

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements prepared in compliance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets as of

	<i>(Dollars in millions except share data)</i>	
	September 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,784	\$3,737
Available-for-sale financial assets	8	5
Investment in certificates of deposit	5	27
Trade receivables	1,109	1,043
Unbilled revenue	299	279
Derivative financial instruments	-	15
Prepayments and other current assets	204	206
Total current assets	5,409	5,312
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1,026	1,086
Goodwill	171	185
Intangible assets	24	11
Available-for-sale financial assets	2	5
Deferred income tax assets	83	85
Income tax assets	211	223
Other non-current assets	120	103
Total non-current assets	1,637	1,698
Total assets	\$7,046	\$7,010
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments	\$36	-
Trade payables	5	10
Current income tax liabilities	230	183
Client deposits	2	5
Unearned revenue	121	116
Employee benefit obligations	25	31
Provisions	20	20
Other current liabilities	455	451
Total current liabilities	894	816
Non-current liabilities		
Employee benefit obligations	80	58
Other non-current liabilities	15	14
Total liabilities	989	888
Equity		
Share capital-₹5 (\$0.16) par value 600,000,000 equity shares authorized, issued and outstanding 571,369,482 and 571,317,959, net of 2,833,600 treasury shares each as of September 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011, respectively	64	64
Share premium	703	702
Retained earnings	5,792	5,294
Other components of equity	(502)	62
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company	6,057	6,122
Total liabilities and equity	\$7,046	\$7,010

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Dollars in millions except share and per equity share data)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues	\$1,746	\$1,496	\$3,417	\$2,854
Cost of sales	1,025	855	2,047	1,655
Gross profit	721	641	1,370	1,199
Operating expenses:				
Selling and marketing expenses	98	82	187	156
Administrative expenses	133	107	258	207
Total operating expenses	231	189	445	363
Operating profit	490	452	925	836
Other income, net	85	57	184	110
Profit before income taxes	575	509	1,109	946
Income tax expense	164	135	314	246
Net profit	\$411	\$374	\$795	\$700
Other comprehensive income				
Fair value changes on available-for-sale financial asset, net of tax effect (refer note 2.2 and 2.5)	\$(2)	-	\$(2)	\$(1)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(555)	199	(562)	11
Total other comprehensive income	\$(557)	\$199	\$(564)	\$10
Total comprehensive income	\$(146)	\$573	\$231	\$710
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the company	\$411	\$374	\$795	\$700
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
	\$411	\$374	\$795	\$700
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the company	\$(146)	\$573	\$231	\$710
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-
	\$(146)	\$573	\$231	\$710
Earnings per equity share				
Basic (\$)	0.72	0.65	1.39	1.23
Diluted (\$)	0.72	0.65	1.39	1.23
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share				
Basic	571,359,222	571,131,367	571,346,361	571,083,717
Diluted	571,392,924	571,358,817	571,394,391	571,345,695

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Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(Dollars in millions except share data)

	Shares ^(*)	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Other components of equity	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the company
Balance as of April 1, 2010	570,991,592	\$64	\$694	\$4,611	\$(8)	\$5,361
Changes in equity for the six months ended September 30, 2010						
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	209,482	—	3	—	—	3
Dividends (including corporate dividend tax)	—	—	—	(215)	—	(215)
Fair value changes on available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax effect (Refer Note 2.2 and 2.5)	—	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Net profit	—	—	—	700	—	700
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	—	—	—	—	11	11
Balance as of September 30, 2010	571,201,074	\$64	\$697	\$5,096	\$2	\$5,859
Balance as of April 1, 2011	571,317,959	\$64	\$702	\$5,294	\$62	\$6,122
Changes in equity for the six months ended September 30, 2011						
Shares issued on exercise of employee stock options	51,523	—	1	—	—	1
Dividends (including corporate dividend tax)	—	—	—	(297)	—	(297)
Fair value changes on available-for-sale financial assets, net of tax effect (Refer Note 2.2 and 2.5)	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)
Net profit	—	—	—	795	—	795
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	—	—	—	—	(562)	(562)
Balance as of September 30, 2011	571,369,482	\$64	\$703	\$5,792	\$(502)	\$6,057

*excludes treasury shares of 28,33,600 held by consolidated trust.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Infosys Limited and subsidiaries

Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
	Six months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010
Operating activities:		
Net profit	\$795	\$700
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	101	92
Income on investments	-	(16)
Income on available-for-sale financial assets	(3)	-
Income tax expense	314	246
Changes in working capital		
Trade receivables	(171)	(147)
Prepayments and other assets	26	(18)
Unbilled revenue	(48)	(46)
Trade payables	(5)	6
Client deposits	(2)	-
Unearned revenue	16	14
Other liabilities and provisions	69	65
Cash generated from operations	1,092	896
Income taxes paid	(261)	(217)
Net cash provided by operating activities	831	679
Investing activities:		
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment, including changes in retention money	(136)	(118)
Payment on acquisition of intellectual property rights	(16)	-
Loans to employees	(3)	(1)
Non-current deposits placed with corporation	(10)	(33)
Income on available-for-sale financial assets	3	5
Investment in certificates of deposit	(5)	(157)
Redemption of certificates of deposit	27	2
Investment in available-for-sale financial assets	(618)	(331)
Redemption of available-for-sale financial assets	614	877
Net cash used in investing activities	(144)	244
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock on exercise of employee stock options	1	3
Payment of dividends	(254)	(184)
Payment of corporate dividend tax	(42)	(31)
Net cash used in financing activities	(295)	(212)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(345)	18
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	392	711
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	3,737	2,698
Cash and cash equivalents at the end	3,784	\$3,427
Supplementary information:		
Restricted cash balance	\$52	\$24

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

1. Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Company overview

Infosys Limited (Infosys or the company) along with its controlled trusts, 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), Infosys Technologies (Sweden) AB (Infosys Sweden), Infosys Tecnologia DO Brasil LTDA (Infosys Brasil), Infosys Public Services, Inc., (Infosys Public Services), and Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) company limited (Infosys Shanghai) is a leading global technology services company. The Infosys group of companies (the Group) provides business consulting, technology, engineering and outsourcing services to help clients build tomorrow's enterprise. In addition, the Group offers software products for the banking industry.

The company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Bangalore, Karnataka, India. The company has its primary listings on the Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The company's American Depositary Shares representing equity shares are also listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments and prepaid gratuity benefits which have been measured at fair values. These consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the company's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1.3 Basis of consolidation

Infosys consolidates entities which it owns or controls. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that are currently exercisable are also taken into account. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

The financial statements of the Group companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and intra-group balances and transactions including unrealized gain / loss from such transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. These financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group. Non-controlling interests which represent part of the net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that are not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by the company, are excluded.

1.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in Note 1.5. 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 interim financial statements.

1.5 Critical accounting estimates

a. Revenue recognition

The company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the company to estimate the efforts expended to date as a proportion of the total efforts to be expended. Efforts expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

b. Income taxes

The company's two major tax jurisdictions are India and the U.S., though the company also files tax returns in other foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Also refer to Note 2.5.

c . Business combinations and Intangible assets

Business combinations are accounted for using IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations. IFRS 3 requires the identifiable intangible assets and contingent consideration to be fair valued in order to ascertain the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. Significant estimates are required to be made in determining the value of contingent consideration and intangible assets. These valuations are conducted by independent valuation experts.

1.6 Revenue recognition

The company derives revenues primarily from related services and from the licensing of software products. Arrangements with customers for software 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 uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates. Costs and earnings in excess of billings are classified as unbilled revenue while billings in excess of costs and earnings are classified as unearned revenue. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

In arrangements for software development and related services and maintenance services, the company has applied the guidance in IAS 18, Revenue, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each separately identifiable component of a single transaction. The arrangements generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as separately identifiable components. For allocating the consideration, the company has measured the revenue in respect of each separable component of a transaction at its fair value, in accordance with principles given in IAS 18. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its fair value. In cases where the company is unable to establish objective and reliable evidence of fair value for the software development and related services, the company has used a residual method to allocate the arrangement consideration. In these cases the balance of the consideration, after allocating the fair values of undelivered components of a transaction has been allocated to the delivered components for which specific fair values do not exist.

License fee revenues are recognized when the general revenue recognition criteria given in IAS 18 are met. Arrangements to deliver software products generally have three components: license, implementation and Annual Technical Services (ATS). The company has applied the principles given in IAS 18 to account for revenues from these multiple element arrangements. Objective and reliable evidence of fair value has been established for ATS. Objective and reliable evidence of fair value is the price charged when the element is sold separately. When other services are provided in conjunction with the licensing arrangement and objective and reliable evidence of their fair values have been established, the revenue from such contracts are allocated to each component of the contract in a manner, whereby

revenue is deferred for the undelivered services and the residual amounts are recognized as revenue for delivered components. In the absence of objective and reliable evidence of fair value for implementation, the entire arrangement fee for license and implementation is recognized using the percentage-of-completion method as the implementation is performed. Revenue from client training, support and other services arising due to the sale of software products is recognized as the services are performed. ATS revenue is recognized ratably over the period in which the services are rendered.

Advances received for services and products are reported as client deposits until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

The company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers as a reduction of revenue based on the ratable allocation of the discounts/ incentives amount to each of the underlying revenue transaction that results 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 company 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 company recognizes changes in the estimated amount of obligations for discounts in the period in which the change occurs. The discounts are passed on to the customer either as direct payments or as a reduction of payments due from the customer.

The company presents revenues net of value-added taxes in its statement of comprehensive income.

1.7 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairments, if any. The direct costs are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management. The company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets for current and comparative periods are 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.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

1.8 Business combinations

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of IFRS 3 (Revised), Business Combinations.

The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition.

Transaction costs that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finders' fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expensed as incurred.

1.9 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost of business acquisition in excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired exceeds the cost of business acquisition, a gain is recognized immediately in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

1.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairments. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

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. The costs which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. Research and development costs and software development costs incurred under contractual arrangements with customers are accounted as cost of sales.

1.11 Financial instruments

Financial instruments of the Group are classified in the following categories: non-derivative financial instruments comprising of loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and trade and other payables; derivative financial instruments under the category of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; share capital and treasury shares. The classification of financial instruments depends on the purpose for which those were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

a. Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are presented as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss or provisions for doubtful accounts. Loans and receivables are represented by trade receivables, net of allowances for impairment, unbilled revenue, cash and cash equivalents, prepayments, certificates of deposit and other assets. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank deposits and deposits with corporations. The company 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. Certificates of deposit is a negotiable money market instrument for funds deposited at a bank or other eligible financial institution for a specified time period.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or are not classified in any of the other categories. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transactions costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on available-for-sale monetary items are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to net profit in the statement of comprehensive income. These are presented as current assets unless management intends to dispose off the assets after 12 months from the balance sheet date.

(iii) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

b. Derivative financial instruments

Financial assets or financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss.

This category has two sub-categories wherein, financial assets or financial liabilities are held for trading or are designated as such upon initial recognition. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

The company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on trade receivables and forecasted cash flows denominated in certain foreign currencies. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank or a financial institution. Although the company believes that these financial instruments constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they do not qualify for hedge accounting under IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. Any derivative that is either not designated a hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective per IAS 39, is categorized as a financial asset, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income in the statement of comprehensive income. Assets/liabilities in this category are presented as current assets/current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

c. Share capital and treasury shares

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Treasury Shares

When any entity within the Group purchases the company's ordinary shares, the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental cost is presented as a deduction from total equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognized as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/ from retained earnings.

1.12 Impairment

a. Financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset is considered impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

(i) Loans and receivables

Impairment loss in respect of loans and receivables measured at amortized cost are calculated as the difference between their carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Such impairment loss is recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost and the disappearance of an active trading market for the security are objective evidence that the security is impaired. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value and is recognized in net profit in the

statement of comprehensive income. The cumulative loss that was recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to net profit in the statement of comprehensive income upon impairment.

b. Non-financial assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that goodwill may be impaired, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Group's cash generating units (CGU) expected to benefit from the synergies arising from the business combination. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. Impairment occurs when the carrying amount of a CGU including the goodwill, exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use. Value-in-use is the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU.

Total impairment loss of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other assets of the CGU pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU. An impairment loss on goodwill is recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income and is not reversed in the subsequent period.

(ii) Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset.

c. Reversal of impairment loss

An impairment loss for financial assets is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. 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 prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill and available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities is recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognized in other comprehensive income.

1.13 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

For all other financial instruments the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of those instruments. The fair value of securities, which do not have an active market and where it is not practicable to determine the fair values with sufficient reliability, are carried at cost less impairment.

1.14 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive 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 discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

a. Post sales client support

The company provides its clients with a fixed-period post sales support 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 company 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.

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 the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

1.15 Foreign currency

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of Infosys and Infosys BPO is the Indian rupee. The functional currencies for Infosys Australia, Infosys China, Infosys Consulting, Infosys Mexico, Infosys Sweden, Infosys Brasil, Infosys Public Services and Infosys Shanghai are the respective local currencies. These financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars (rounded off to the nearest million) to facilitate global comparability.

Transactions and translations

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 net profit in the statement of comprehensive income. 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.

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. 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.

The translation of financial statements of the foreign subsidiaries to the functional currency of the company is performed for assets and liabilities using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and for revenue, expense and cash-flow items using the average exchange rate for the respective periods. The gains or losses resulting from such translation are included in currency translation reserves under other components of equity. When a subsidiary is disposed off, in part or in full, the relevant amount is transferred to net profit in the statement of comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date.

1.16 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity 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 equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity 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 equity 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.

1.17 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. 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. The company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to share premium.

1.18 Employee benefits

1.18.1 Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Infosys and Infosys BPO provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering eligible employees. 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, performed by an independent actuary, 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 designated instruments as permitted by law and investments are also made in mutual funds that invest in the specific designated instruments.

The Group recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability, respectively in accordance with IAS 19, Employee benefits. 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 net profit in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. When the computation results in a benefit to the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognized past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

1.18.2 Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys are also participants in a defined contribution plan. The company has no further obligations to the Plan beyond its monthly contributions.

Certain employees of Infosys BPO are also eligible for superannuation benefit. Infosys BPO has no further obligations to the superannuation plan beyond its monthly contribution which are periodically contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Certain employees of Infosys Australia are also eligible for superannuation benefit. Infosys Australia has no further obligations to the superannuation plan beyond its monthly contribution.

1.18.3 Provident fund

Eligible employees of Infosys 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. The company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

1.18.4 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/availed 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.

1.19 Share-based compensation

The Group recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in net profit using a fair-value measurement method in accordance with IFRS 2, Share-Based Payment. Under the fair value method, the estimated fair value of awards is charged to income on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was in-substance, multiple awards. The Group includes a forfeiture estimate in the amount of compensation expense being recognized.

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model. The expected term of an option is estimated based on the vesting term and contractual term of the option, as well as expected exercise behaviour of the employee who receives the option. Expected volatility during the expected term of the option is based on historical volatility, during a period equivalent to the expected term of the option, of the observed market prices of the company's publicly traded equity shares. Expected dividends during the expected term of the option are based on recent dividend activity. Risk-free interest rates are based on the government securities yield in effect at the time of the grant over the expected term.

1.20 Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the company's Board of Directors.

1.21 Operating profit

Operating profit for the Group is computed considering the revenues, net of cost of sales, selling and marketing expenses and administrative expenses.

1.22 Other income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income and dividend income. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

1.23 Leases

Leases under which the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income over the lease term.

1.24 Government grants

The Group recognizes government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them shall be complied with, and the grants will be received. Government grants related to depreciable fixed assets are treated as deferred income and are recognized in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Government grants related to revenue are recognized on a systematic basis in net profit in the statement of comprehensive income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

1.25 Recent accounting pronouncements

1.25.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: In November 2009, the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 9, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, to reduce the complexity of the current rules on financial instruments as mandated in IAS 39. The effective date for IFRS 9 is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015 with early adoption permitted. IFRS 9 has fewer classification and measurement categories as compared to IAS 39 and has eliminated the categories of held to maturity, available for sale and loans and receivables. Further it eliminates the rule-based requirement of segregating embedded derivatives and tainting rules pertaining to held to maturity investments. For an investment in an equity instrument which is not held for trading, IFRS 9 permits an irrevocable election, on initial recognition, on an individual share-by-share basis, to present all fair value changes from the investment in other comprehensive income. No amount recognized in other comprehensive income would ever be reclassified to profit or loss. IFRS 9, was further amended in October 2010, and such amendment introduced requirements on accounting for financial liabilities. This amendment addresses the issue of volatility in the profit or loss due to changes in the fair value of an entity's own debt. It requires the entity, which chooses to measure a liability at fair value, to present the portion of the fair value change attributable to the entity's own credit risk in the other comprehensive income. The company is required to adopt IFRS 9 by accounting year commencing April 1, 2015. The company is currently evaluating the requirements of IFRS 9, and has not yet determined the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: In May 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. The effective date for IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent

company. IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation requirements in SIC-12 Consolidation of Special Purpose Entities and IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. The standard provides additional guidance for determining of control in cases of ambiguity for instance in case of franchisor franchisee relationship, de facto agent, silos and potential voting rights.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements determines the nature of an arrangement by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form. IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly-controlled Entities-Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers. IFRS 11 addresses only forms of joint arrangements (joint operations and joint ventures) where there is joint control whereas IAS 31 had identified three forms of joint ventures, namely jointly controlled operations, jointly controlled assets and jointly controlled entities. The standard addresses inconsistencies in the reporting of joint arrangements by requiring a single method to account for interests in jointly controlled entities, which is the equity method.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and other off balance sheet vehicles. One major requirement of IFRS 12 is that an entity needs to disclose the significant judgments and assumptions it has made in determining:

- a. Whether it has control, joint control or significant influence over another entity.
- b. The type of joint arrangement when the joint arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle.

IFRS 12 also expands the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries with non-controlling interest, joint arrangements and associates that are individually material. IFRS 12 introduces the term “structured entity” by replacing Special Purpose entities and requires enhanced disclosures by way of nature and extent of, and changes in, the risks associated with its interests in both its consolidated and unconsolidated structured entities.

The company will be adopting IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 effective April 1, 2013 and IFRS 9 effective April 1, 2015. The company is currently evaluating the requirements of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, and has not yet determined the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement: In May 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board issued IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement to provide specific guidance on fair value measurement and requires enhanced disclosures for all assets and liabilities measured at fair value, and not restricted to financial assets and liabilities. The standard introduces a precise definition of fair value and a consistent measure for fair valuation across assets and liabilities, with a few specified exceptions. The effective date for IFRS 13 is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 with early adoption permitted. The company is currently evaluating the requirements of IFRS 13, and has not yet determined the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IAS 1 (Amended) Presentation of Financial Statements: In June 2011, the International Accounting Standard Board published amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements require companies preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS to group items within other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the profit or loss separately from those items which would not be recyclable in the profit or loss section of the income statement. It also requires the tax associated with items presented before tax to be shown separately for each of the two groups of other comprehensive income items (without changing the option to present items of other comprehensive income either before tax or net of tax).

The amendments also reaffirm existing requirements that items in other comprehensive income and profit or loss should be presented as either a single statement or two consecutive statements. This amendment is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012, with early adoption permitted. The company is required to adopt IAS 1 (Amended) by accounting year commencing April 1, 2013. The company has evaluated the requirements of IAS 1 (Amended) and the company does not believe that the adoption of IAS 1 (Amended) will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 19 (Amended) Employee Benefits: In June 2011, International Accounting Standards Board issued IAS 19(Amended), Employee Benefits. The effective date for adoption of IAS 19(Amended) is annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, though early adoption is permitted.

IAS 19 (Amended) has eliminated an option to defer the recognition of gains and losses through re-measurements and requires such gain or loss to be recognized through other comprehensive income in the year of occurrence to reduce

volatility. The amended standard requires immediate recognition of effects of any plan amendments. Further it also requires assets in profit or loss to be restricted to government bond yields or corporate bond yields, considered for valuation of Projected Benefit Obligation, irrespective of actual portfolio allocations. The actual return from the portfolio in excess of or less than such yields is recognized through other comprehensive income.

These amendments enhance the disclosure requirements for defined benefit plans by requiring information about the characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks that entities are exposed to through participation in those plans.

The amendments need to be adopted retrospectively. The company is required to adopt IAS 19 (Amended) by accounting year commencing April 1, 2013. The company is currently evaluating the requirements of IAS 19 (Amended), and has not yet determined the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2 Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

2.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
	As of	
	September 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
Cash and bank deposits	\$3,459	\$3,385
Deposits with corporations	325	352
	\$3,784	\$3,737

Cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011 include restricted cash and bank balances of \$52 million and \$24 million, respectively. The restrictions are primarily on account of cash and bank balances held by irrevocable trusts controlled by the company, bank balances held as margin money deposits against guarantees and balances held in unclaimed dividend bank accounts.

The deposits maintained by the Group with banks and corporations comprise of time deposits, which can be withdrawn by the Group at any point without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

The table below provides details of cash and cash equivalents:

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
	As of	
	September 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
Current accounts		
ABN Amro Bank, China	\$6	\$4
ABN Amro Bank, China (U.S. dollar account)	2	5
ABN Amro Bank, Taiwan	1	1
Bank of America, USA	74	67
Bank of America, Mexico	-	1
Citibank N.A., Australia	17	14
Citibank N.A., Brazil	1	1
Citibank N.A, China (U.S. dollar account)	4	3
Citibank N.A., Japan	3	4
Citibank N.A., Thailand	-	1
Deutsche Bank, Belgium	2	1
Deutsche Bank, Czech Republic (US dollar account)	1	-
Deutsche Bank, France	1	1
Deutsche Bank, Germany	2	1
Deutsche Bank, India	2	3
Deutsche Bank, Netherlands	1	1
Deutsche Bank, Singapore	-	1
Deutsche Bank, Phillipines	1	-
Deutsche Bank, Poland	1	-
Deutsche Bank, Poland (Euro account)	3	-
Deutsche Bank, Spain	1	-
Deutsche Bank, United Kingdom	12	9
Deutsche Bank-EEFC, India (Euro account)	1	2
Deutsche Bank-EEFC, India (U.S. dollar account)	3	32

Deutsche Bank-EEFC, India (Swiss Franc account)	1	1
HSBC Bank, United Kingdom	1	2
ICICI Bank, India	13	7
ICICI Bank-EEFC, India (U.S. dollar account)	2	5
Nordbanken, Sweden	-	1
Royal Bank of Canada, Canada	2	5
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, China	-	1
	\$158	\$174
Deposit accounts		
Andhra Bank, India	\$76	\$90
ABN Amro Bank, China	-	3
Allahabad Bank, India	136	126
Axis Bank, India	154	120
Bank of America, USA	8	19
Bank of America, Mexico	1	4
Bank of Baroda, India	306	247
Bank of India, India	203	268
Bank of Maharashtra, India	-	114
Canara Bank, India	267	298
Central Bank of India, India	52	79
Citibank N.A, Brazil	-	1
Citibank N.A., Czech Republic	1	1
Corporation Bank, India	102	66
DBS Bank, India	11	-
Deutsche Bank, Poland	2	5
HDFC Bank, India	203	145
HSBC Bank, United Kingdom	4	4
ICICI Bank, India	340	177
IDBI Bank, India	215	173
ING Vysya Bank, India	20	-
Indian Overseas Bank, India	98	116
Jammu and Kashmir Bank, India	5	3
Kotak Mahindra Bank, India	11	6
National Australia Bank Limited, Australia	118	122
Oriental Bank of Commerce, India	137	146
Punjab National Bank, India	317	335
State Bank of Hyderabad, India	33	57
State Bank of India, India	93	102
State Bank of Mysore, India	74	79
South Indian Bank, India	10	11
Syndicate Bank, India	112	113
Union Bank of India, India	138	142
Vijaya Bank, India	41	32
Yes Bank, India	13	7
	\$3,301	\$3,211
Deposits with corporations		
HDFC Limited, India	\$325	\$352
	\$325	\$352
Total	\$3,784	\$3,737

2.2 Available-for-sale financial assets

Investments in liquid mutual fund units and unlisted equity securities are classified as available-for-sale financial assets.

Cost and fair value of investments in liquid mutual fund units and unlisted equity securities are as follows:

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
	As of	
	September 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
Current		
Liquid mutual fund units:		
Cost and fair value	\$8	\$5

Translation difference	(11)	(72)	(26)	(25)	(16)	-	(15)	(165)
Gross Carrying value as of September 30, 2011	118	758	276	297	170	2	162	1,783
Accumulated depreciation as of July 1, 2011	-	(232)	(179)	(253)	(114)	(1)	-	(779)
Depreciation	-	(14)	(14)	(14)	(8)	(1)	-	(51)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Translation difference	-	21	17	21	10	1	-	70
Accumulated depreciation as of September 30, 2011	-	(225)	(176)	(243)	(112)	(1)	-	(757)
Carrying value as of July 1, 2011	124	592	116	58	63	1	139	1,093
Carrying value as of September 30, 2011	\$118	\$533	\$100	\$54	\$58	\$1	\$162	\$1,026

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the three months ended September 30, 2010:

(Dollars in millions)

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Gross carrying value as of July 1, 2010	\$89	\$732	\$281	\$277	\$174	\$1	\$64	\$1,618
Additions	-	24	11	15	5	-	11	66
Deletions	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
Translation difference	3	25	9	10	6	-	2	55
Gross carrying value as of September 30, 2010	92	781	301	302	183	1	77	1,737
Accumulated depreciation as of July 1, 2010	-	(172)	(153)	(236)	(102)	-	-	(663)
Depreciation	-	(13)	(13)	(13)	(7)	-	-	(46)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Translation difference	-	(5)	(4)	(8)	(5)	-	-	(22)
Accumulated depreciation as of September 30, 2010	-	(190)	(170)	(257)	(112)	-	-	(729)
Carrying value as of July 1, 2010	89	560	128	41	72	1	64	955
Carrying value as of September 30, 2010	\$92	\$591	\$131	\$45	\$71	\$1	\$77	\$1,008

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the six months ended September 30, 2011:

(Dollars in millions)

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Gross Carrying value as of April 1, 2011	\$124	\$813	\$288	\$299	\$173	\$1	\$118	\$1,816
Additions	6	19	14	27	12	-	59	137
Deletions	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Translation difference	(12)	(74)	(26)	(26)	(15)	1	(15)	(167)
Gross Carrying value as of September 30, 2011	118	758	276	297	170	2	162	1,783
Accumulated depreciation as of April	-	(219)	(166)	(240)	(105)	-	-	(730)

1, 2011								
Depreciation	-	(27)	(27)	(28)	(17)	(1)	-	(100)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Translation difference	-	21	17	22	10	-	-	70
Accumulated depreciation as of September 30, 2011	-	(225)	(176)	(243)	(112)	(1)	-	(757)
Carrying value as of April 1, 2011	124	594	122	59	68	1	118	1,086
Carrying value as of September 30, 2011	\$118	\$533	\$100	\$54	\$58	\$1	\$162	\$1,026

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the six months ended September 30, 2010:

(Dollars in millions)

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2010	\$73	\$735	\$281	\$279	\$170	\$1	\$91	\$1,630
Additions	19	46	20	24	15	-	(14)	110
Deletions	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-	(4)
Translation difference	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gross carrying value as of September 30, 2010	92	781	301	302	183	1	77	1,737
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2010	-	(166)	(144)	(233)	(98)	-	-	(641)
Depreciation	-	(25)	(26)	(25)	(15)	-	-	(91)
Accumulated depreciation on deletions	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
Translation difference	-	1	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)
Accumulated depreciation as of September 30, 2010	-	(190)	(170)	(257)	(112)	-	-	(729)
Carrying value as of April 1, 2010	73	569	137	46	72	1	91	989
Carrying value as of September 30, 2010	\$92	\$591	\$131	\$45	\$71	\$1	\$77	\$1,008

During fiscal 2011, certain assets which were not in use having gross book value of \$107 million (carrying value nil) were retired.

The depreciation expense for the three months and six months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 is included in cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income.

Carrying value of land includes \$34 million and \$33 million as of September 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011, respectively, towards deposits paid under certain lease-cum-sale agreements to acquire land, including agreements where the company has an option to purchase the properties on expiry of the lease period. The company has already paid 99% of the market value of the properties prevailing at the time of entering into the lease-cum-sale agreements with the balance payable at the time of purchase.

The contractual commitments for capital expenditure were \$186 million and \$183 million as of September 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011, respectively.

2.5 Income taxes

Income tax expense in the statement of comprehensive income comprises:

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>			
	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Current taxes				
Domestic taxes	\$123	\$103	\$231	\$197
Foreign taxes	49	37	91	64
	172	140	322	261
Deferred taxes				
Domestic taxes	(5)	(8)	(5)	(9)
Foreign taxes	(3)	3	(3)	(6)
	(8)	(5)	(8)	(15)
Income tax expense	\$164	\$135	\$314	\$246

Entire deferred income tax for the three months and six months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 relates to origination and reversal of temporary differences.

A reversal of deferred tax liability of \$1 million each during the three months and six months ended September 30, 2011 relating to an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized in other comprehensive income. For the three months ended September 30, 2010 a deferred tax liability of \$1 million has been recognized in other comprehensive income (Refer Note 2.2).

The foreign tax expense is due to income taxes payable overseas, principally in the United States of America. The company benefits from certain significant tax incentives provided to software firms under Indian tax laws. These incentives include those for facilities set up under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and software development facilities designated as "Software Technology Parks" (the STP Tax Holiday). The STP Tax Holiday is available for ten consecutive years, beginning from the financial year when the unit started producing computer software or April 1, 1999, whichever is earlier. The Indian Government, through the Finance Act, 2009, has extended the tax holiday for the STP units until fiscal 2011. The tax holiday for all of our STP units expired as of March 31, 2011. Under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 scheme, units in designated special economic zones which begin providing services on or after April 1, 2005 are eligible for a deduction of 100 percent of profits or gains derived from the export of services for the first five years from commencement of provision of services and 50 percent of such profits or gains for a further five years. Certain tax benefits are also available for a further period of five years subject to the unit meeting defined conditions.

As of September 30, 2011, the company has provided for branch profit tax of \$40 million for its U.S branch, as the company estimates that these branch profits are expected to be distributed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognized on temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and branches as it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	
	As of	
	September 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
Deferred income tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment	\$56	\$58
Minimum alternate tax credit carry-forwards	10	14
Computer software	6	5
Trade receivables	6	5
Compensated absences	23	23
Accumulated subsidiary losses	9	9
Accrued compensation to employees	5	6
Others	8	6
Total deferred income tax assets	\$123	\$126
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Temporary difference related to branch profits	(40)	(40)

Available-for-sale financial asset	-	(1)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(40)	(41)
Total deferred income tax assets	\$83	\$85
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered after 12 months	\$86	\$88
Deferred income tax liability to be settled after 12 months	(5)	(14)
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	37	38
Deferred income tax liability to be settled within 12 months	(35)	(27)
	\$83	\$85

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

The credits relating to temporary differences are primarily on account of compensated absences, accrued compensation to employees and property, plant and equipment.

Pursuant to the enacted changes in the Indian Income Tax Laws effective April 1, 2007, a Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) had been extended to income in respect of which a deduction could be claimed under section 10A of the Income Tax Act. Consequent to the enacted changes, Infosys BPO has calculated its tax liability for current domestic taxes after considering MAT. The excess tax paid under MAT provisions being over and above regular tax liability can be carried forward and set off against future tax liabilities computed under regular tax provisions. Infosys BPO was required to pay MAT, and, accordingly, a deferred income tax asset of \$10 million and \$14 million has been recognized on the balance sheet of the company as of September 30, 2011 and March 31, 2011, respectively, which can be carried forward for a period of ten years from the year of recognition.

2.6 Earnings per equity share

The following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share:

	Three months ended September 30,		Six months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Basic earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares outstanding ⁽¹⁾	571,359,222	571,131,367	571,346,361	571,083,717
Effect of dilutive common equivalent shares - share options outstanding	33,702	227,450	48,030	261,978
Diluted earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares and common equivalent shares outstanding	571,392,924	571,358,817	571,394,391	571,345,695

⁽¹⁾ Excludes treasury shares

For the three months and six months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010 there were no outstanding options to purchase equity shares which had an anti-dilutive effect.

2.7 Related party transactions

List of subsidiaries:

Particulars	Country	Holding as of	
		September 30, 2011	March 31, 2011
Infosys BPO	India	99.98%	99.98%
Infosys Australia	Australia	100%	100%
Infosys China	China	100%	100%

Infosys Consulting ⁽¹⁾	U.S.A	100%	100%
Infosys Mexico	Mexico	100%	100%
Infosys BPO s. r. o ⁽²⁾	Czech Republic	99.98%	99.98%
Infosys BPO (Poland) Sp.Z.o.o ⁽²⁾	Poland	99.98%	99.98%
Infosys BPO (Thailand) Limited ^{(2)/(4)}	Thailand	-	-
Infosys Sweden	Sweden	100%	100%
Infosys Brasil	Brazil	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting India Limited ⁽³⁾	India	100%	100%
Infosys Public Services, Inc.	U.S.A	100%	100%
Infosys Shanghai ⁽⁵⁾	China	100%	100%
McCamish Systems LLC ⁽²⁾ (Refer Note 2.3)	U.S.A	99.98%	99.98%

⁽¹⁾ During the quarter ended September 30, 2011, the Board of Infosys Consulting Inc., approved a scheme of amalgamation and initiated its merger with Infosys Limited.

⁽²⁾ Infosys BPO s.r.o, Infosys BPO (Poland) Sp Z.o.o, Infosys BPO (Thailand) Limited and McCamish Systems LLC are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Infosys BPO.

⁽³⁾ Infosys Consulting India Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Infosys Consulting.

⁽⁴⁾ During the year ended March 31, 2011 Infosys BPO (Thailand) Limited was liquidated.

⁽⁵⁾ During the year ended March 31, 2011 Infosys incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary Infosys Shanghai.

Infosys has provided guarantee for performance of certain contracts entered into by its subsidiaries.

List of other related parties:

Particulars	Country	Nature of relationship
Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys
Infosys BPO Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPO
Infosys BPO Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust	India	Post-employment benefit plan of Infosys BPO
Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Welfare Trust	India	Controlled Trust
Infosys Science Foundation	India	Controlled trust

Transactions with key management personnel

The table below describes the compensation to key management personnel which comprise directors and members of the executive council:

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>			
	Three months ended September 30,		Six months ended September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Salaries and other employee benefits	\$2	\$1	\$4	\$4

2.8 Segment reporting

IFRS 8 establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The company's operations predominantly relate to providing end-to-end business solutions thereby enabling clients to enhance business performance, delivered to customers globally operating in various industry segments. Effective quarter ended June 30, 2011, the company reorganized its business to increase its client focus. Consequent to the internal reorganization there were changes effected in the reportable segments based on the "management approach" as defined in IFRS 8, Operating Segments. The Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes and geographic segmentation of customers. Accordingly, segment information has been presented both along industry classes and geographic segmentation of

customers. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

Industry segments for the company are primarily financial services and insurance (FSI) comprising enterprises providing banking, finance and insurance services, manufacturing enterprises (MFG), enterprises in the energy, utilities and telecommunication services (ECS) and retail, logistics, consumer product group, life sciences and health care enterprises (RCL). Geographic segmentation is based on business sourced from that geographic region and delivered from both on-site and off-shore. 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. Consequent to the above change in the composition of reportable segments, the prior year comparatives have been restated.

Revenue and identifiable operating expenses in relation to segments are categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment. Allocated expenses of segments include expenses incurred for rendering services from the company's offshore software development centers and on-site expenses, which 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 assets are used interchangeably. Management 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 adjusted against the total income of the company.

Assets and liabilities used in the company's business are not identified to any of the reportable segments, as these are used interchangeably between segments. Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide segment disclosures relating to total assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is onerous.

Geographical information on revenue and industry revenue information is collated based on individual customers invoiced or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

2.8.1 Industry segments

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>				
Three months ended September 30, 2011	FSI	MFG	ECS	RCL	Total
Revenues	\$618	\$352	\$376	\$400	\$1,746
Identifiable operating expenses	265	157	151	169	742
Allocated expenses	160	95	99	108	462
Segment profit	193	100	126	123	542
Unallocable expenses					52
Operating profit					490
Other income, net					85
Profit before income taxes					575
Income tax expense					164
Net profit					\$411
Depreciation and amortization					\$51
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					\$1
<hr/>					
Three months ended September 30, 2010	FSI	MFG	ECS	RCL	Total
Revenues	\$530	\$283	\$382	\$301	\$1,496
Identifiable operating expenses	221	122	159	127	629
Allocated expenses	130	70	94	74	368
Segment profit	179	91	129	100	499
Unallocable expenses					47
Operating profit					452
Other income, net					57
Profit before income taxes					509
Income tax expense					135
Net profit					\$374
Depreciation and amortization					\$47
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					-

(Dollars in millions)

Six months ended September 30, 2011	FSI	MFG	ECS	RCL	Total
Revenues	\$1,209	\$692	\$737	\$779	\$3,417
Identifiable operating expenses	534	312	306	334	1,486
Allocated expenses	311	186	197	210	904
Segment profit	364	194	234	235	1,027
Unallocable expenses					102
Operating profit					925
Other income, net					184
Profit before income taxes					1,109
Income tax expense					314
Net profit					\$795
Depreciation and amortization					\$101
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					\$1

Six months ended September 30, 2010	FSI	MFG	ECS	RCL	Total
Revenues	\$1,020	\$548	\$722	\$564	\$2,854
Identifiable operating expenses	427	238	309	245	1,219
Allocated expenses	252	136	180	139	707
Segment profit	341	174	233	180	928
Unallocable expenses					92
Operating profit					836
Other income, net					110
Profit before income taxes					946
Income tax expense					246
Net profit					\$700
Depreciation and amortization					\$92
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					-

2.8.2 Geographic segments

(Dollars in millions)

Three months ended September 30, 2011	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	\$1,140	\$359	\$38	\$209	\$1,746
Identifiable operating expenses	478	162	18	84	742
Allocated expenses	306	96	9	51	462
Segment profit	356	101	11	74	542
Unallocable expenses					52
Operating profit					490
Other income, net					85
Profit before income taxes					575
Income tax expense					164
Net profit					\$411
Depreciation and amortization					\$51
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					\$1

Three months ended September 30, 2010	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	\$983	\$326	\$32	\$155	\$1,496
Identifiable operating expenses	421	132	13	63	629
Allocated expenses	242	80	8	38	368
Segment profit	320	114	11	54	499
Unallocable expenses					47
Operating profit					452
Other income, net					57
Profit before income taxes					509
Income tax expense					135
Net profit					\$374
Depreciation and amortization					\$47
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					-

(Dollars in millions)

Six months ended September 30, 2011	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	\$2,213	\$715	\$82	\$407	\$3,417
Identifiable operating expenses	952	326	40	168	1,486
Allocated expenses	595	190	19	100	904
Segment profit	666	199	23	139	1,027
Unallocable expenses					102
Operating profit					925
Other income, net					184
Profit before income taxes					1,109
Income tax expense					314
Net profit					\$795
Depreciation and amortization					\$101
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					\$1

Six months ended September 30, 2010	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	\$1,898	\$602	\$55	\$299	\$2,854
Identifiable operating expenses	819	253	24	123	1,219
Allocated expenses	470	149	14	74	707
Segment profit	609	200	17	102	928
Unallocable expenses					92
Operating profit					836
Other income, net					110
Profit before income taxes					946
Income tax expense					246
Net profit					\$700
Depreciation and amortization					\$92
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation and amortization					-

2.8.3 Significant clients

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues for the three months and six months ended September 30, 2011 and September 30, 2010.

2.9 Litigation

The company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of its business. The company's management does not reasonably expect that legal actions, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the financial position of the company.

2.10 Tax contingencies

The company has received demands from the Indian taxation authorities for payment of additional tax of \$150 million including interest of \$40 million, upon completion of their tax review for fiscal 2005, 2006 and 2007. 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 tax demand for fiscal 2007 also includes disallowance of portion of profit earned outside India from the STP units and disallowance of profits earned from SEZ units. The matter for fiscal 2005, 2006 and 2007 is pending before the Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals), Bangalore.

The company is contesting the demands and management and its tax advisors believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No additional provision has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demands raised. Management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of operations.

2.11 Break up of expenses

Cost of sales

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>			
	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Employee benefit costs	\$849	\$688	\$1,685	\$1,338
Depreciation and amortization	51	47	101	92
Travelling costs	46	41	87	84
Cost of technical sub-contractors	35	38	71	65
Software packages for own use	22	22	44	38
Third party items bought for service delivery to clients	9	3	21	7
Operating lease payments	6	5	12	9
Consumables	1	2	2	3
Communication costs	4	5	8	10
Repairs and maintenance	2	3	6	5
Provision for post-sales client support	(3)	(1)	5	(1)
Other expenses	3	2	5	5
Total	\$1,025	\$855	\$2,047	\$1,655

Selling and marketing expenses

	<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>			
	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Employee benefit costs	\$74	66	\$145	\$125
Travelling costs	10	7	18	14
Branding and marketing	7	5	13	10
Operating lease payments	1	1	2	2
Commission	2	1	3	1
Consultancy and professional charges	2	1	3	2
Communication Costs	1	1	2	2
Other expenses	1	-	1	-
Total	\$98	\$82	\$187	\$156

Administrative expenses*(Dollars in millions)*

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Employee benefit costs	\$43	\$37	\$84	\$71
Consultancy and professional charges	26	16	43	30
Office maintenance	15	11	30	22
Repairs and maintenance	6	4	11	8
Power and fuel	10	10	20	19
Communication costs	8	7	17	14
Travelling costs	9	8	17	14
Rates and taxes	3	2	6	4
Operating lease payments	3	2	5	4
Insurance charges	2	2	4	4
Postage and courier	1	-	2	1
Printing and stationery	1	-	2	1
Donations	1	-	3	-
Provisions for doubtful accounts receivable	3	3	9	6
Other expenses	2	5	5	9
Total	\$133	\$107	\$258	\$207