

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INFOSYS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Schedules to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2008

24. 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 solutions 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.

24.1 Significant accounting policies

24.1.1 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. 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.

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.

24.1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the 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.

The 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.

24.1.3 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 case of multiple element contracts requiring significant implementation services, 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.

24.1.4 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.

24.1.5 Fixed assets, including goodwill, intangible assets and capital work-in-progress

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Direct costs are capitalised 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 it indicates 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.

24.1.6 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

24.1.7 Retirement benefits to employees

24.1.7.a Gratuity

Infosys provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees of 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.

24.1.7.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.

24.1.7.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.

24.1.8 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.

24.1.9 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"

24.1.10 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, the 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.

The Company adopted Accounting Standard AS 30, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", to the extent that the adoption does not conflict with existing accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements of Company Law and other regulatory requirements.

24.1.11 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 alternate 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

24.1.12 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.

24.1.13 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.

24.1.14 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.

24.1.15 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.

24.2 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 24.3. 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.

24.2.1 Aggregate expenses

The aggregate amounts incurred on certain specific expenses:

	<i>in Rs. crore</i>	
	Quarter ended June 30, 2008	2007
Salaries and bonus including overseas staff expenses	2,509	1,963
Overseas group health Insurance	49	26
Contribution to provident and other funds	60	49
Staff welfare	15	13
Overseas travel expenses	222	183
Traveling and conveyance	24	26
Technical sub-contractors	85	83
Software packages		
for own use	65	46
for service delivery to clients	16	12
Professional charges	58	47
Telephone charges	39	33
Communication expenses	22	18
Power and fuel	36	30
Office maintenance	37	29
Guesthouse maintenance	1	-
Rent	28	16
Brand building	14	11
Commission and earnout charges	6	1
Insurance charges	7	8
Printing and stationery	3	7
Computer maintenance	6	6
Consumables	5	7
Rates and taxes	8	6
Advertisements	1	5
Donations	5	5
Marketing expenses	6	6
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	2	3
Repairs to building	6	4
Repairs to plant and machinery	4	5
Postage and courier	3	3
Provision for post-sales client support and warranties	(4)	-
Books and periodicals	-	1
Recruitment and training	2	1
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	15	15
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	-
Commission to non-whole time directors	1	1
Sales promotion expenses	1	1
Auditor's remuneration	-	-
statutory audit fees	1	-
certification charges	-	-
others	-	-
Bank charges and commission	1	-
Freight charges	-	-
Research grants	2	3
Transaction Processing Fee and Filing Fee	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	14	16
	3,375	2,689
Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) in India amounting included in the above	6	5

24.2.2. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

Particulars	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
	June 30, 2008	March 31, 2008
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (net of advances and deposits)	570	664
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	2	7
Claims against the company, not acknowledged as debts (Net of amount paid to statutory authorities of Rs. 101 crore (Rs. 101 crore) *	2	3
Forward contracts outstanding		
In US \$	\$ 609,300,000	US\$ 586,300,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	2,622	2,346
In Euro	€ 3,000,000	€ 14,800,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	20	93
In GBP	£3,000,000	£3,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	26	24
Options contracts outstanding		
Euro Forward Extra in Euro		€ 5,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	-	32
Range barrier options in US \$	\$ 185,000,000	US \$ 100,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	796	400
Euro Accelerator	-	€ 12,000,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	-	76
Range barrier options in GBP	£3,000,000	£7,500,000
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	26	60

* 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 98 crore), including interest of Rs 18 crore (Rs 18 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.

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

The lease rentals charged for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 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>	
	2008	2007
Lease rentals recognized during the period	28	16

Lease obligations	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
	June 30, 2008	March 31, 2008
Within one year of the balance sheet date	67	65
Due in a period between one year and five years	151	145
Due after five years	78	76

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.

24.2.4 Related party transactions

During the quarter ended June 30, 2008, an amount of Rs.5 crore (Rs. 5 crore for quarter ended June 30, 2007) was donated to Infosys Foundation, a not-for-profit foundation, in which certain directors of the company are trustees.

24.2.5 Transactions with key management personnel

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits paid to key management personnel during the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 have been detailed in Schedule 24.3, since the amounts are less than a crore.

24.2.6 Research and development expenditure

Particulars	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
	2008	2007
Revenue	46	55

24.2.7 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. 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. The 1998 Plan lapsed on January 6, 2008, and consequently no further shares will be issued to employees under this plan.

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited during the	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
Options outstanding, beginning of period	15,30,447	20,84,124
Granted	-	-
Less: exercised	2,00,389	-
forfeited	31,220	-
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>12,98,838</u>	<u>20,84,124</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,	
	2008	2007
Options outstanding, beginning of period	14,94,693	18,97,840
Granted	-	-
Less: exercised	1,47,029	-
forfeited	32,337	34,945
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>13,15,327</u>	<u>18,62,895</u>

The aggregate options considered for dilution are set out in note 24.2.16

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 for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 :-

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
Options outstanding, beginning of period	-	2,200
Granted	-	-
Less: exercised	-	-
forfeited	-	-
Purchase by Infosys / Swapped with Infosys options	-	1,725
Options outstanding, end of period	<u>-</u>	<u>475</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 the 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 the 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,	
	2008	2007
Net Profit:		
As Reported	1,302	1,079
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense	2	3
Adjusted Proforma	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,076</u>
Basic Earnings per share as reported	22.75	18.89
Proforma Basic Earnings per share	22.72	18.84
Diluted Earnings per share as reported	22.70	18.82
Proforma Earnings per share as reported	22.67	18.77

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 ended June 30, 2008, 200,389 and 147,029 equity shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of stock options by employees under the 1998 and 1999 stock option plans, respectively. FBT on exercise of stock options of Rs. 1 crore for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 has been paid by the Company and subsequently recovered from the employees. Consequently, there is no impact on the Profit and loss account.

24.2.8 Income taxes

The provision for taxation is the tax liability in India on the company's worldwide income. The tax has been computed on the worldwide income as reduced by exempt income in India and related tax credit in India for tax liabilities arising on overseas 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, 2010.

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 amendments 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 235 crore is carried in "Loans and Advances" in the balance sheet as of June 30, 2008.

The tax provision for the quarters ended June 30, 2008, June 30, 2007 and for the year ended March 31, 2008; includes a net reversal of Rs. 31 crore, Rs. 51 crore and Rs. 121 crore, relating to liabilities no longer required.

24.2.9 Loans and advances

Particulars	in Rs. Crore	
	As at	
	June 30, 2008	March 31, 2008
Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate:		
HDFC Limited	1,000	1,000
GE Capital Services India Limited	266	285
Life Insurance Corporation of India	181	161
	<u>1,447</u>	<u>1,446</u>

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.

24.2.10. Fixed assets

Profit / loss on disposal of fixed assets during the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 is less than Rs.1 crore and accordingly disclosed in note 24.3

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, 2008.

24.2.11. Details of Investments

Details of investments in and disposal of securities for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and 2007:

Particulars	<i>in Rs crore</i>	
	2008	Quarter ended June 30, 2007
Investment in securities		
Liquid Mutual funds	162	472
	<u>162</u>	<u>472</u>
Redemption / Disposal of Investment in securities		
Liquid Mutual funds	81	497
	<u>81</u>	<u>497</u>
Net movement in investment	<u>81</u>	<u>(25)</u>

24.2.12. Holding of Infosys in its subsidiaries

Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Holding as at	
		June 30, 2008	March 31, 2008
Infosys BPO	India	99.98%	99.98%
Infosys Australia	Australia	100%	100%
Infosys China	China	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting	USA	100%	100%
Infosys Mexico	Mexico	100%	100%
Infosys BPO s.r.o.*	Czech Republic	99.98%	99.98%
P-Financial Services Holding B.V. Netherlands **	Netherlands	99.98%	99.98%
Mainstream Software Pty Limited	Australia	100.00%	-

* 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 BPO

Infosys BPO

During the year ended March 31, 2008 Infosys completed the purchase of 3,60,417 shares of Infosys BPO from its employee shareholders consequent to the forward share purchase agreement entered with them in February 2007. Further, Infosys BPO acquired 100% of the equity shares of P-Financial Services Holding B.V. for a consideration of Rs. 107 crore by entering into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with Koninklijke Philips Electronics NV (Philips). The transaction was accounted as a business combination which resulted in a Goodwill of Rs. 83 crore. As of June 30, 2008 Infosys holds 99.98% of the equity in Infosys BPO.

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"). As of June 30, 2008, the Company has invested an aggregate of Mexican Peso 60 million (Rs. 22 crore) in the subsidiary.

Investment in Infosys Consulting

During the year ended March 31, 2008, the Company invested US\$ 20 million (Rs. 81 crore) in its wholly owned subsidiary Infosys Consulting, Inc. As of March 31, 2008, the Company has invested an aggregate of US\$ 40 million (Rs. 171 crore) in the subsidiary.

Investment by Infosys Australia

During the quarter ended June 30, 2008 Infosys Australia acquired Mainstream Software Pty Limited for a consideration of Rs. 13 crore. Consequent to such acquisition Goodwill to the extent of Rs. 13 crores have been recognised in the books.

24.2.13. Provision for doubtful debts

Periodically, the company evaluates all customer dues to the company for collectability. The need for provisions is assessed based on various factors including collectability 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, 2008, the company has provided for doubtful debts of Rs. 31 crore (Rs. 20 crore as at March 31, 2008) 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.

24.2.14 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, 2008 and 2007:

Particulars	in Rs. crore						Total
	Financial Services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others		
Revenues	1,674	894	959	590	737		4,854
	1,361	512	831	407	662		3,773
Identifiable operating expenses	742	407	349	257	312		2,067
	611	230	311	181	274		1,607
Allocated expenses	451	241	259	159	198		1,308
	390	147	238	117	190		1,082
Segmental operating income	481	246	351	174	227		1,479
	360	135	282	109	198		1,084
Unallocable expenses							169
							144
Operating income							1,310
							940
Other income (expense), net							117
							253
Net profit before taxes and exceptional items							1,427
							1,193
Income taxes							125
							114
Net profit after taxes and before exceptional items							1,302
							1,079
Income from sale of investments (net of taxes)							-
							-
Net profit after taxes, exceptional items and before minority interest							1,302
							1,079

Geographic segments

Quarter ended June 30, 2008 and 2007:

Particulars	in Rs. crore					Total
	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World		
Revenues	3,039	1,329	61	425		4,854
	2,362	1,011	67	333		3,773
Identifiable operating expenses	1,330	534	27	176		2,067
	1,049	400	18	140		1,607
Allocated expenses	819	358	16	115		1,308
	677	290	19	96		1,082
Segmental operating income	890	437	18	134		1,479
	636	321	30	97		1,084
Unallocable expenses						169
						144
Operating income						1,310
						940
Other income (expense), net						117
						253
Net profit before taxes and exceptional items						1,427
						1,193
Income taxes						125
						114
Net profit after taxes and before exceptional items						1,302
						1,079
Income from sale of investments (net of taxes)						-
						-
Net profit after taxes, exceptional items and before minority interest						1,302
						1,079

24.2.15 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, 2008	2007
Final dividend for Fiscal 2007	10,92,18,536	-	71
Final dividend for Fiscal 2008	10,95,11,049	79	-
Special dividend for Fiscal 2008	10,95,11,049	219	-

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

	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2008	2007
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	57,21,99,447	57,12,09,862
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of shares/stock options	13,62,387	21,30,132
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	57,35,61,834	57,33,39,994

24.2.17 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, 2008	June 30, 2007
Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:		
Obligations at period beginning	224	225
Service Cost	6	11
Interest cost	5	4
Actuarial (gain)/loss	2	(1)
Benefits paid	(7)	(4)
Amendment in benefit plan	-	-
Obligations at period end	230	235
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	236	225
Expected return on plan assets	5	5
Actuarial gain/(loss)	-	(1)
Contributions	-	10
Benefits paid	(7)	(4)
Plans assets at period end, at fair value	234	235
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	236	235
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	230	235
Asset recognized in the balance sheet	6	-
Assumptions		
Interest rate	8.69%	8.20%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	8.69%	8.20%

	in Rs. Crore	
	Quarter ended June 30, 2008	2007
Gratuity cost for the period		
Service cost	6	11
Interest cost	5	4
Expected return on plan assets	(5)	(5)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	2	-
Amortizations(reduction in benefits)	(1)	-
Net gratuity cost	7	10
Investment details of plan assets		
100% of the plan assets are invested in debt instruments.		
Assumptions		
Interest rate	8.69%	8.20%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	8.69%	8.20%

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 is being amortised on a straight line basis to the net profit and loss account over 10 years representing the average future service period of the employees. The unamortized liability as at June 30, 2008 amounted to Rs. 32 crore.

24.2.18 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.

24.2.19 Cash flow statement

- The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes Rs. 6 crore as at June 30, 2008 (Rs. 2 crore as at March 31, 2008) set aside for payment of dividends.
- Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate as at June 30, 2008 include an amount of Rs.181crore (Rs. 161 crore as at March 31, 2008) 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".

24.3 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	
		June 30, 2008	March 31, 2008
Balance Sheet			
3	Fixed assets		
	Additions		
	Vehicles	0.23	1.18
	Deductions/retirements		
	Plant and machinery	-	146.47
	Furniture and fixtures	-	129.24
	Vehicles	0.16	0.05
	Depreciation		
	Vehicles	0.14	0.55
	Depreciation on assets sold during the period		
	Vehicles	0.02	0.03
7	Cash on hand	0.18	0.08
8	Unsecured, considered doubtful Advance to gratuity trust	-	12.00
10	Provision Gratuity payable	0.56	0.30
	Minority Interest	0.07	-

Profit & Loss Items

Schedule	Description	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
		Quarter ended June 30,	
		2008	2007
Profit & Loss			
	Provision for Post Sale Customer Support	-	0.37
12	Selling and Marketing expenses		
	Staff Welfare		
	Printing and stationery	0.29	0.41
	Office maintenance	0.11	0.06
	Consumables	0.03	0.07
	Software for own use	0.02	0.05
	Computer maintenance	-	0.02
	Insurance charges	0.06	0.05
	Advertisements	0.23	2.00
	Miscellaneous expenses	-	0.35
	Sales promotion expenses	-	1.00
	Communication Expenses	-	0.40
13	General and Administrative expenses		
	Overseas group health insurance	0.33	-
	Visa charges and others	0.44	-
	Books and Periodicals	-	1.00
	Guesthouse maintenance	-	-
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	(0.02)	0.07
	Commission to non-wholetime directors	-	1.00
	Auditor's remuneration :		
	Statutory audit fees	-	0.26
	Out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.01
	Certification charges	0.01	0.07
	Bank charges and commission	-	0.41
	Freight charges	0.24	0.24
	Bad debts written off	-	0.16
14	Other Income		
	Miscellaneous Income	-	2.00
	Additional Dividend tax	0.12	-
24.2.1	Aggregate expenses		
	Provision for Post Sale Customer Support	-	0.37
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	(0.02)	0.07
	Auditor's remuneration :		
	statutory audit fees	-	0.26
	certification charges	0.01	0.07
	out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.01
	Bank Charges and Commission	-	0.41
	Sales promotion expenses	-	1.00
	Freight charges	0.24	0.24
	Commission to non-wholetime directors	-	1.00
24.2.10	Profit on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous income	0.04	-
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous expenses	-	(0.01)
	Minority Interest	-	0.39

Cash Flow Statement Items

Schedule	Description	<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
		Quarter ended June 30,	
		2008	2007
Cash Flow Statement			
	Profit/ loss on sale of fixed assets	0.04	(0.01)
	Provisions for investments	-	-
	Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	0.19	0.01
	Residual Dividend Paid	-	0.01
	Profit on Sale of Liquid Mutual Funds	-	0.06

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise directors and members of the executive council.

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits paid to whole-time directors and members of executive council during the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

<i>in Rs. crore</i>				
Name	Salary	Contributions to provident and other funds	Perquisites and incentives	Total Remuneration
Co-Chairman				
Nandan M Nilekani	0.06	0.01	0.18	0.25
	0.04	0.01	0.13	0.18
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director				
S Gopalakrishnan	0.06	0.01	0.19	0.26
	0.04	0.01	0.13	0.18
Chief Operating Officer				
S D Shibulal	0.06	0.01	0.18	0.25
	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.16
Whole-time Directors				
K Dinesh	0.06	0.01	0.18	0.25
	0.04	0.01	0.14	0.19
T V Mohandas Pai	0.09	0.02	1.01	1.12
	0.06	0.02	0.25	0.33
Srinath Batni	0.08	0.02	0.75	0.85
	0.05	0.01	0.20	0.26
Chief Financial Officer				
V Balakrishnan	0.07	0.02	1.44	1.53
	0.04	0.01	0.15	0.20
Executive Council Members				
Ashok Vemuri	0.43	-	1.46	1.89
	0.24	-	0.43	0.67
Chandra Shekar Kakal	0.06	0.01	0.85	0.92
	0.03	0.01	0.14	0.18
B.G. Srinivas	0.46	-	1.76	2.22
	0.32	-	0.57	0.89
Subhash B. Dhar	0.05	0.02	0.72	0.79
	0.01	-	0.03	0.04

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits of non-executive/ independent directors for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 and 2007:

Name	Commission	Sitting fees	Reimbursement of expenses	Total Remuneration
Non-Whole time Directors				
Deepak M Satwalekar	0.15	-	-	0.15
	0.14	-	-	0.14
Prof.Marti G. Subrahmanyam	0.15	-	0.15	0.30
	0.12	-	0.06	0.18
Dr.Omkar Goswami	0.12	-	0.01	0.13
	0.12	-	-	0.12
Rama Bijapurkar	0.12	-	0.01	0.13
	0.12	-	-	0.12
Claude Smadja	0.15	-	0.05	0.20
	0.11	-	0.04	0.15
Sridar A. Iyengar	0.18	-	0.09	0.27
	0.12	-	0.06	0.18
Jeffrey S. Lehman	0.14	-	0.12	0.26
	0.11	-	-	0.11
David L. Boyles	0.15	-	0.07	0.22
	0.12	-	-	0.12
N. R. Narayana Murthy*	0.13	-	-	0.13
	0.12	-	-	0.12

* Non-executive chairman of the board and chief mentor.