CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INFOSYS TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Schedules to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter and half year ended September 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 ("Infosys BPO") and wholly owned subsidiaries, Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited ("Infosys Australia"), Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited ("Infosys China"), Infosys Consulting, Inc.("Infosys Consulting") and Infosys Technologies S. DE R.L. de C.V. ("Infosys Mexico") is a leading global technology services organization. The group of companies ("the Group") provides end-to-end business solutions that leverage technology thereby enabling clients to enhance business performance. The Group provides solutions that span the entire software life cycle encompassing technical consulting, design, development, re-engineering, maintenance, systems integration, 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 accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. 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 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.

Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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.

24.1.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is primarily derived from software development and related services, licensing of software products and business process management. Arrangements with customers for software development and related services are either on a fixed price, fixed timeframe or on a time and material basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognized as unbilled revenues. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where there is no uncertainity as to measurement or collectibility of consideration, is recognized based upon the percentage-of-completion. 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 ratably 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, which require significant implementation services, where revenue for the entire arrangement is recognized over the implementation period based upon the percentage of completion. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the services are performed. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance agreement.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers by reducing the amount of discount from the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale. In some arrangements, the level of discount varies with increases in the levels of revenue transactions. The discounts are passed on to the customer either as direct payments or as a reduction of payments due from the customer. The Group recognizes discount obligations as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discount to each of the underlying revenue transactions that result in progress by the customer toward earning the discount. The Group recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. Also, when the level of discount varies with increases in levels of revenue transactions, the Group recognizes the liability based on its estimate of the customer's future purchases. If it is probable that the criteria for the discount will not be met, or if the amount thereof cannot be estimated reliably, then discount is not recognized until the payment is probable and the amount can be estimated reliably. The Group recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts using a cumulative catch-up adjustment.

The Group presents revenues net of sales and value-added taxes in its profit and loss account.

Profit on sale of investments is recorded on transfer of title from the Group and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of the investment. Lease rentals are recognized ratably on a straight line basis over the lease term. Interest is recognized using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transaction. Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established.

24.1.4 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. 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.

24.1.4.a Warranties

The Group provides its clients with a fixed-period warranty for corrections of errors and telephone support on all its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts. Costs associated with such support services are accrued at the time related revenues are recorded and included in cost of sales. The Group estimates such costs based on historical experience and estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

24.1.4.b Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

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

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairments, if any. 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 reporting date. Intangible assets are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition of such assets. 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 cash flow is 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 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

24.1.7 Retirement benefits to employees

24.1.7.a Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Infosys provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering eligible employees of the company and Infosys BPO. 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 at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (the Trust). In case of Infosys BPO, contributions are made to the Infosys BPO's Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust. Trustees administer contributions made to the Trusts and contributions are invested in specific instruments, as permitted by law. The Group recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in the balance sheet as an asset or liability, respectively in accordance with AS-15. The discount rate is based on the Government securities yield. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to the profit and loss account in the period in which they arise.

24.1.7.b Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys are also participants in the superannuation plan (the Plan) which is a defined contribution plan. Until March 2005, the company made contributions under 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.

Effective April 1, 2005, a portion of the monthly contribution amount is paid directly to the employees as an allowance and the balance amount is contributed to the Infosys Superannuation Trust.

24.1.7.c Provident fund

Eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Aggregate contributions, along with interest thereon are paid at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment. Both the employee and the company make monthly contributions to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employee's Provident Fund Trust equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The company also contributes certain portion to a government administered pension fund on behalf of its employees. The interest rate payable by the trust to the beneficiaries every year is being notified by the government. The company has an obligation to make good the short fall, if any, between the return from the investments of the trust and the notified 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.

24.1.7.d Compensated absences

The Group has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is measured based on the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

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

Foreign-currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in the profit or loss account. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.

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

Effective April 1, 2008, the Group adopted Accounting Standard AS 30, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", to the extent that the adoption did not conflict with existing accounting standards and other authoritative pronouncements of Company Law and other regulatory requirements.

Forward and options contracts are fair valued at each reporting date and the futures are fair valued at the close of each trading day. The resultant gain or loss from these transactions is recognized in the profit or loss account. The Group records the gain or loss on effective hedges, if any, 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 or options contract as an effective hedge, management objectively evaluates and evidences with appropriate supporting documents at the inception of each contract whether the contract is effective in achieving offsetting cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. In the absence of a designation as effective hedge, a gain or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account. Currently the hedges undertaken by the Group are all ineffective in nature and the resultant gain or loss consequent to fair valuation is recognized in the profit and loss account at each reporting date.

24.1.11 Income taxes

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 Group 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 substantively 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 reporting 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

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon 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. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes 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.

24.2 **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:

in Rs. crore

	Quarter ended September 30,		Half-year ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Salaries and bonus including overseas staff expenses	2,648	2,108	5,157	4,071
Overseas group health Insurance	30	27	79	53
Contribution to provident and other funds	64	50	124	99
Staff welfare	27	14	42	27
Overseas travel expenses	199	137	421	320
Traveling and conveyance	28	25	52	51
Technical sub-contractors	113	69	198	152
Software packages				
for own use	86	49	151	95
for service delivery to clients	6	2	22	14
Professional charges	79	49	137	96
Telephone charges	47	35	86	68
Communication expenses	27	16	49	34
Power and fuel	39	31	75	61
Office maintenance	42	31	79	60
Guesthouse maintenance	-	-	1	-
Rent	29	21	57	37
Brand building	30	17	44	28
Commission and earnout charges	5	57	11	58
Insurance charges	6	6	13	14
Printing and stationery	5	3	8	10
Computer maintenance	7	6	13	12
Consumables	8	4	13	11
Rates and taxes	9	8	17	14
Advertisements	3	4	4	9
Donations	7	5	12	10
Marketing expenses	5	4	11	10
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	2	2	4	5
Repairs to building	8	5	14	9
Repairs to plant and machinery	6	4	10	9
Postage and courier	3	3	6	6
Provision for post-sales client support and warranties	7	5	3	5
Books and periodicals	2	1	2	2
Recruitment and training	1	1	3	2
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	30	6	45	21
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	1	-	1	-
Commission to non-whole time directors	2	1	3	2
Sales promotion expenses	1	-	2	1
Auditor's remuneration				
statutory audit fees	1	-	1	-
Bank charges and commission	-	-	1	-
Research grants	-	-	2	3
Miscellaneous expenses	11	16	26	32
	3,624	**2,822**	**6,999**	**5,511**
Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) in India amounting included in the above	6	5	12	10

24.2.2. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

in Rs. Crore

Particulars	As at			
	September 30, 2008		March 31, 2008	
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (net of advances and deposits)		502		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		3		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
	in million	in Rs. Crore	in million	in Rs. Crore
Forward contracts outstanding				
In US $	$578.00	2,715	$586.30	2,346
In Euro	€ 13.50	91	€ 14.80	93
In GBP	£18.00	152	£3.00	24
Options contracts outstanding				
Euro Forward Extra in Euro	-	-	€ 5.00	32
Range barrier options in US $	$306.00	1,437	$100.00	400
Euro Accelerator		-	€ 12.00	76
Range barrier options in GBP	-	-	£7.50	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 and half-year ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 and maximum obligations on long-term non-cancelable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective agreements:-

in Rs. Crore

Particulars	Quarter ended September 30,		Half-year ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Lease rentals recognized during the period	29	21	57	37

in Rs. Crore

Lease obligations	As at	
	September 30, 2008	March 31, 2008
Within one year of the balance sheet date	83	65
Due in a period between one year and five years	220	145
Due after five years	72	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 and half-year ended September 30, 2008, an amount of Rs.5 crore and Rs.10 crore (Rs. 5 crore and Rs.10 crore for quarter and half-year ended September 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 and half-year ended September 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

in Rs. Crore

Particulars	Quarter ended September 30,		Half-year ended September 30,	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Revenue	51	54	97	109

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 September 30, 2008	2007	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	2007
Options outstanding, beginning of period	12,98,838	20,84,124	15,30,447	20,84,124
Granted	-	-	-	-
Less: exercised	75,213	-	2,75,602	-
forfeited	7,680	-	38,900	-
Options outstanding, end of period	**12,15,945**	**20,84,124**	**12,15,945**	**20,84,124**

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 September 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 September 30, 2008	2007	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	2007
Options outstanding, beginning of period	13,15,327	18,62,895	14,94,693	18,97,840
Granted	-	-	-	-
Less: exercised	81,466	-	2,28,495	-
forfeited	1,29,999	31,677	1,62,336	66,622
Options outstanding, end of period	**11,03,862**	**18,31,218**	**11,03,862**	**18,31,218**

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 September 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 and Half-year ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 :-

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited	Quarter ended September 30, 2008	2007	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	2007
Options outstanding, beginning of period	-	475	-	2,200
Granted	-	-	-	-
Less: exercised	-	-	-	-
forfeited	-	(100)	-	(1,825)
Options outstanding, end of period	-	**375**	-	**375**

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 September 30, 2008	2007	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	2007
Net Profit:				
As Reported	1,432	1,100	2,734	2,179
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense	2	3	4	6
Adjusted Proforma	1,430	1,097	2,730	2,173
Basic Earnings per share as reported	25.02	19.26	47.78	38.15
Proforma Basic Earnings per share	24.98	19.21	47.70	38.04
Diluted Earnings per share as reported	24.97	19.19	47.67	38.01
Proforma Diluted Earnings per share	24.93	19.14	47.60	37.90

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 half-year ended September 30, 2008, 75,213 and 2,75,602 equity shares, 81,466 and 2,28,495 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 and Rs.2 crores for the quarter and half-year ended September 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 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.300 crore and Rs.175 crore is carried forward and disclosed under "Loans and Advances" in the balance sheet as of September 30, 2008 and March 31, 2008, respectively.

The tax provision for the half-year ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 includes a net reversal of Rs.31 crore and Rs.51 crore, respectively, relating to liabilities no longer required.

24.2.9 Loans and advances

in Rs. Crore

Particulars	As at September 30, 2008	March 31, 2008
Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate:		
HDFC Limited	1,025	1,000
GE Capital Services India Limited	12	285
Life Insurance Corporation of India	211	161
	1,248	**1,446**

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 obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business. (Refer to note 24.2.19.b.)

24.2.10. Fixed assets

Profit / loss on disposal of fixed assets during the quarter and half-year ended September 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 September 30, 2008.

24.2.11. Details of Investments

Details of investments in and disposal of securities for the quarter and half-year ended September 30, 2008 and 2007:

in Rs crore

Particulars	Quarter ended September 30, 2008	Quarter ended September 30, 2007	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	Half-year ended September 30, 2007
Investment in securities				
Liquid Mutual funds	96	1,246	258	1,718
	96	**1,246**	**258**	**1,718**
Redemption / Disposal of Investment in securities				
Liquid Mutual funds	250	1,231	330	1,728
	250	**1,231**	**330**	**1,728**
Net movement in investment	**(154)**	**15**	**(72)**	**(10)**

24.2.12. Holding of Infosys in its subsidiaries

Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Holding as at September 30, 2008	Holding as at 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%	-

** 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
***Mainstream Software Pty Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Australia

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 by paying an aggregrate consideration of Rs.22 crore 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 September 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 September 30, 2008, the Company has invested an aggregate of Rs.22 crore (Mexican Peso 60 million) in the subsidiary.

Investment in Infosys Consulting

During the year ended March 31, 2008, the company invested Rs. 81 crore (US$ 20 million) in its wholly owned subsidiary Infosys Consulting Inc. During the quarter and half-year ended September 30, 2008, the company made an additional investment of Rs.22 crore (US$ 5 million). As of September 30, 2008, the company has invested an aggregate of Rs.193 crore (US$ 45 million) in the subsidiary.

Investment by Infosys Australia

During the half-year ended September 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 crore 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 September 30, 2008, the company has provided for doubtful debts of Rs.52 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 September 30, 2008 and *2007:*

in Rs. crore

Particulars	Financial Services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	1,804	1,090	1,034	652	838	5,418
	1,498	*573*	*844*	*512*	*679*	*4,106*
Identifiable operating expenses	737	441	358	268	330	2,134
	608	*245*	*318*	*211*	*283*	*1,665*
Allocated expenses	496	300	284	180	230	1,490
	422	*162*	*238*	*144*	*191*	*1,157*
Segmental operating income	571	349	392	204	278	1,794
	468	*166*	*288*	*157*	*205*	*1,284*
Unallocable expenses						177
						144
Operating income						1,617
						1,140
Other income/(expense), net						66
						154
Net profit before taxes						1,683
						1,294
Income taxes						251
						194
Net profit after taxes						1,432
						1,100

Half-year ended September 30, 2008 and *2007:*

in Rs. crore

Particulars	Financial Services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	3,478	1,984	1,993	1,242	1,575	10,272
	2,859	*1,085*	*1,675*	*919*	*1,341*	*7,879*
Identifiable operating expenses	1,479	848	707	525	642	4,201
	1,219	*475*	*629*	*392*	*557*	*3,272*
Allocated expenses	947	541	543	339	428	2,798
	812	*309*	*476*	*261*	*381*	*2,239*
Segmental operating income	1,052	595	743	378	505	3,273
	828	*301*	*570*	*266*	*403*	*2,368*
Unallocable expenses						346
						288
Operating income						2,927
						2,080
Other income/(expense), net						183
						407
Net profit before taxes						3,110
						2,487
Income taxes						376
						308
Net profit after taxes						2,734
						2,179

Geographic segments

Quarter ended September 30, 2008 and *2007* :

in Rs. crore

Particulars	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	3,327	1,526	68	497	5,418
	2,569	*1,123*	*41*	*373*	*4,106*
Identifiable operating expenses	1,372	583	7	172	2,134
	1,080	*451*	*5*	*129*	*1,665*
Allocated expenses	915	419	19	137	1,490
	724	*316*	*12*	*105*	*1,157*
Segmental operating income	1,040	524	42	188	1,794
	765	*356*	*24*	*139*	*1,284*
Unallocable expenses					177
					144
Operating income					1,617
					1,140
Other income (expense), net					66
					154
Net profit before taxes					1,683
					1,294
Income taxes					251
					194
Net profit after taxes					1,432
					1,100

Half-year ended September 30, 2008 and *2007* :

in Rs. crore

Particulars	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	6,366	2,855	129	922	10,272
	4,931	*2,134*	*108*	*706*	*7,879*
Identifiable operating expenses	2,702	1,117	34	348	4,201
	2,129	*851*	*23*	*269*	*3,272*
Allocated expenses	1,733	777	36	252	2,798
	1,401	*606*	*31*	*201*	*2,239*
Segmental operating income	1,931	961	59	322	3,273
	1,401	*677*	*54*	*236*	*2,368*
Unallocable expenses					346
					288
Operating income					2,927
					2,080
Other income (expense), net					183
					407
Net profit before taxes					3,110
					2,487
Income taxes					376
					308
Net profit after taxes					2,734
					2,179

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 depositary bank purchases the foreign currencies and remits dividends to the ADS holders

Particulars of dividends remitted:-

in Rs. crore

Particulars	Number of shares to which the dividends relate	Quarter ended September 30, 2008	Quarter ended September 30, 2007	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	Half-year ended September 30, 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 September 30, 2008	Quarter ended September 30, 2007	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	Half-year ended September 30, 2007
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	57,24,25,798	57,12,09,862	57,23,12,623	57,12,09,862
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of shares/stock options	11,29,108	20,73,512	12,43,994	21,02,364
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**57,35,54,906**	**57,32,83,374**	**57,35,56,617**	**57,33,12,226**

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.

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:	As at September 30, 2008	in Rs. Crore As at March 31, 2008
Obligations at period beginning	224	225
Service cost	17	50
Interest cost	10	17
Actuarial gain	(1)	(8)
Benefits paid	(14)	(23)
Ammendement in benefit plan	-	(37)
Obligations at period end	**236**	**224**
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	10	18
Actuarial gain	1	2
Contributions	5	14
Benefits paid	(14)	(23)
Plans assets at period end, at fair value	**238**	**236**
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	238	236
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	236	224
Asset recognized in the balance sheet	**2**	**12**
Assumptions		
Interest rate	8.62%	7.92%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	8.62%	7.92%

in Rs. Crore

	Quarter ended September 30, 2008	Quarter ended September 30, 2007	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	Half-year ended September 30, 2007
Gratuity cost for the period				
Service cost	11	10	17	21
Interest cost	5	4	10	8
Expected return on plan assets	(5)	(4)	(10)	(9)
Actuarial gain	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Plan amendment amortization	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Net gratuity cost	**7**	**7**	**14**	**17**
Actual return on plan assets	6	4	11	10

Investment details of plan assets
100% of the plan assets are invested in debt instruments.

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 September 30, 2008 and March 31, 2008 amounted to Rs.31 crore and Rs.33 crore, respectively and is disclosed under "Current Liabilities".

The group expects to contribute approximately Rs.22 crore to the gratuity trusts during fiscal 2009.

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

a. The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes Rs.3 crore as at September 30, 2008 (Rs. 2 crore as at March 31, 2008) set aside for payment of dividends.

b. Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate as at September 30, 2008 include an amount of Rs.211 crore (Rs.161 crore as at March 31, 2008) deposited with Life Insurance Corporation of India to settle employee benefit 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

in Rs. Crore

Schedule	Description	As at September 30, 2008	March 31, 2008
Balance Sheet			
3	Fixed assets		
	Additions		
	Vehicles	0.60	1.18
	Land	0.27	-
	Deductions/retirements		
	Plant and machinery	-	146.47
	Furniture and fixtures	-	129.24
	Vehicles	0.21	0.05
	Depreciation		
	Vehicles	0.31	0.55
	Depreciation on assets sold during the period		
	Vehicles	0.04	0.03
7	Cash on hand	0.20	0.08
8	Unsecured, considered doubtful		
	Advance to gratuity trust	-	12.00
10	Provision		
	Gratuity payable	-	0.30

Profit & Loss Items

in Rs. Crore

Schedule	Description	Quarter ended September 30, 2008	2007	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	2007
Profit & Loss	Provision for investments	-	(0.36)	-	(0.36)
12	Selling and Marketing expenses				
	Printing and stationery	0.30	0.23	0.60	0.64
	Office maintenance	0.12	0.11	0.23	0.17
	Consumables	0.11	0.05	0.14	0.12
	Software for own use	-	0.02	0.02	0.07
	Computer maintenance	-	-	-	0.02
	Insurance charges	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.10
	Miscellaneous expenses	-	0.12	-	0.47
	Sales promotion expenses	-	0.49	-	2.49
	Communication Expenses	-	0.41	-	0.81
13	General and Administrative expenses				
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	0.12	-	0.19
	Auditor's remuneration :				
	Statutory audit fees	-	0.34	-	0.60
	Out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
	Certification charges	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.08
	Bank charges and commission	-	0.31	-	0.72
	Freight charges	0.23	0.22	0.47	0.46
	Bad debts written off	-	-	-	0.16
	Research Grants	-	0.12	-	3.12
24.2.1	Aggregate expenses				
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	0.12	-	0.19
	Auditor's remuneration :				
	statutory audit fees	-	0.34	-	0.60
	certification charges	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
	out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
	Bank Charges and Commission	-	0.31	-	0.72
	Freight charges	0.23	0.22	0.47	0.46
	Research Grants	-	0.12	-	3.12
24.2.10	Profit on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous income	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.04
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	(0.01)
	Minority Interest	-	0.48	-	0.87
	Provision for investments	-	(0.36)	-	(0.36)

Cash Flow Statement Items

in Rs. Crore

Schedule	Description	Half-year ended September 30, 2008	2007
Cash Flow Statement	Profit/ loss on sale of fixed assets	0.09	-
	Provisions for investments		(0.36)
	Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	0.25	-

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 and half-year ended September 30, 2008 and *2007* are as follows:

in Rs. crore

Name	Salary	Contributions to provident and other funds	Perquisites and incentives	Total Remuneration
Co-Chairman				
Nandan M Nilekani	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.15
	0.06	0.01	0.03	*0.10*
	0.14	0.04	0.22	0.40
	0.10	*0.02*	*0.16*	*0.28*
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director				
S Gopalakrishnan	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.15
	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.10
	0.14	0.04	0.23	0.41
	0.10	*0.02*	*0.16*	*0.28*
Chief Operating Officer				
S D Shibulal	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.13
	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.10
	0.13	0.03	0.22	0.38
	0.09	*0.02*	*0.15*	*0.26*
Whole-time Directors				
K Dinesh	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.14
	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.10
	0.14	0.03	0.22	0.39
	0.10	*0.02*	*0.17*	*0.29*
T V Mohandas Pai	0.09	0.02	0.22	0.33
	0.09	0.02	0.17	0.28
	0.18	0.04	1.23	1.45
	0.15	*0.04*	*0.42*	*0.61*
Srinath Batni	0.09	0.03	0.12	0.24
	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.19
	0.17	0.04	0.87	1.08
	0.13	*0.03*	*0.29*	*0.45*
Chief Financial Officer				
V Balakrishnan	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.14
	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.16
	0.14	0.03	1.50	1.67
	0.13	*0.03*	*0.20*	*0.36*
Executive Council Members				
Ashok Vemuri	0.47	-	0.09	0.56
	0.53	-	-	0.53
	0.90	-	1.55	2.45
	0.77	-	*0.43*	*1.20*
Chandra Shekar Kakal	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.14
	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.16
	0.13	0.03	0.90	1.06
	0.12	*0.03*	*0.19*	*0.34*
B.G. Srinivas	0.49	-	0.06	0.55
	0.47	-	0.06	0.53
	0.95	-	1.82	2.77
	0.79	-	*0.63*	*1.42*
Subhash B. Dhar	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.12
	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.12
	0.11	0.03	0.77	0.91
	0.08	*0.02*	*0.06*	*0.16*

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

Name	Commission	Sitting fees	Reimbursement of expenses	Total Remuneration
Non-Whole time Directors				
Deepak M Satwalekar	0.18	-	-	0.18
	0.14	-	-	0.14
	0.33	-	-	0.33
	0.28	-		*0.28*
Prof.Marti G. Subrahmanyam	0.18	-	-	0.18
	0.11	-	0.04	0.15
	0.33	-	0.15	0.48
	0.23	-	*0.10*	*0.33*
Dr.Omkar Goswami	0.15	-	0.01	0.16
	0.11	-	0.01	0.12
	0.27	-	0.02	0.29
	0.23	-	*0.01*	*0.24*
Rama Bijapurkar	0.14	-	-	0.14
	0.11	-	-	0.11
	0.26	-	0.01	0.27
	0.23	-	-	*0.23*
Claude Smadja	0.17	-	0.10	0.27
	0.11	-	0.08	0.19
	0.32	-	0.15	0.47
	0.22	-	*0.12*	*0.34*
Sridar A. Iyengar	0.21	-	0.05	0.26
	0.14	-	-	0.14
	0.39	-	0.14	0.53
	0.26	-	*0.06*	*0.32*
Jeffrey S. Lehman	0.17	-	0.05	0.22
	0.10	-	-	0.10
	0.31	-	0.17	0.48
	0.21	-	-	*0.21*
David L. Boyles	0.17	-	0.06	0.23
	0.11	-	-	0.11
	0.32	-	0.13	0.45
	0.23	-	-	*0.23*
N. R. Narayana Murthy*	0.16	-	-	0.16
	0.12	-	-	0.12
	0.29	-	-	0.29
	0.24	-	-	*0.24*

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