Schedules to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended December 31, 2005

23. Significant accounting policies and notes on accounts

Company overview

Infosys Technologies Limited ("Infosys" or "the company") along with its majority owned and controlled subsidiary, Progeon Limited, India ("Progeon"), and wholly owned subsidiaries, Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty. Limited ("Infosys Australia"), Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Limited ("Infosys China") and Infosys Consulting, Inc., USA ("Infosys Consulting") is a leading global technology services organisation. The group of companies ("the Group") provide end-to-end business solutions that leverage technology thus enabling its clients to enhance business performance. The Group's operations are to provide solutions that span the entire software life cycle encompassing technical consulting, design, development, re-engineering, maintenance, systems integration and package evaluation and implementation. In addition, the Group offers software products for the banking industry and business process management services.

23. 1 Significant accounting policies

23.1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") under the historical cost convention on the accruals basis. GAAP comprises mandatory accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India. The interim financial statements are prepared to conform to the accounting standard on "Interim Financial Reporting". Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Management evaluates all recently issued or revised accounting standards on an on-going basis.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the principles and procedures required for the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements as laid down under the accounting standard on Consolidated Financial Statements issued by the ICAI. The financial statements of Infosys -- the parent company, Progeon, Infosys China, Infosys Australia and Infosys Consulting have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses after eliminating intra-group balances and transactions and resulting unrealized gain/loss. The consolidated financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group. Minority interests have been excluded. Minority interests represent that part of the net profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries that are not, directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by the company.

Goodwill has been recorded to the extent the cost of acquisition, comprising purchase consideration and transaction costs, exceeds the fair value of the net assets in the acquired company and will be tested for impairment on an annual basis. Exchange difference resulting from the difference due to translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities in subsidiaries is disclosed as foreign currency translation adjustment.

23.1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Examples of such estimates include provisions for doubtful debts, future obligations under employee retirement benefit plans, income taxes, post-sales customer support and the useful lives of fixed assets and intangible assets.

Management periodically assesses, using external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. An impairment occurs where the carrying value exceeds the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and its eventual disposal. The impairment loss to be expensed is determined as the excess of the carrying amount over the higher of the asset's net sales price or present value as determined above. Contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability will be incurred, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.Where no reliable estimate can be made, a disclosure is made as contingent liability. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

23.1.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from software development on fixed-price, fixed-time frame contracts where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration is recognized as per the percentage of completion method. On time-and-materials contracts, revenue is recognized as the related services are rendered. Cost and earnings in excess of billings are classified as unbilled revenue while billing in excess of cost and earnings is classified as unearned revenue. Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current estimates. Annual Technical Services revenue and revenue from fixed-price maintenance contracts are recognized proportionately over the period in which services are rendered. Revenue from the sale of user licenses for software applications is recognized on transfer of the title in the user license, except in multiple element contracts, where revenue is recognized as per the percentage of completion method.

Profit on sale of investments is recorded on transfer of title from the company and is determined as the difference between the sales price and the then carrying value of the investment. Interest is recognized using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transaction. Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established.

23.1.4 Expenditure

The cost of software purchased for use in software development and services is charged to cost of revenues in the year of acquisition. Charges relating to non-cancelable, long-term operating leases are computed primarily on the basis of the lease rentals, payable as per the relevant lease agreements. Post-sales customer support costs are estimated by management, determined on the basis of past experience. The costs provided for are carried until expiry of the related warranty period. Provisions are made for all known losses and liabilities. Leave encashment liability is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation.

23.1.5 Fixed assets, intangible assets and capital work-in-progress

Fixed assets are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Direct costs are capitalized until fixed assets are ready for use. Capital work-in-progress comprises outstanding advances paid to acquire fixed assets and the cost of fixed assets that are not yet ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date. Intangible assets are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition.

23.1.6 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on fixed assets is applied on the straight-line method based on useful lives of assets as estimated by the Management. Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during the period is proportionately charged. Individual low cost assets (acquired for less than Rs. 5,000/-) are entirely depreciated in the year of acquisition. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the company for its use. Management estimates the useful lives for the various 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
Intellectual property rights	1-2 years

23.1.7 Retirement benefits to employees

23.1.7.a Gratuity

Infosys provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees at the company and Progeon. In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation as at the balance sheet date and as per gratuity regulations for Infosys and Progeon respectively. Infosys fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust (the "Trust"). Progeon fully contributed all ascertained liabilities to the Progeon Employees' Gratuity Fund Trust. Trustees administer contributions made to the Trust and contributions are invested in specific investments, as permitted by law.

23.1.7.b Superannuation

Certain employees of Infosys are also participants in a defined contribution plan. Until March 2005, the company made monthly contributions under the superannuation plan (the Plan) to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund Trust based on a specified percentage of each covered employee's salary. The company had no further obligations to the Plan beyond its monthly contributions. Certain employees of Progeon were also eligible for superannuation benefit. Progeon made monthly provisions under the superannuation plan based on a specified percentage of each covered employee's salary. Progeon had no further obligations to the superannuation plan beyond its monthly provisions which are periodically contributed to a trust fund, the corpus of which is invested with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. From April 1, 2005, a substantial portion of the monthly contribution amount is paid directly to the employees as an allowance and a nominal amount is contributed to the trust.

23.1.7.c Provident fund

Eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The company contributes a part of the contributions to the Infosys Technologies Limited Employees' Provident Fund Trust. The remaining contributions are made to government administered provident fund. The interest rate payable by the trust to the beneficiaries every year is being administered by the government. The company has an obligation to make good the short fall, if any, between the return from its investments and the administered interest rate.

In respect of Progeon, eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and Progeon 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. Progeon has no further obligations under the provident fund plan beyond its monthly contributions.

23.1.8 Research and development

Revenue expenditure incurred on research and development is expensed as incurred. Capital expenditure incurred on research and development is depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the related assets.

23.1.9 Foreign currency transactions

Revenue from overseas clients and collections deposited in foreign currency bank accounts are recorded at the exchange rate as of the date of the respective transactions. Expenditure in foreign currency is accounted at the exchange rate prevalent when such expenditure is incurred. Disbursements made out of foreign currency bank accounts are reported at the daily rates. Exchange differences are recorded when the amount actually received on sales or actually paid when expenditure is incurred is converted into Indian Rupees. The exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise.

Fixed assets purchased at overseas offices are recorded at cost, based on the exchange rate as of the date of purchase. The charge for depreciation is determined as per the Group's accounting policy.

Monetary current assets and monetary current liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the balance sheet. The resulting difference is also recorded in the profit and loss account.

23.1.10 Forward contracts in foreign currencies

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

The company records the gain or loss on effective hedges in the foreign currency fluctuation reserve until the transactions are complete. On completion, the gain or loss is transferred to the profit and loss account of that period. To designate a forward contract and option as an effective hedge, Management objectively evaluates and evidences with appropriate supporting documents at the inception of each contract whether the contract is effective in achieving offsetting cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. In the absence of a designation as effective hedge, a gain or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account.

23.1.11 Income tax

Income taxes are computed using the tax effect accounting method, where taxes are accrued in the same period the related revenue and expenses arise. A provision is made for income tax annually based on the tax liability computed after considering tax allowances and exemptions. Provisions are recorded when it is estimated that a liability due to disallowances or other matters is probable.

The differences that result between the profit offered for income taxes and the profit as per the financial statements are identified and thereafter a deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability is recorded for timing differences, namely the differences that originate in one accounting period and reverse in another, based on the tax effect of the aggregate amount being considered. The tax effect is calculated on the accumulated timing differences at the end of an accounting period based on prevailing enacted or substantially enacted regulations. Deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is reasonable certainty that they will be realized and are reviewed for the appropriateness of their respective carrying values at each balance sheet date. The income tax provision for the interim period is made based on the best estimate of the annual average tax rate expected to be applicable for the full fiscal year for each of the consolidated entities.

23.1.12 Earnings per share

In determining earnings per share, the Group considers the net profit after tax and includes the post-tax effect of any extra-ordinary/exceptional item. The number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for any stock splits and bonus shares issues effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

23.1.13 Investments

Trade investments are the investments made to enhance the Group's business interests. Investments are either classified as current or long-term based on Management's intention at the time of purchase. Current investments are carried at the lower of cost and fair value. Cost for overseas investments comprises the Indian Rupee value of the consideration paid for the investment. Long-term investments are carried at cost and provisions recorded to recognize any decline, other than temporary, in the carrying value of each investment.

23.1.14 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.

23.2 **Notes on accounts**

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Rupees crore, except for per share data and as otherwise stated. Certain amounts do not appear due to rounding off, and are detailed in note 23.3. All exact amounts are stated with the suffix "/-". One crore equals 10 million.

The previous period/ year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary to conform to the current presentation.

23.2.1 Aggregate expenses

The aggregate amounts incurred on certain specific expenses:

in Rs. crore

	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Salaries and bonus including overseas staff expenses	1,244	921	3,356	2,501
Contribution to provident and other funds	27	24	74	64
Staff welfare	12	8	26	17
Overseas travel expenses	101	73	330	235
Traveling and conveyance	19	16	50	43
Technical sub-contractors	40	34	111	72
Software packages				
for own use	36	32	103	83
for service delivery to clients	6	4	25	14
Professional charges	32	25	90	65
Telephone charges	22	13	64	39
Communication expenses	14	13	47	40
Power and fuel	17	11	49	31
Office maintenance	20	11	53	31
Rent	13	11	39	31
Brand building	14	8	37	27
Commission and earnout charges	11	7	28	15
Insurance charges	6	7	18	23
Printing and stationery	3	3	10	9
Computer maintenance	7	4	15	12
Consumables	4	3	12	11
Rates and taxes	3	2	9	7
Advertisements	3	4	11	9
Donations	4	8	13	17
Marketing expenses	3	2	9	8
Professional membership and seminar participation fees	2	2	7	5
Repairs to building	3	3	11	7
Repairs to plant and machinery	3	2	8	5
Postage and courier	1	1	4	4
Provision for post-sales client support and warranties	(9)	(6)	(15)	13
Books and periodicals	1	1	3	2
Recruitment and training	2	1	5	2
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(4)	6	6	17
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	-	-	-
Commission to non-whole time directors	-	-	1	1
Sales promotion expenses	-	-	1	1
Auditor's remuneration				
statutory audit fees	-	-	1	1
certification charges	-	-	-	-
others	-	-	-	-
out-of-pocket expenses	-	-	-	-
Bank charges and commission	1	-	1	1
Freight charges	-	-	1	1
Research grants	1	-	1	-
Miscellaneous expenses	9	4	25	10
	1,671	1,258	4,639	3,474

The above expenses for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2005 include Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) in India amounting to Rs. 4 crore and Rs. 11 crore respectively (for quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2004, Rs. nil & Rs. nil) wherever applicable.

23.2.2 Capital commitments and contingent liabilities

	in Rs. crore	
	As at	
	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2005
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts		
(net of advances and deposits)	221	275
Outstanding guarantees and counter guarantees to various banks, in respect of the guarantees given by those banks in favor of various government authorities and others	28	16
Claims against the company, not acknowledged as debts *(Amount paid to statutory authorities totals Rs. 57 crore on account of claims not acknowledged as debts)*	74 *	16
Forward contracts outstanding		
In US$	US $ 15,000,000	US$ 353,317,400
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	67	1,558
Options Contract Outstanding		
Put options purchased	US $ 8,500,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	38	-
Call options sold	US $ 17,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	76	
Range barrier options in US $	US $ 237,500,000	
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	1,068	-
Range barrier options in Euro	€ 6,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	32	-
Range barrier options in GBP	£6,000,000	-
(Equivalent approximate in Rs. crore)	47	-

* Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts include a demand (received on April 15, 2005) from the Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs. 53 crore, including interest of Rs. 16 crore, upon completion of their tax review for fiscal 2002. The tax demand is mainly on account of disallowance of a portion of the deduction to its taxable income under Indian law claimed by the company under Section 10A of the Income-tax Act. Deduction under Section 10A of the Income-tax Act 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 company is contesting the demand and management, including its tax advisers, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demanded. Management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of operations.

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

The lease rentals charged during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 and maximum obligations on long-term non-cancelable operating leases payable as per the rentals stated in the respective agreements:-

	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31, *in Rs. crore*	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Lease rentals recognized during the period	13	11	39	31

Lease obligations	As at	
	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2005
Within one year of the balance sheet date	22	27
Due in a period between one year and five years	87	83
Due after five years	28	25
	137	135

The operating lease arrangements extend upto a maximum of ten years from their respective dates of inception and relates to rented overseas premises and car rentals. Some of these lease agreements have price escalation clause.

23.2.4 Related party transactions

During the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2005, an amount of Rs. 2 crore and Rs. 9 crore (for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2004 was Rs. 3 crore and Rs. 11 crore) has been donated to Infosys Foundation, a not-for-profit foundation, in which certain directors of the company are trustees.

23.2.5 Transactions with key management personnel

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits paid to key management personnel during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 have been detailed in Schedule 23.3, since the amounts are less than a crore.

23.2.6 Research and development expenditure

	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31, *in Rs. crore*	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Capital	-	-	-	-
Revenue	25	19	77	49
	25	**19**	**77**	**49**

23.2.7 Stock option plans

The company has two stock option plans that are currently operational.

1998 Stock Option Plan ("the 1998 Plan")

The 1998 Plan was approved by the board of directors in December 1997 and by the shareholders in January 1998, and is for issue of 58,80,000 ADSs

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited during the	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31, *in Rs. crore*	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Options outstanding, beginning of period	27,46,732	37,02,050	30,54,290	38,71,010
Granted	-	-	-	-
Less: exercised	(273,648)	(287,879)	(547,378)	(371,647)
forfeited	(25,420)	(93,724)	(59,248)	(178,916)
Options outstanding, end of period	**24,47,664**	**33,20,447**	**24,47,664**	**33,20,447**

1999 Stock Option Plan ("the 1999 Plan")

In fiscal 2000, the company instituted the 1999 Plan. The shareholders and the board of directors approved the plan in June 1999, which provides for the issue

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited during the	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31, *in Rs. crore*	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Options outstanding, beginning of period	1,21,24,188	1,65,78,897	1,40,54,937	1,83,62,120
Granted	-	-	-	-
Less: exercised	(1,592,003)	(1,307,755)	(3,407,236)	(2,520,433)
forfeited	(31,590)	(209,672)	(147,106)	(780,217)
Options outstanding, end of period	**1,05,00,595**	**1,50,61,470**	**1,05,00,595**	**1,50,61,470**

The aggregate options considered for dilution are set out in note 23.2.17

Progeon's 2002 Plan

Progeon's 2002 Plan provides for the grant of stock options to employees of Progeon and was approved by the board of directors and stockholders in June 2002. All options under the 2002 Plan are exercisable for equity shares. The 2002 Plan is administered by a Compensation Committee comprising three members, all of whom are directors of Progeon. The 2002 Plan provides for the issue of 52,50,000 equity shares to employees, at an exercise price, which shall not be less than the Fair Market Value ("FMV") on the date of grant. Options may also be issued to employees at exercise prices that are less than FMV only if specifically approved by the members of the company in general meeting. The options issued under the 2002 Plan vest in periods ranging between one through six years, although accelerated vesting based on performance conditions is provided in certain instances.

The activity in Progeon's 2002 Plan during the quarter and nine months ended December 2005 and 2004 :-

Number of options granted, exercised and forfeited	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Options outstanding, beginning of period	32,68,100	31,80,793	31,16,518	31,24,625
Granted	1,85,820	54,100	9,94,120	3,25,500
Less: exercised	(85,773)	(1,700)	(640,975)	(8,025)
forfeited	(275,463)	(61,593)	(376,979)	(270,500)
Options outstanding, end of period	**30,92,684**	**31,71,600**	**30,92,684**	**31,71,600**

Proforma Accounting for Progeon Stock Option Plan

Guidance note on "Accounting for employee share based payments" issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India establishes financial accounting and reporting principles for employee share based payment plans. The guidance note applies to employee share based payment plans, the grant date in respect of which falls on or after April 1, 2005.

As allowed by guidance note, Progeon has elected to continue to apply the intrinsic value-based method of accounting described above, and has adopted the disclosure requirements of guidance note "Accounting of employee share based premiums". Had the compensation cost for Progeon's stock-based compensation plan been determined in a manner consistent with the fair value approach described in guidance note, the Company's net Income and basic and diluted earnings per share as reported would have reduced to the proforma amounts as indicated:-

	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net Profit:				
As Reported	649	497	1,786	1,333
Less: Stock-based employee compensation expense	1	-	3	-
Adjusted Proforma	648	497	1,783	1,333
Basic Earnings per share as reported	23.68	18.50	65.59	49.77
Proforma Basic Earnings per share	23.64	18.50	65.48	49.77
Diluted Earnings per share as reported	23.02	17.95	63.73	48.69
Proforma Earnings per share as reported	22.99	17.95	63.63	48.69

The Fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Dividend yield %	0.00%
Expected life	1 through 6 years
Risk free interest rate	7.13%
Volatility	50.00%

23.2.8 Income taxes

The provision for taxation includes tax liabilities in India on the company's global income as reduced by exempt incomes and any tax liabilities arising overseas on income sourced from those countries.

Most of the company's and all of Progeon's operations are conducted through Software Technology Parks ("STPs"). Income from STPs are tax exempt for the earlier of 10 years commencing from the fiscal year in which the unit commences software development, or March 31, 2009.

Infosys now also has operations in a Special Economic Zone. 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.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2005, the tax authorities in an overseas tax jurisdiction completed the assessment of income upto fiscal year 2004. Based on the assessment order, management has re-estimated its tax liabilities and written back an amount of Rs.20 crore. The tax provision for the nine months is net of the write-back.

23.2.9 Loans and advances

Deposits with financial institutions and body corporate comprise:-

in Rs. crore

	As at	
	December 31, 2005	March 31, 2005
Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited ("HDFC")	216	214
GE Capital Services India Limited	235	-
Life Insurance Corporation of India ("LIC")	103	66
	554	**280**
Interest accrued but not due (included above)	2	2

Mr. Deepak M. Satwalekar, Director, is also a Director of HDFC. Except as director in this financial institution, he has no direct interest in any transactions.

Deposit with LIC represents amount deposited solely to settle employee benefit/ leave obligations as and when they arise during the normal course of business.

23.2.10 Fixed assets

Profit / loss on disposal of fixed assets

in Rs. crore

	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Profit on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous income	-	-	-	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous expenses	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets, net	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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 100% of the value of the properties at the time of entering into the lease-cum-sale agreements. These amounts are disclosed as “Land - leasehold” under “Fixed assets” in the financial statements. Additionally, certain land has been purchased for which the company has possession certificate for which sale deeds are yet to be executed as at December 31, 2005.

23.2.11 Details of Investments

Details of investments in and disposal of securities during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:-

in Rs. crore

	Quarter ended December 31,		Nine months ended December 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Investment in securities				
Liquid Mutual funds	228	101	1,850	255
	228	**101**	**1,850**	**255**
Redemption / Disposal of Investment in securities				
Liquid Mutual funds	352	10	855	144
	352	**10**	**855**	**144**
Net movement in investment	**(124)**	**91**	**995**	**111**

23.2.12 Holding of Infosys in its subsidiaries

Name of the subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Holding as at December 31, 2005	Holding as at March 31, 2005
Progeon Limited	India	72.05%	99.54%
Infosys Technologies (Australia) Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%	100%
Infosys Technologies (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	China	100%	100%
Infosys Consulting Inc.	USA	100%	100%
Progeon s.r.o. *	Czech Republic	72.05%	99.54%

* Progeon s.r.o is a wholly owned subsidiary of Progeon Limited.

22.2.13 Provision for doubtful debts

Periodically, the company evaluates all customer dues to the company for collectibility. The need for provisions is assessed based on various factors including collectibility of specific dues, risk perceptions of the industry in which the customer operates, general economic factors, which could effect the customer’s ability to settle. The company normally provides for debtor dues outstanding for 180 days or longer as at the balance sheet date. As at December 31, 2005 the company has provided for doubtful debts of Rs. 1 crore (as at March 31, 2005 Rs. 8 crore) on dues from certain customers although the outstanding amounts were less than 180 days old, since the amounts were considered doubtful of recovery. The company pursues the recovery of the dues, in part or full.

23.2.14 Segment reporting

The Group's operations predominantly relate to providing IT services and Business Process Management, delivered to customers globally operating in various industry segments. Accordingly, revenues represented along industry classes comprise the primary basis of segmental information set out in these financial statements. Secondary segmental reporting is performed on the basis of the geographical location of customers.

The accounting principles consistently used in the preparation of the financial statements are also consistently applied to record income and expenditure in individual segments. These are as set out in the note on significant accounting policies.

Industry segments at the Group are primarily financial services comprising customers providing banking, finance and insurance services; manufacturing companies; companies in the telecommunications and the retail industries; and others such as utilities, transportation and logistics companies.

Income and direct expenses in relation to segments is categorized based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment, while the remainder of the costs are categorized in relation to the associated turnover of the segment. Certain expenses such as depreciation, which form a significant component of total expenses, are not specifically allocable to specific segments as the underlying services are used interchangeably. The Group believes that it is not practical to provide segment disclosures relating to those costs and expenses, and accordingly these expenses are separately disclosed as "unallocated" and directly charged against total income.

Fixed assets used in the business or liabilities contracted have not been identified to any of the reportable segments, as the fixed assets and services are used interchangeably between segments. Accordingly, no disclosure relating to total segment assets and liabilities are made.

Customer relationships are driven based on the location of the respective client. North America comprises the United States of America, Canada and Mexico; Europe includes continental Europe (both the east and the west), Ireland and the United Kingdom; and the Rest of the World comprising all other places except, those mentioned above and India.

Geographical revenues are segregated based on the location of the customer who is invoiced or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized.

Industry segments

Quarter ended December 31, 2005 and *2004*

in Rs. crore

	Financial services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	911	357	400	262	602	2,532
	661	*270*	*341*	*176*	*428*	*1,876*
Identifiable operating expenses	384	156	150	103	231	1,024
	269	*116*	*138*	*72*	*170*	*765*
Allocated expenses	226	89	93	73	166	647
	173	*68*	*84*	*43*	*125*	*493*
Segmental operating income	301	112	157	86	205	861
	219	*86*	*119*	*61*	*133*	*618*
Unallocable expenses						117
						74
Operating income						744
						544
Other income (expense), net						(5)
						46
Net profit before taxes						739
						590
Income taxes						83
						93
Net profit after taxes						656
						497

Nine months ended December 31, 2005 and *2004*

in Rs. crore

	Financial services	Manufacturing	Telecom	Retail	Others	Total
Revenues	2,481	942	1,139	701	1,634	6,897
	1,794	*755*	*934*	*517*	*1,142*	*5,142*
Identifiable operating expenses	1,045	418	429	286	648	2,826
	756	*329*	*392*	*201*	*469*	*2,147*
Allocated expenses	642	238	274	191	468	1,813
	472	*180*	*230*	*123*	*316*	*1,321*
Segmental operating income	794	286	436	224	518	2,258
	566	*246*	*312*	*193*	*357*	*1,674*
Unallocable expenses						293
						193
Operating income						1,965
						1,481
Other income (expense), net						67
						92
Net profit before taxes						2,032
						1,573
Income taxes						233
						240
Net profit after taxes						1,799
						1,333

Geographic segments

Quarter ended December 31, 2005 and *2004*

in Rs. crore

	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	1,645	630	35	222	2,532
	1,248	*414*	*40*	*174*	*1,876*
Identifiable operating expenses	684	243	17	80	1,024
	503	*167*	*11*	*84*	*765*
Allocated expenses	413	147	8	79	647
	313	*101*	*9*	*70*	*493*
Segmental operating income	548	240	10	63	861
	432	*146*	*20*	*20*	*618*
Unallocable expenses					117
					74
Operating income					744
					544
Other income (expense), net					(5)
					46
Net profit before taxes					739
					590
Income taxes					83
					93
Net profit after taxes					656
					497

Nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004

in Rs. crore

	North America	Europe	India	Rest of the World	Total
Revenues	4,462	1,667	118	650	6,897
	3,377	*1,126*	*94*	*545*	*5,142*
Identifiable operating expenses	1,871	664	53	238	2,826
	1,412	*454*	*25*	*256*	*2,147*
Allocated expenses	1,143	399	28	243	1,813
	829	*270*	*22*	*206*	*1,327*
Segmental operating income	1,448	604	37	169	2,258
	1,136	*402*	*47*	*83*	*1,668*
Unallocable expenses					293
					187
Operating income					1,965
					1,481
Other income (expense), net					67
					92
Net profit before taxes					2,032
					1,573
Income taxes					233
					240
Net profit after taxes					1,799
					1,333

23.2.15 Dividends remitted in foreign currencies

Infosys does not make any direct remittances of dividends in foreign currency. The company remits the equivalent of the dividends payable to the holders of ADS ("ADS holders") in Indian Rupees to the depositary bank, which is the registered shareholder on record for all owners of the company's ADSs. The depositary bank purchases the foreign currencies and remits dividends to the ADS holders.

Particulars of dividends remitted:-

in Rs. crore

Particulars	Number of shares to which the dividends relate	Quarter ended December 31, 2005	Quarter ended December 31, 2004	Nine months ended December 31, 2005	Nine months ended December 31, 2004
Final and one-time special dividend for fiscal 2004	52,92,612	-	-	-	61
Interim dividend for fiscal 2006	3,80,51,211	25	-	-	-
Final dividend for fiscal 2005	3,77,66,327	-	-	25	-

23.2.16 Conversion of cumulative preference shares in Progeon

Progeon had issued an aggregate of 87,50,000 0.005% Cumulative Convertible Preference shares of par value Rs. 100 each to Citicorp International Finance Corporation ("CIFC") for an aggregate consideration of Rs. 93.80 crore per the shareholder's agreement as of March 31, 2005. Each preference share was convertible to one equity share of par value Rs. 10/-.

On June 30, 2005 CIFC exercised its rights under the shareholder's agreement and converted the preference shares to equity shares. Pursuant to the conversion, the equity share capital of Progeon increased by Rs. 9 crore to Rs. 33 crore and the share premium increased by Rs. 79 crore to Rs. 85 crore. Infosys' equity holding in Progeon as of December 31, 2005 was 72.05%.

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

At the annual general meeting held on June 12, 2004, the shareholders approved the issue of bonus shares in the ratio of three bonus shares for each share. The record date for the bonus issue was July 2, 2004 and the shares were allotted on July 3, 2004. All basic and diluted shares used in determining earnings per share are after considering the effect of bonus issue.

	Quarter ended December 31, 2005	Quarter ended December 31, 2004	Nine months ended December 31, 2005	Nine months ended December 31, 2004
Number of shares considered as basic weighted average shares outstanding	27,37,71,476	26,87,73,742	27,22,89,379	26,78,62,078
Add: Effect of dilutive issues of shares/stock options	78,33,477	83,36,718	79,54,117	59,08,614
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares and potential shares outstanding	**28,16,04,953**	**27,71,10,460**	**28,02,43,496**	**27,37,70,692**

23.2.18 Cash flow statement

The balance of cash and cash equivalents includes Rs. 4 crore as at December 31, 2005 (for the year ended March 31, 2005 Rs. 3 crore) set aside for payment of dividends.

23.3 **Details of rounded off amounts**

The financial statements are represented in Rs. crore as per the approval received from Department of Company Affairs "DCA" earlier. Those items which were not represented in the financial statement due to rounding off to the nearest Rs. crore are given below.

Balance Sheet Items

in Rs. crore

Schedule	Description	As at December 31, 2005	As at March 31, 2005
Balance Sheet	Minority Interest	7.37	0.14
2	Capital reserve on consolidation	0.69	0.10
4	Fixed assets		
	Purchases		
	Vehicles	0.59	0.35
	Land: free-hold	0.01	9.59
	Disposal		
	Plant and machinery	0.15	-
	Depreciation		
	Vehicles	0.13	0.04
8	Cash on hand	0.04	0.02
9	Deposits with government authorities	0.01	0.05
	Unsecured, considered doubtful		
	Loans and advances to employees	0.40	0.23
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances to employees	0.40	0.23
21	Provision for investments	0.27	0.10

Profit & Loss Items

in Rs. crore

Schedule	Description	Quarter ended December 31, 2005	Quarter ended December 31, 2004	Nine months ended December 31, 2005	Nine months ended December 31, 2004
13	Selling and Marketing expenses				
	Marketing expenses	3.14	-	8.77	-
	Contribution to provident and other funds	0.50	-	1.07	-
	Advertisements	0.30	-	0.80	-
	Printing & Stationery	0.31	0.36	0.86	-
	Sales promotion expenses	0.32	0.35	0.59	-
	Office maintenance	0.04	0.05	0.28	-
	Insurance charges	0.23	0.18	0.33	0.42
	Computer maintenance	-	-	0.00	0.12
	Communication Expenses	0.32	-	0.45	-
	Staff welfare	0.54	0.11	0.97	0.40
	Cost of Software Packages for Own Use	-	0.01	0.06	0.01
	Consumables	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.24
	Rates & Taxes	0.00	-	0.00	0.03
14	General and Administrative expenses				
	Staff welfare	0.57	0.37	0.57	-
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.26	0.04	0.33	0.15
	Commission to non-whole time directors	0.37	0.39	0.68	-
	Auditor's remuneration :				
	Statutory audit fees	0.35	0.30	0.60	-
	Certification charges	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07
	Out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
	Freight charges	0.18	0.20	0.36	-
	Research grants	0.35	0.24	0.44	0.43
	Software packages				
	for own use	0.42	0.37	0.42	-
	Recruitment and training	1.76	-	5.50	-
	Bank charges and commission	0.35	0.31	0.54	-
	Rates and taxes	2.73	-	8.81	-
15	Other Income				
	Miscellaneous Income	1.21	(0.01)	2.74	0.49
	Exchange differences	(57.60)	-	(68.05)	-
16	Provision for Taxaton				
	Prior Period	-	-	0.06	-
	Deferred taxes	1.91	(0.45)	(1.84)	-
21	Provision for investments	(0.27)	(0.39)	0.29	(0.33)
23.2.1	Aggregate expenses				
	Marketing expenses	3.14	-	8.77	-
	Recruitment and training	-	-	-	-
	Provision for doubtful loans and advances	0.26	0.04	0.41	0.15
	Commission to non-whole time directors	0.38	0.39	1.06	-
	Sales promotion expenses	0.32	0.35	0.97	-
	Auditor's remuneration				
	statutory audit fees	0.35	0.30	0.88	-
	Certification charges	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07
	Others	-	-	-	-
	out-of-pocket expenses	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
	Bank charges and commission	0.35	0.31	1.00	-
	Freight charges	0.18	0.20	0.58	-
	Research grants	0.36	0.24	0.57	0.43
23.2.10	Profit on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous income	0.11	0.01	0.34	0.17
	Loss on disposal of fixed assets, included in miscellaneous expenses	(0.25)	(0.01)	(0.28)	(0.05)
	Profit/(loss) on disposal of fixed assets, net	(0.14)	-	0.06	0.12

Cash Flow Statement Items

in Rs. Crore

Schedule	Description	For the Nine months ended December 31, 2005	For the Nine months ended December 31, 2004
Cash Flow Statement	(Profit)/ loss on sale of fixed assets	0.06	(0.12)
	Provisions for investments	0.29	(0.33)
	Proceeds on disposal of fixed assets	0.25	0.32
	Proceeds from the issue of preference share capital	-	(0.05)

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise our directors and statutory officers.

Particulars of remuneration and other benefits provided to key management personnel during the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2005 and *2004* are as follows:

in Rs. crore

Name	Salary	Contributions to provident and other funds	Perquisites and incentives	Total Remuneration
Chairman and Chief Mentor				
N R Narayana Murthy	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.10
	0.03	*0.01*	*0.06*	*0.10*
	0.09	0.03	0.17	0.29
	0.09	*0.03*	*0.13*	*0.25*
Chief Executive Officer, President and Managing Director				
Nandan M Nilekani	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.10
	0.03	*0.01*	*0.06*	*0.10*
	0.09	0.03	0.16	0.28
	0.09	*0.03*	*0.13*	*0.25*
Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Managing Director				
S Gopalakrishnan	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.10
	0.03	*0.01*	*0.06*	*0.10*
	0.09	0.03	0.17	0.29
	0.09	*0.04*	*0.12*	*0.25*
Whole-time Directors				
K Dinesh	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.10
	0.03	*0.01*	*0.06*	*0.10*
	0.09	0.03	0.15	0.27
	0.09	*0.03*	*0.12*	*0.24*
S D Shibulal	0.23	-	0.07	0.30
	0.21	-	*0.14*	*0.35*
	0.68	-	0.21	0.89
	0.62	-	*0.25*	*0.87*
T V Mohandas Pai	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.18
Chief Financial Officer	*0.04*	*0.01*	*0.14*	*0.19*
	0.15	0.06	0.34	0.55
	0.13	*0.04*	*0.28*	*0.45*
Srinath Batni	0.04	0.02	0.11	0.17
	0.04	*0.01*	*0.13*	*0.18*
	0.13	0.05	0.30	0.48
	0.12	*0.04*	*0.25*	*0.41*
Other Senior Management Personnel				
V Balakrishnan	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.13
Company Secretary	*0.03*	*0.01*	*0.13*	*0.17*
	0.09	0.03	0.31	0.43
	0.09	*0.03*	*0.31*	*0.43*

Name	Commission	Sitting fees	Reimbursement of expenses	Total remuneration
Non-Whole time Directors				
Deepak M Satwalekar	0.05	-	-	0.05
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.14	0.01	-	0.15
	0.14	-	*0.01*	*0.15*
Marti G Subrahmanyam	0.04	-	0.02	0.06
	0.05	*0.01*	*0.01*	*0.07*
	0.12	-	0.09	0.21
	0.15	-	*0.05*	*0.20*
Philip Yeo	-	-	-	-
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.03	-	-	0.03
	0.15	-	-	*0.15*
Omkar Goswami	0.04	-	-	0.04
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.17
	0.15	-	*0.01*	*0.16*
Larry Pressler	0.04	-	-	0.04
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.12	-	-	0.12
	0.15	-	-	*0.15*
Rama Bijapurkar	0.04	-	-	0.04
	0.05	-	-	*0.05*
	0.12	-	-	0.12
	0.14	*0.01*	-	*0.15*
Claude Smadja	0.04	-	-	0.04
	0.05	-	*0.03*	*0.08*
	0.12	-	0.08	0.20
	0.15	*0.01*	*0.10*	*0.26*
Sridar A Iyengar	0.04	0.03	-	0.07
	0.05	-	*0.02*	*0.07*
	0.18	0.03	0.11	0.32
	0.15	-	*0.06*	*0.21*
David L Boyles	0.03	-	-	0.03
	-	-	-	-
	0.06	-	-	0.06
	-	-	-	-