>121</u>	<u>1,262</u>	<u>1,849</u>	<u>2,198</u>
Net movement in investment	121	(629)	111	1,432

23.2.12. Holding of Infosys in its subsidiaries

Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Holding as at	
		December 31, 2007	March 31, 2007
Infosys BPO***	India	98.92% #	98.92% #
Infosys Australia	Australia	100%	100%
Infosys China	China	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting	USA	100%	100%
Infosys Mexico	Mexico	100%	-
Infosys BPO s.r.o.* (formerly progeon s.r.o)	Czech Republic	98.92%	98.92%
P-Financial Services Holding B.V. Netherlands **	Netherlands	98.92%	-

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

**P-Financial Services Holding B.V. Netherlands is a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys

*** On December 8, 2006, the shareholders of 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 December 31, 2007 Infosys holds 98.92% of the outstanding equity shares of Infosys BPO.

Excludes deferred purchase of share from shareholders of Infosys BPO of 360,417 shares

On October 1, 2007, Infosys BPO acquired 100% of the equity shares of P-Financial Services Holding B.V. and its subsidiaries. This business acquisition was conducted by entering into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Koninklijke Philips Electronics NV (Philips), a company incorporated under the laws of Netherland, for acquiring the shared service centres of Philips for finance, accounting (F&A) and procurement business in Poland, Thailand and India (Philips BPO) for a consideration of Rs. 107 crore. The transaction was completed during the quarter and accounted as a business combination which resulted in a Goodwill of Rs.83 crore.

Investment in Infosys Mexico

On June 20, 2007 the company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, Infosys Technologies S. DE R.L. de C.V. in Mexico ("Infosys Mexico"). During the quarter ended December 31, 2007, the company invested Mexican Peso 50 million (Rs. 18 crore) in the subsidiary. As of December 31, 2007, the Company has invested an aggregate of Mexican Peso 60 million (Rs. 22 crore) in the subsidiary.

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%

Investment in Infosys Consulting

During the nine months ended December 31, 2007, the Company invested US\$ 20 million (Rs. 81 crore) in its wholly owned subsidiary Infosys Consulting, Inc. As of December 31, 2007, the Company has invested an aggregate of US\$ 40 million (Rs. 171 crore) in the subsidiary.

23.2.13. 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 December 31, 2007, the company has provided for doubtful debts of Rs.6 crore (as at March 31, 2007 Rs. 7 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.

23.2.14 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 December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	<i>in Rs. crore</i>					
	Financial services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	1,572	622	901	514	662	4,271
	1,411	469	671	383	721	3,655
Identifiable operating expenses	608	279	326	207	276	1,696
	575	201	273	145	273	1,467
Allocated expenses	436	172	250	142	183	1,183
	383	127	182	104	196	992
Segmental operating income	528	171	325	165	203	1,392
	453	141	216	134	252	1,196
Unallocable expenses						153
						141
Operating income						1,239
						1,055
Other income (expense), net						158
						59
Net profit before taxes and exceptional items						1,397
						1,114
Income taxes						166
						130
Net profit after taxes and before exceptional items						1,231
						984
Income from sale of investments (net of taxes)						-
						-
Net profit after taxes, exceptional items and before minority interest						1,231
						984

Nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	<i>in Rs. crore</i>					
	Financial Services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	4,431	1,707	2,576	1,433	2,003	12,150
	3,813	1,390	1,853	988	2,077	10,121
Identifiable operating expenses	1,827	754	955	599	833	4,968
	1,632	592	715	405	826	4,170
Allocated expenses	1,248	481	726	403	564	3,422
	1,039	378	505	269	566	2,757
Segmental operating income	1,356	472	895	431	606	3,760
	1,142	420	633	314	685	3,194
Unallocable expenses						441
						369
Operating income						3,319
						2,825
Other income (expense), net						565
						250
Net profit before taxes and exceptional items						3,884
						3,075
Income taxes						474
						359
Net profit after taxes and before exceptional items						3,410
						2,716
Income from sale of investments (net of taxes)						-
						6
Net profit after taxes, exceptional items and before minority interest						3,410
						2,722

Geographic segments

Quarter ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	<i>in Rs. crore</i>				
	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	2,660	1,219	53	339	4,271
	2,309	980	65	301	3,655
Identifiable operating expenses	1,090	457	17	132	1,696
	977	372	14	104	1,467
Allocated expenses	737	338	15	93	1,183
	627	266	18	81	992
Segmental operating income	833	424	21	114	1,392
	705	342	33	116	1,196
Unallocable expenses					153
					141
Operating income					1,239
					1,055
Other income (expense), net					158
					59
Net profit before taxes and exceptional items					1,397
					1,114
Income taxes					166
					130
Net profit after taxes and before exceptional items					1,231
					984
Income from sale of investments (net of taxes)					-
					-
Net profit after taxes, exceptional items and before minority interest					1,231
					984

Nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	<i>in Rs. crore</i>				
	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	7,591	3,353	161	1,045	12,150
	6,440	2,661	159	861	10,121
Identifiable operating expenses	3,219	1,308	40	401	4,968
	2,771	1,045	46	308	4,170
Allocated expenses	2,138	944	46	294	3,422
	1,755	725	43	234	2,757
Segmental operating income	2,234	1,101	75	350	3,760
	1,914	891	70	319	3,194
Unallocable expenses					441
					369
Operating income					3,319
					2,825
Other income (expense), net					565
					250
Net profit before taxes and exceptional items					3,884
					3,075
Income taxes					474
					359
Net profit after taxes and before exceptional items					3,410
					2,716
Income from sale of investments (net of taxes)					-
					6
Net profit after taxes, exceptional items and before minority interest					3,410
					2,722

23.2.15 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 December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
		2007	2006	2007	2006
Interim dividend for Fiscal 2008	10,92,19,011	66	-	66	-
Interim dividend for Fiscal 2007	7,76,06,280	-	39	-	39
Final dividend for Fiscal 2007	10,92,18,536	-	-	71	-
Silver Jubilee special dividend*	7,70,94,270	-	-	-	116
Final dividend for Fiscal 2006*	7,70,94,270	-	-	-	33

* adjusted for bonus issue

23.2.16. 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 and nine months ended December 31, 2007 (Nil and Rs. 2 crore for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2006) on trade investments.

The company provided nil during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2007 (Nil and Rs 1 crore for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2006 respectively) on revision of the carrying amount of non-trade current investments to fair value.

Redemption for preference shares

On september 7, 2007 the company realised Rs. 0.36 crore on redemption of preference shares in M - Commerce Ventures Pte Limited, Sinagpore ("M-commerce"), and their subsequent sale. There were no such transactions in the quarter or the half year ended september 30,2006. The entire investment in M-commerce was fully provided for in earlier years. Accordingly , the realised gain was taken to the profit and loss account and provision written back.

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

	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	57,13,46,568	55,70,34,398	57,12,55,430	55,48,77,140
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of shares/stock options	19,39,306	1,26,82,686	19,55,108	1,32,95,919
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	57,32,85,874	56,97,17,084	57,32,10,538	56,81,73,059

23.2.18 Intellectual Property Rights

Infosys was liable to pay Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) a maximum amount of Rs. 20 crores (US \$4.4 million) by June 12, 2012 through a revenue sharing arrangement towards acquisition of Intellectual Property Rights in AUTOLAY, a commercial software application product used in designing high performance structural systems. During the quarter ended December 31, 2006, Infosys foreclosed the arrangement by paying the net present value of the future revenue share amounting to Rs. 13.5 crore (US\$ 3 million). The remainder of the liability amounting to Rs. 6.5 crore (US\$ 1.4 million) has been written back and disclosed in Other income.

23.2.19 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 nine months ended December 31, 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 nine months ended December 31, 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.

23.2.20 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	
	As at December 31, 2007	March 31, 2007
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present		
Obligations at period beginning	225	183
Service Cost	33	45
Interest cost	12	14
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(1)	(1)
Benefits paid	(16)	(16)
Amendment in benefit plan	(37)	-
Obligations at period end	216	225
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	13	16
Actuarial gain/(loss)	2	3
Contributions	11	54
Benefits paid	(16)	(18)
Plans assets at period end, at fair value	235	225
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	225
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	216	225
Asset recognized in the balance sheet	19	-
Assumptions		
Interest rate	7.78%	7.99%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	7.78%	7.99%

	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Gratuity cost for the period				
Service cost	12	12	33	35
Interest cost	4	3	12	10
Expected return on plan assets	(4)	(5)	(13)	(12)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(2)	-	(3)	(2)
Amortizations(reduction in benefits)	(1)	-	(3)	-
Net gratuity cost	9	10	26	31
Investment details of plan assets				
100% of the plan assets are invested in debt instruments.				
Assumptions				
Interest rate			7.78%	7.60%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets			7.78%	7.60%

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.

Effective July 1, 2007, the company revised the employee death benefits provided under the gratuity plan, and included all eligible employees under a consolidated term insurance cover. Accordingly, the obligations under the gratuity plan reduced by Rs.37 crore, which has been amortized on a straight line basis to the net profit and loss account over 10 years representing the average future service period of employees.

23.2.21 Provident Fund

The Guidance on Implementing AS 15, Employee Benefits (revised 2005) issued by Accounting Standards Board (ASB) states benefit involving employer established provident funds, which require interest shortfalls to be recompensed are to be considered as defined benefit plans. Pending the issuance of the guidance note from the Actuarial Society of India, the Company's actuary has expressed an inability to reliably measure provident fund liabilities. Accordingly the company is unable to exhibit the related information.

23.2.22 Cash flow statement

- The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes Rs. 3 crore as at December 31, 2007 (Rs. 2 crore as at March 31, 2007) set aside for payment of dividends.
- Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate as at December 31, 2007 include an amount of Rs.148 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".

23.3 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	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
		As at	
		December 31, 2007	March 31, 2007
Balance Sheet			
3	Fixed assets		
	Additions		
	Vehicles	-	0.33
	Deductions/retirements		
	Plant and machinery	-	0.35
	Furniture and fixtures	0.11	0.15
	Vehicles	0.05	-
	Depreciation		
	Vehicles	0.39	0.31
7	Cash on hand	0.03	0.06
8	Unsecured, considered doubtful		
	Advance to gratuity trust	-	0.01

Profit & Loss Items

Schedule	Description	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>			
		Quarter ended		Nine months ended	
		December 31, 2007	2006	December 31, 2007	2006
Profit & Loss					
	Provision for investment	-	0.20	0.36	3.21
12	Selling and Marketing expenses				
	Contribution to provident and other funds	-	0.78	-	2.23
	Advertisements	-	0.36	-	2.39
	Communication Expenses	-	0.40	0.81	0.96
	Printing and Stationery	0.34	0.57	0.98	1.40
	Sales promotion expenses	-	0.41	2.49	1.32
	Office maintenance	0.16	0.12	0.33	0.25
	Insurance charges	0.05	-	0.15	0.10
	Consumables	0.08	0.11	0.20	0.30
	Computer maintenance	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.08
	Staff welfare	-	0.87	-	2.25
	Cost of Software for Own Use	0.01	-	0.08	0.42
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.40	0.10	0.87	1.96
	Rates and taxes	0.01	-	0.02	-
13	General and Administrative expenses				
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.13	0.07	0.32	0.16
	Auditor's remuneration :				
	Statutory audit fees	0.29	0.26	0.89	0.90
	Out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	-	0.03	0.04
	Certification charges	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.01
	Bank charges and commission	0.35	0.17	1.07	1.18
	Freight charges	0.34	0.20	0.80	0.65
	Bad Debts Written Off	-	-	0.16	-
	Research grants	0.41	2.04	3.53	7.02
	Recruitment and training	0.21	-	3.00	-
23.2.1	Aggregate expenses				
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.13	0.07	0.32	0.16
	Auditor's remuneration				
	statutory audit fees	0.29	0.26	0.09	0.90
	certification charges	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.01
	out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	-	0.03	0.04
	Bank Charges and Commission	0.35	0.17	1.07	1.18
	Freight charges	0.34	0.20	0.80	0.65
	Research grants	0.41	2.04	3.53	7.02
	Recruitment and training	0.21	-	3.00	-
23.2.10	Profit on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous income	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.13
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous expenses	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)
	Minority Interest	0.34	1.00	1.21	10.00
23.2.16	Provision for investments	-	0.20	0.36	3.21

Cash Flow Statement Items

Schedule	Description	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
		Nine months ended	
		December 31, 2007	2006
Cash Flow Statement	Profit/ loss on sale of fixed assets	0.04	(0.05)
	Provisions for investments	0.36	3.21
	Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	0.04	0.30

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 and nine months ended December 31, 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*	-	-	-	-
	0.06	0.02	0.21	0.29
Co-Chairman Nandan M Nilekani	0.06 0.04 0.15 0.12	0.01 0.01 0.04 0.03	0.22 0.05 0.38 0.24	0.29 0.10 0.57 0.39
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director S Gopalakrishnan	0.06 0.04 0.15 0.12	0.01 0.01 0.04 0.03	0.22 0.05 0.38 0.25	0.29 0.10 0.57 0.40
Chief Operating Officer S D Shibulal	0.05 0.03 0.14 0.10	0.01 0.01 0.04 0.03	0.22 0.04 0.36 0.20	0.28 0.08 0.54 0.33
Whole-time Directors K Dinesh	0.06 0.04 0.15 0.10	0.01 0.01 0.04 0.03	0.22 0.05 0.38 0.24	0.29 0.10 0.57 0.37
T V Mohandas Pai	0.09 0.06 0.24 0.18	0.03 0.02 0.07 0.06	0.51 0.09 0.93 0.44	0.63 0.17 1.24 0.68
Srinath Batni	0.08 0.05 0.22 0.15	0.02 0.01 0.06 0.03	0.33 0.07 0.61 0.37	0.43 0.13 0.89 0.55
Chief Financial Officer V Balakrishnan	0.07 0.04 0.20 0.13	0.02 0.01 0.06 0.03	0.45 0.16 0.64 0.43	0.54 0.21 0.90 0.59

* Wholetime director till August 20, 2006

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits paid to key management personnel during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

Name	Commission	Sitting fees	Reimbursement of expenses	Total Remuneration
Non-Whole time Directors				
Deepak M Satwalekar	0.14 0.06 0.41 0.18	- - - -	- - 0.01 -	0.14 0.06 0.42 0.18
Prof.Marti G. Subrahmanyam	0.11 0.05 0.35 0.17	- - - -	0.02 - 0.11 0.05	0.13 0.05 0.46 0.22
Dr.Omkar Goswami	0.11 0.05 0.34 0.15	- - - -	- 0.01 0.01 0.02	0.11 0.06 0.35 0.17
Sen.Larry Pressler	- - - 0.03	- - - -	- - - 0.03	- - - 0.06
Rama Bijapurkar	0.11 0.05 0.34 0.17	- - - -	- - - 0.01	0.11 0.05 0.34 0.18
Claude Smadja	0.11 0.05 0.32 0.17	- - - -	- 0.04 0.12 0.17	0.11 0.09 0.44 0.34
Sridar A. Iyengar	0.14 0.05 0.40 0.17	- - - -	0.03 - 0.09 0.08	0.17 0.05 0.49 0.25
Jeffrey S. Lehman	0.10 0.05 0.32 0.15	- - - -	- - - -	0.10 0.05 0.32 0.15
David L. Boyles	0.11 0.05 0.35 0.17	- - - -	- - - -	0.11 0.05 0.35 0.17
N. R. Narayana Murthy*	0.12 0.06 0.37 0.09	- - - -	- - - -	0.12 0.06 0.37 0.09

* Appointed as Additional Director effective August 21, 2006.