

## **Schedules to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2009**

### **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 and controlled subsidiaries, Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited ("Infosys Australia"), Infosys Technologies (China) Co. Limited ("Infosys China"), Infosys Consulting, Inc. ("Infosys Consulting"), Infosys Technologies S. De R.L. de C.V. ("Infosys Mexico") and Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB ("Infosys Sweden") is a leading global technology services corporation. 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 consolidated 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 prescribed by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2009. 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 consolidated 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 (AS) 21, "Consolidated Financial Statements". The financial statements of Infosys - the parent company, Infosys BPO, Infosys China, Infosys Australia, Infosys Mexico, Infosys Consulting and Infosys Sweden 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.

##### **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 computation of percentage-of-completion which requires the Group to estimate the efforts expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts to be expended, 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 consolidated 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.

The Management periodically assesses using, external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of the asset's net selling price and value in use which means the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and its eventual disposal. An impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed if, and only if, the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in previous years.

### **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 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 uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized based upon the percentage-of-completion. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. 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 related services are performed.

The Group accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discount / incentive amount to each of the underlying revenue transactions that result in progress by the customer towards earning the discount / incentive. 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 approach. The discounts are passed on to the customer either as direct payments or as a reduction of payments due from the customer.

The Group presents revenues net of value-added taxes in its consolidated 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 Group's right to receive dividend is established.

#### **24.1.4. Provisions and contingent liabilities**

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 outflow of economic benefits required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. Where no reliable estimate can be made, a disclosure is made as contingent liability. A disclosure for a contingent liability is also made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

##### **24.1.4.a. Post-sales client support and warranties**

The Group provides its clients with a fixed-period warranty for corrections of errors and call 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 company estimates such costs based on historical experience and the estimates are reviewed annually for any material changes in assumptions.

##### **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 fulfilling 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 and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Goodwill comprises the excess of purchase consideration over the fair value of the net assets of the acquired enterprise.

#### **24.1.6. Depreciation and amortization**

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided 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 over a period of one year from the date 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 Group 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

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 with the Group.

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 the law. The Group recognizes the net obligation of the Gratuity plan in the consolidated Balance Sheet as an asset or liability, respectively in accordance with AS 15, "Employee Benefits". The Group's overall expected long-term rate-of-return on assets has been determined based on consideration of available market information, current provisions of Indian law specifying the instruments in which investments can be made and historical returns. The discount rate is based on the Government securities yield. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the consolidated 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 and Infosys Australia were also eligible for superannuation benefit. Infosys BPO and Infosys Australia 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 benefit 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 portion is contributed to the government administered pension fund. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the government. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return from the investments of the Trust and the notified interest rate.

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 employees of the Group are entitled to 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**

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Software product development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the software and the costs can be measured reliably.

#### **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 functional currency of Infosys and Infosys BPO is the Indian Rupee. The functional currencies for Infosys Australia, Infosys China, Infosys Consulting, Infosys Mexico and Infosys Sweden are their respective local currencies. 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". When a subsidiary is disposed off, in part or in full, the relevant amount is transferred to profit or loss.

#### **24.1.10. Forward contracts and options in foreign currencies**

The Group uses foreign exchange forward and options contracts to hedge its exposure to movements in foreign exchange rates. The use of these foreign exchange forward and options contracts 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 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. 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated Profit and Loss account at each reporting date.

#### **24.1.11. Income taxes**

Income 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. MAT paid in accordance to the tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of tax credit against future income tax liability, is recognized as an asset in the consolidated Balance Sheet if there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal tax after the tax holiday period and the resultant asset can be measured reliably. The Group offsets, on a year-on-year basis, the current tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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 of timing difference. The tax effect is calculated on the accumulated timing differences at the end of an accounting period based on enacted or substantively enacted regulations. Deferred tax assets, other than those related to unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward business loss, 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. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to the consolidated 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 which is the average market value of the outstanding shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at 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 consolidated 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 lower of cost and fair value. Cost for overseas investments comprises the Indian Rupee value of the consideration paid for the investment translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of investment. Long-term investments are carried at cost less provisions recorded to recognize any decline, other than temporary, in the carrying value of each investment.

#### **24.1.14. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and cash on deposit with banks and corporations. The Group considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

#### **24.1.15. 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, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, 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:

	<i>in Rs. crore</i>	
	<b>Quarter ended</b>	
	<b>June 30,</b>	
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Salaries and bonus including overseas staff expenses	2,756	2,509
Overseas group health Insurance	38	49
Contribution to provident and other funds	74	60
Staff welfare	10	15
Overseas travel expenses	143	222
Traveling and conveyance	16	24
Technical sub-contractors	82	85
Software packages		
For own use	94	65
For service delivery to clients	11	16
Professional charges	76	58
Telephone charges	36	39
Communication expenses	26	22
Power and fuel	36	36
Office maintenance	42	37
Guesthouse maintenance*	1	1
Rent	32	28
Brand building	12	14
Commission and earnout charges	2	6
Insurance charges	9	7
Printing and stationery	5	3
Computer maintenance	6	6
Consumables	6	5
Rates and taxes	8	8
Advertisements	1	1
Donations	20	5
Marketing expenses	4	6
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	2	2
Repairs to building	9	6
Repairs to plant and machinery	7	4
Postage and courier	4	3
Provision for post-sales client support and warranties	(2)	(4)
Books and periodicals	1	-
Recruitment and training	1	2
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	19	15
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	-
Commission to non-whole time directors	2	1
Sales promotion expenses	-	1
Auditor's remuneration		
Statutory audit fees	-	1
Bank charges and commission	-	1
Freight charges	-	-
Research grants	6	2
Miscellaneous expenses	9	14
	<b>3,604</b>	<b>3,375</b>
Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) in India amounting included in the above	7	6

\* For non-training purpose



## 24.2.2. Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

in Rs. crore

Particulars	As at			
	June 30, 2009		March 31, 2009	
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (net of advances and deposits)		374		372
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		17		17
Claims against the Company, not acknowledged as debts [Net of amount paid to statutory authorities of Rs. 200 crore (Rs.200 crore)*]		3		4
	in million	in Rs. Crore	in million	in Rs. Crore
Forward contracts outstanding				
In US \$	\$400	1,916	\$278	1,407
In Euro	€ 2	14	€ 27	179
In GBP	£6	44	£21	149
Options contracts outstanding				
In US \$	\$187	894	\$173	877
In Euro	-	-	-	-

\* Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts include demand from the Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs. 197 crore (Rs. 197 crore), including interest of Rs. 43 crore (Rs. 43 crore) upon completion of their tax review for fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2005, respectively. The tax demands are 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 for fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2005 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, 2009 and 2008 and maximum obligations on long-term non-cancelable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective agreements:-

Particulars	<i>in Rs. crore</i>	
	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Lease rentals recognized during the period	32	28

  

Lease obligations payable	<i>in Rs. crore</i>	
	As at	
	June 30, 2009	March 31, 2009
Within one year of the Balance Sheet date	83	80
Due in a period between one year and five years	226	223
Due after five years	26	72

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, 2009, Rs. 20 crore (Rs. 5 crore for the quarter ended June 30, 2008) was donated to Infosys Foundation, a not-for-profit foundation, in which certain directors of the Company are trustees.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2009, Rs. 5 crore (Rs. NIL for the quarter ended June 30, 2008) has been granted to Infosys Science 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, 2009 and 2008 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>	
	Quarter ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Capital	2	-
Revenue	115	46

### 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,	
	2009	2008
Options outstanding, beginning of period	9,16,759	15,30,447
Less: Exercised	1,24,362	2,00,389
Forfeited	39,760	31,220
Options outstanding, end of period	<b>7,52,637</b>	<b>12,98,838</b>

#### 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. The 1999 Plan lapsed on June 11, 2009, 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,	
	2009	2008
Options outstanding, beginning of period	9,25,806	14,94,693
Less: Exercised	1,04,772	1,47,029
Forfeited	17,950	32,337
Options outstanding, end of period	<b>8,03,084</b>	<b>13,15,327</b>

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

## 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 for employee share based payments". 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 profit and basic and diluted earnings per share as reported would have reduced to the proforma amounts as indicated :

Particulars	Quarter ended	
	June 30,	
	2009	2008
Net Profit:		
As Reported	1,527	1,302
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense	-	2
Adjusted Proforma	1,527	1,300
Basic Earnings per share as reported	26.66	22.75
Proforma Basic Earnings per share	26.66	22.72
Diluted Earnings per share as reported	26.63	22.70
Proforma Diluted Earnings per share	26.63	22.67

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, 2009, 1,24,362 and 1,04,772 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, 2009 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 includes tax liabilities in India on the Company's global income as reduced by exempt incomes and any tax liabilities arising overseas on income sourced from those countries. Infosys also has operations in Special Economic Zone (SEZ). 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. 284 crore each was carried forward and disclosed under "Loans and Advances" in the Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009.

### 24.2.9. Loans and advances

*in Rs. crore*

Particulars	As at	
	June 30, 2009	March 31, 2009
<b>Deposits with financial institutions:</b>		
HDFC Limited*	1,300	1,298
Life Insurance Corporation of India	253	253
	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,551</b>

\* 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 24.2.21.b.)

### 24.2.10. Fixed assets

Profit / Loss on disposal of fixed assets during the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 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, 2009.

### 24.2.11. Details of Investments

Details of investments in and disposal of securities for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

*in Rs. crore*

Particulars	Quarter ended	
	June 30, 2009	2008
Investment in securities		
Liquid Mutual funds	1,968	162
	<b>1,968</b>	<b>162</b>
Redemption / Disposal of Investment in securities		
Liquid Mutual funds	816	81
	<b>816</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Net movement in investment</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>81</b>

#### 24.2.12. Holding of Infosys in its subsidiaries

Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	As at	
		June 30, 2009	March 31, 2009
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%
Infosys BPO (Poland) Sp Z.o.o **	Poland	99.98%	99.98%
Infosys BPO (Thailand) Limited **	Thailand	99.98%	99.98%
Mainstream Software Pty Limited***	Australia	100%	100%

\* Investment in Infosys Consulting-During the quarter ended June 30, 2009 the Company made an additional investment of Rs. 50 crore (USD 10 million) in Infosys Consulting, which is a wholly owned subsidiary. As of June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009, the Company has invested an aggregate of Rs. 243 crore (USD 55 million) and Rs.193 crore (USD 45 million), respectively in the subsidiary.

\*\* Infosys BPO s.r.o, Infosys BPO (Poland) Sp Z.o.o and Infosys BPO (Thailand) Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of Infosys BPO.

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

Additionally, during the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company incorporated wholly-owned susidiary, Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB, which is yet to be capitalised.

#### 24.2.13. Provision for doubtful debts

Periodically, the Group evaluates all customer dues to the Group 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 Group normally provides for debtor dues outstanding for 180 days or longer as at the Balance Sheet date. As at June 30, 2009, the Group has provided for doubtful debts of Rs. 61 crore (Rs. 66 crore as at March 31, 2009) on dues from certain customers although the outstanding amounts were less than 180 days old, since the amounts were considered doubtful of recovery. The Group 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 are 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, 2009 and 2008:

Particulars	<i>in Rs. crore</i>					
	Financial Services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	1,807	1,121	922	723	899	5,472
	1,674	894	959	590	737	4,854
Identifiable operating expenses	728	474	310	291	348	2,151
	742	407	349	257	312	2,067
Allocated expenses	480	297	245	192	239	1,453
	451	241	259	159	198	1,308
Segmental operating income	599	350	367	240	312	1,868
	481	246	351	174	227	1,479
Unallocable expenses						222
						169
Operating income						1,646
						1,310
Other income/(expense), net						269
						117
Net profit before taxes						1,915
						1,427
Income taxes						388
						125
Net profit after taxes						1,527
						1,302

## Geographic segments

Quarter ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 :

*in Rs. crore*

Particulars	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World		Total
Revenues	3,540	1,349	49	534		5,472
	3,039	1,329	61	425		4,854
Identifiable operating expenses	1,409	519	20	203		2,151
	1,330	534	27	176		2,067
Allocated expenses	940	358	13	142		1,453
	819	358	16	115		1,308
Segmental operating income	1,191	472	16	189		1,868
	890	437	18	134		1,479
Unallocable expenses						222
						169
Operating income						1,646
						1,310
Other income (expense), net						269
						117
Net profit before taxes						1,915
						1,427
Income taxes						388
						125
Net profit after taxes						1,527
						1,302

### 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 :

*in Rs. crore*

Particulars	Number of shares to which the dividends relate	Quarter ended June 30,	
		2009	2008
Final dividend for fiscal 2009	10,73,97,313	145	-
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,	
	2009	2008
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average	57,29,48,830	57,21,99,447
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of shares/stock options	7,02,845	13,62,387
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	<b>57,36,51,675</b>	<b>57,35,61,834</b>

**24.2.17. Provision for post-sales client support and warranties**

The movement in the provision for post-sales client support and warranties is as follows :

	Quarter ended	
	June 30,	
	2009	2008
Balance at the beginning	92	53
Provision recognized/(reversed)	(2)	(4)
Provision utilized	-	(3)
Exchange differences during the period	(5)	-
Balance at the end	<b>85</b>	<b>46</b>

*in Rs. crore*

Provision for post-sales client support is expected to be utilized over a period of 6 months to 1 year.

**24.2.18. Gratuity Plan**

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 and plan assets :

*in Rs. crore*

	As at			
	June 30, 2009	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2007
Obligations at period beginning	267	224	225	183
Service cost	19	51	50	45
Interest cost	5	16	17	14
Actuarial loss / (gain)	(3)	1	(8)	(1)
Benefits paid	(6)	(25)	(23)	(16)
Amendment in benefit plan	-	-	(37)	-
Obligations at period end	<b>282</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>225</b>

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	268	236	225	170
Expected return on plan assets	6	17	18	16
Actuarial gain	-	5	2	3
Contributions	16	35	14	54
Benefits paid	(6)	(25)	(23)	(18)
Plans assets at period end, at fair value	<b>284</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>225</b>

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	284	268	236	225
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the period	282	267	224	225
Asset recognized in the Balance Sheet	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>
Assumptions				
Interest rate	7.00%	7.01%	7.92%	7.99%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	9.45%	7.01%	7.92%	7.99%
Expected rates of salary increase	5.10%	5.10%	5.10%	5.10%

			<i>in Rs. Crore</i>	
			<b>Quarter ended</b>	
			<b>June 30,</b>	
			<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
<hr/>				
Gratuity cost for the period				
Service cost			19	6
Interest cost			5	5
Expected return on plan assets			(6)	(5)
Actuarial gain			(3)	2
Plan amendment amortization			(1)	(1)
Net gratuity cost			<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>
Actual return on plan assets			6	5

Gratuity cost, as disclosed above, is included under salaries and bonus and is segregated between software development expenses, selling and marketing expenses and general and administration expenses on the basis of number of employees.

As of June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009, the plan assets have been primarily invested in government securities. 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, 2009 and March 31, 2009 amounted to Rs. 28 crore and Rs. 29 crore, respectively and is disclosed under "Current Liabilities".

The group expects to contribute approximately Rs. 34 crore to the gratuity trusts during fiscal 2010.

#### **24.2.19.a. Provident Fund**

The Guidance on Implementing AS 15, Employee Benefits (revised 2005) issued by Accounting Standards Board (ASB) states that benefits 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.

The Company contributed Rs. 40 crore and Rs. 36 crore during the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively.

#### **24.2.19.b. Superannuation**

The Company contributed Rs. 21 crore and Rs. 15 crore during the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively.

## 24.2.20. Cash and bank balances

Details of balances as on Balance Sheet dates with scheduled banks :

*in Rs. crore*

<b>Balances with scheduled banks in India</b>	<b>As at</b>	
	<b>June 30, 2009</b>	<b>March 31, 2009</b>
<b>In Current account</b>		
Citibank-Unclaimed dividend account	1	1
Deutsche Bank	21	13
Deutsche Bank-EEFC account in Euro	9	27
Deutsche Bank-EEFC account in Swiss Franc	1	3
Deutsche Bank-EEFC account in United Kingdom Pound Sterling	1	-
Deutsche Bank-EEFC account in U.S. dollar	17	12
HDFC Bank-Unclaimed dividend account	3	-
ICICI Bank	30	18
ICICI Bank-EEFC account in Euro	1	1
ICICI Bank-EEFC account in United Kingdom Pound Sterling	6	6
ICICI Bank-EEFC account in U.S. dollar	20	42
ICICI bank-Unclaimed dividend account	1	1
	<b>111</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>In Deposit account</b>		
Andhra Bank	80	80
ABN Amro Bank	25	-
Bank of Baroda	831	829
Bank of Maharashtra	440	537
Barclays Bank	275	140
Canara Bank	844	794
Corporation Bank	335	343
DBS Bank	35	25
HDFC Bank	36	-
HSBC Bank	245	283
ICICI Bank	1,006	560
IDBI Bank	550	550
ING Vysya Bank	32	53
Indian Overseas Bank	68	-
Punjab National Bank	510	480
Standard Chartered Bank	14	38
State Bank of Hyderabad	200	200
State Bank of India	2,136	2,109
State Bank of Mysore	356	500
Syndicate Bank	523	500
The Bank of Nova Scotia	10	350
Union Bank of India	85	85
Vijaya Bank	95	95
	<b>8,731</b>	<b>8,551</b>

Details of balances as on Balance Sheet dates with non-scheduled banks :

*in Rs. crore*

<b>Balances with non-scheduled banks</b>	<b>As at</b>	
	<b>June 30, 2009</b>	<b>March 31, 2009</b>
In Current account		
ABN Amro Bank, China	13	6
ABN Amro Bank, China U.S. dollar	4	14
ABN Amro Bank, Taiwan	2	1
Bank of America, Mexico	-	2
Bank of America, USA	268	587
Banamex, Mexico	1	-
Citibank NA, Australia	19	33
Citibank NA, Czech Republic Euro account	2	3
Citibank NA, Czech Republic U.S. dollar	1	4
Citibank NA, Japan	6	2
Citibank NA, Singapore	-	7
Citibank NA, Thailand	1	1
Deutsche Bank, Belgium	7	6
Deutsche Bank, France	2	1
Deutsche Bank, Germany	2	5
Deutsche Bank, Netherlands	4	1
Deutsche Bank, Philippines	-	1
Deutsche Bank, Philippines U.S. dollar	1	1
Deutsche Bank, Poland	1	-
Deutsche Bank, Spain	2	1
Deutsche Bank, Thailand	1	2
Deutsche Bank, Thailand U.S dollar	1	-
Deutsche Bank, UK	25	58
Deutsche Bank, Switzerland U.S.dollar	1	-
HSBC Bank, UK	5	8
Morgan Stanley Bank, USA	2	-
National Australia Bank Limited, Australia	41	30
National Australia Bank Limited, Australia U.S. dollar	-	7
Royal Bank of Canada, Canada	7	6
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd., Japan	-	1
	<b>419</b>	<b>788</b>
In Deposit accounts		
Citibank N.A., Czech Republic	15	4
Citibank NA, Australia	117	-
Deutsche Bank , Poland	10	-
National Australia Bank Limited, Australia	175	228
	<b>317</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>Total Cash and bank balances as per balance sheet</b>	<b>9,578</b>	<b>9,695</b>

#### 24.2.21. Cash flow statement

##### 24.2.21.a. Unclaimed dividend

The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes Rs. 5 crore as at June 30, 2009 (Rs. 2 crore as at March 31, 2009) set aside for payment of dividends.

##### 24.2.21.b. Restricted cash

Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate as at June 30, 2009 include Rs. 253 crore (Rs. 253 crore as at March 31, 2009) 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 as follows :

#### Balance Sheet Items

		<i>in Rs. crore</i>	
Schedule	Description	As at	
		June 30, 2009	March 31, 2009
Balance Sheet			
3	Fixed assets		
	Deductions/retirements		
	Leasehold improvements	-	0.04
	Vehicles		
	Addition during the year	0.04	0.23
	Depreciation provided during the year	0.17	-
	Depreciation on assets sold during the period	0.04	0.05
7	Cash on hand	0.16	0.07
	Scheduled banks-Current Accounts		
	Citibank N.A.	0.09	0.12
	State Bank of India	0.01	0.01
	Non-scheduled banks-Current Account		
	ABN Amro Bank, Denmark	0.01	0.06
	Bank of America, Mexico	0.44	1.54
	Bank of Baroda, Mauritius	0.02	0.06
	China Merchants Bank, China	0.02	0.17
	Citibank N.A., Czech Republic	0.25	0.29
	Citibank N.A., Poland	0.01	0.01
	Citibank N.A., Singapore	0.39	7.17
	Deustche Bank, Moscow	0.01	-
	Deustche Bank, Philipines	0.28	0.56
	Deustche Bank, Poland Euro account	0.17	0.12
	Deutsche Bank,Zurich, Switzerland	0.47	0.22
	ICICI Bank, UK	0.15	0.09
	Norbanken, Sweden	0.14	0.11
	National Australia Bank Limited, Australia U.S.dollar	0.20	7.43
	PNC Bank, USA	0.02	0.03
	Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, China	0.01	0.01
	Svenska Handelsbanken, Sweden	0.28	-
	The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.,Japan	0.21	0.59

**Profit & Loss Items***in Rs. crore*

Schedule	Description	Quarter ended	
		June 30,	
		2009	2008
Profit and Loss			
	Minority Interest	0.01	0.07
12	Selling and Marketing expenses		
	Printing and stationery	0.46	0.29
	Office maintenance	0.06	0.11
	Consumables	0.01	0.03
	Software for own use	-	0.02
	Insurance charges	0.08	0.06
	Sales promotion	0.09	0.62
	Advertisements	0.03	0.23
	Miscellaneous expense	0.16	0.60
13	General and Administrative expenses		
	Overseas group health insurance	-	0.33
	Visa charges and others	0.16	0.44
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.10	(0.02)
	Auditor's remuneration :		
	Statutory audit fees	-	-
	Out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.01
	Certification charges	0.01	0.01
	Bank charges and commission	0.52	0.60
	Freight charges	0.20	0.24
	Additional dividend tax	-	0.12
24.2.1	Aggregate expenses		
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.10	(0.02)
	Auditor's remuneration :		
	certification charges	0.01	0.01
	out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.01
	Sales promotion	0.09	0.62
	Bank charges and commission	0.52	0.60
	Freight charges	0.20	0.24
24.2.10	Profit/ (Loss) on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous income	0.07	0.04

**Cash Flow Statement Items***in Rs. crore*

Schedule	Description	Quarter ended	
		June 30,	
		2009	2008
	Cash Flow Profit/ loss on sale of fixed assets	0.07	0.04
	Statement Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	(0.02)	0.19

## 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, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

*in Rs. crore*

Name	Salary	Contributions to provident and other	Perquisites and incentives	Total Remuneration
<b>Co-Chairman</b>				
Nandan M. Nilekani	0.08	0.02	0.14	0.24
	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.25</i>
<b>Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director</b>				
S. Gopalakrishnan	0.08	0.02	0.16	0.26
	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.19</i>	<i>0.26</i>
<b>Chief Operating Officer and Director</b>				
S. D. Shibulal	0.08	0.02	0.13	0.23
	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.25</i>
<b>Whole-time directors</b>				
K. Dinesh	0.08	0.02	0.16	0.26
	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.25</i>
T. V. Mohandas Pai	0.09	0.02	1.26	1.37
	<i>0.09</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>1.01</i>	<i>1.12</i>
Srinath Batni	0.09	0.01	1.09	1.19
	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.85</i>
<b>Chief Financial Officer</b>				
V. Balakrishnan	0.07	0.02	0.53	0.62
	<i>0.07</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>1.53</i>
<b>Executive Council Members</b>				
Ashok Vemuri	0.53	-	0.60	1.13
	<i>0.43</i>	-	<i>1.46</i>	<i>1.89</i>
Chandra Shekar Kakal	0.07	0.01	0.46	0.54
	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.92</i>
B.G. Srinivas	0.45	-	0.48	0.93
	<i>0.46</i>	-	<i>1.76</i>	<i>2.22</i>
Subhash B. Dhar	0.06	0.01	0.39	0.46
	<i>0.05</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>0.79</i>

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits of non-executive/ independent directors for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 :

Name	Commission	Sitting fees	Reimbursement of expenses	Total Remuneration
<b>Non-Whole time directors</b>				
Deepak M. Satwalekar	0.16	-	-	0.16
	0.15	-	-	0.15
Prof.Marti G. Subrahmanyam	0.17	-	0.07	0.24
	0.15	-	0.15	0.30
Dr.Omkar Goswami	0.14	-	0.01	0.15
	0.12	-	0.01	0.13
Claude Smadja	0.16	-	0.05	0.21
	0.15	-	0.05	0.20
Rama Bijapurkar	0.13	-	0.01	0.14
	0.12	-	0.01	0.13
Sridar A. Iyengar	0.19	-	0.05	0.24
	0.18	-	0.09	0.27
David L. Boyles	0.16	-	0.03	0.19
	0.15	-	0.07	0.22
Prof. Jeffrey S. Lehman	0.16	-	0.13	0.29
	0.14	-	0.12	0.26
K.V.Kamath	0.11	-	-	0.11
	-	-	-	-
N. R. Narayana Murthy*	0.15	-	-	0.15
	0.13	-	-	0.13

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