WIPRO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNDER IFRS

AS OF AND FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

WIPRO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As of March 31, 2010	As of June 30, 2010	As of June 30, 2010 Convenience translation into US$ in millions (Unaudited) Refer note 2 (iv)
ASSETS				
Goodwill	4	53,802	55,283	1,191
Intangible assets	4	4,011	3,949	85
Property, plant and equipment	3	53,458	52,557	1,132
Investment in equity accounted investees	12	2,345	2,502	54
Derivative assets	11	1,201	2,139	46
Non-current tax assets		3,464	3,436	74
Deferred tax assets		1,686	1,909	41
Other non-current assets	8	8,784	10,778	232
Total non-current assets		**128,751**	**132,553**	**2,856**
Inventories	6	7,926	8,936	193
Trade receivables		50,928	52,103	1,123
Other current assets	8	21,106	21,132	455
Unbilled revenues		16,708	21,095	455
Available for sale investments	5	30,420	64,858	1,398
Current tax assets		6,596	6,675	144
Derivative assets	11	2,615	1,242	27
Cash and cash equivalents	7	64,878	34,195	737
Total current assets		**201,177**	**210,236**	**4,530**
TOTAL ASSETS		**329,928**	**342,789**	**7,386**
EQUITY				
Share capital		2,936	4,899	106
Share premium		29,188	27,871	601
Retained earnings		165,789	178,976	3,856
Share based payment reserve		3,140	2,683	58
Other components of equity		(4,399)	(4,327)	(93)
Shares held by controlled trust		(542)	(542)	(12)
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the company		196,112	209,560	4,515
Non-controlling Interest		437	520	11
Total equity		**196,549**	**210,080**	**4,527**
LIABILITIES				
Long - term loans and borrowings	9	18,107	21,733	468
Deferred tax liabilities		380	360	8
Derivative liabilities	11	2,882	3,196	69
Non-current tax liability		3,065	3,568	77
Other non-current liabilities	10	3,233	3,183	69
Provisions	10	503	562	12
Total non-current liabilities		**28,170**	**32,602**	**702**
Loans and borrowings and bank overdrafts	9	44,404	37,168	801
Trade payables and accrued expenses		38,748	41,294	890
Unearned revenues		7,462	7,293	157
Current tax liabilities		4,850	5,424	117
Derivative liabilities	11	1,375	1,326	29
Other current liabilities	10	6,499	5,670	122
Provisions	10	1,871	1,932	42
Total current liabilities		**105,209**	**100,107**	**2,157**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		133,379	132,709	2,859
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**329,928**	**342,789**	**7,386**

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

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

for **B S R & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No:101248W

Azim Premji
Chairman

B C Prabhakar
Director

Girish S Paranjpe
Jt CEO, IT Business & Director

Suresh Vaswani
Jt CEO, IT Business & Director

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No. 046768

Suresh C Senapaty
Chief Financial Officer & Director

V Ramachandran
Company Secretary

Bangalore
July 23, 2010

WIPRO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Three months ended June 30, 2010	2010 Convenience translation into US $ in millions (Unaudited) Refer note 2 (iv)
Gross revenues	15	63,868	71,906	1,549
Cost of revenues	16	(43,247)	(48,647)	(1,048)
Gross profit		**20,621**	**23,259**	**501**
Selling and marketing expenses	16	(4,239)	(5,387)	(116)
General and administrative expenses	16	(3,552)	(3,838)	(83)
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net		(1,406)	458	10
Results from operating activities		**11,424**	**14,493**	**312**
Finance expenses	17	(640)	(403)	(9)
Finance and other income	18	995	1,351	29
Share of profits of equity accounted associates	12	114	157	3
Profit before tax		**11,893**	**15,598**	**336**
Income tax expense	14	(1,740)	(2,345)	(51)
Profit for the period		**10,153**	**13,253**	**286**
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the company		10,104	13,186	284
Non-controlling interest		49	67	1
Profit for the period		10,153	13,253	286
Earnings per equity share:	**19**			
Basic		4.16	5.42	0.12
Diluted		4.14	5.42	0.12
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share:				
Basic		2,426,935,053	2,433,563,597	2,433,563,597
Diluted		2,443,236,059	2,434,085,523	2,434,085,523

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July 23, 2010

WIPRO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Rupees in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Three months ended June 30, 2009	2010	2010 Convenience Translation into US $ in millions (Unaudited) Refer note 2(iv)
Profit for the period……………………………………………………………………		10,153	13,253	286
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes:				
Foreign currency translation differences..…..………………………………………	13	(169)	1,347	29
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges……………………………..………	11,14	2,538	(1,237)	(27)
Net change in fair value of available for sale investments……..…………………	5, 14	204	(20)	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of taxes…………………...………		**2,573**	**89**	**2**
Total comprehensive income for the period……………..…………………………		**12,726**	**13,342**	**287**
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the company..……………………………………………………		12,697	13,258	286
Non-controlling interest………………..		29	84	2
		12,726	13,342	287

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Bangalore
July 23, 2010

WIPRO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDTAED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Rupees in millions, except share and per share date, unless otherwise stated)

						Other components of equity						
Particulars	**No. of Shares**	**Share Capital**	**Share premium**	**Retained earnings**	**Share based payment reserve**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	**Cash flow hedging reserve**	**Other reserves**	**Shares held by controlled trust**	**Equity attributable to the equity holders of the company**	**Non-controlling Interest**	**Total equity**
As at April 1, 2009………………………………..………	1,464,980,746	2,930	27,280	126,646	3,745	1,533	(14,533)	85	(542)	147,144	237	147,381
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options ……………	677,140	1	407		(407)					1		1
Profit for the period………………………………………				10,104						10,104	49	10,153
Other Comprehensive Income……………………………						(149)	2,538	204		2,593	(20)	2,573
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment transactions.					359					359		359
As at June 30, 2009……………………………………	**1,465,657,886**	**2,931**	**27,687**	**136,750**	**3,697**	**1,384**	**(11,995)**	**289**	**(542)**	**160,201**	**266**	**160,466**
As at April 1, 2010………………………………………	1,468,211,189	2,936	29,188	165,789	3,140	258	(4,692)	35	(542)	196,112	437	196,549
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options ……………	1,436,497	3	642		(641)				-	4		4
Issue of shares in form of stock dividend ………………	979,765,124	1,960	(1,960)							-	-	-
Profit for the period………………………………………				13,186						13,186	67	13,253
Other Comprehensive Income……………………………						1,330	(1,237)	(20)		72	17	89
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment					184					184		184
As at June 30, 2010……………………………………	**2,449,412,810**	**4,899**	**27,871**	**178,976**	**2,683**	**1,588**	**(5,929)**	**14**	**(542)**	**209,560**	**520**	**210,080**
Convenience translation into US $ in million (Unaudited) Refer note 2(iv)		**106**	**601**	**3,856**	**58**	**34**	**(128)**	**-**	**(12)**	**4,515**	**11**	**4,527**

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

As per our report attached

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Firm Registration No:101248W

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No. 046768

Bangalore
July 23, 2010

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Director

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Jt CEO, IT Business & Director

Suresh Vaswani
Jt CEO, IT Business & Director

Suresh C Senapaty
Chief Financial Officer & Director

V Ramachandran
Company Secretary

WIPRO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Rupees in millions, except share and per share date, unless otherwise stated)

	Three months ended June 30,		
	2009	2010	2010 Convinience Translation into US$ in millions (Unaudited) Refer note 2(iv)
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit for the period	10,153	13,253	286
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period to net cash generated from operating activities:			
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	(6)	(7)	-
Depreciation and amortization	1,868	1,884	41
Unrealised exchange (gain) / loss	(542)	366	8
Impact of cash flow / net investment hedging activities	988	1,152	25
Loss/(gain) on sale of investments	6	(100)	(2)
Share based compensation	359	184	4
Income tax expense	1,740	2,345	51
Share of profits of equity accounted investees	(114)	(157)	(3)
Dividend and interest (income)/expenses, net	(439)	(1,106)	(24)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade and other receivables	4,961	(1,175)	(25)
Unbilled Revenue	(1,689)	(4,387)	(95)
Inventories	795	(1,010)	(22)
Other assets	1,903	(2,480)	(53)
Trade payables and accrued expenses	(1,464)	2,396	52
Unearned revenue	289	(169)	(4)
Other liabilities	(218)	(645)	(14)
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	18,590	10,344	223
Income taxes paid, net	(1,996)	(1,333)	(29)
Net Cash generated from operating activities	**16,594**	**9,011**	**194**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(2,522)	(2,951)	(64)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	64	86	2
Purchase of available for sale investments	(93,943)	(172,146)	(3,709)
Proceeds from sale of available for sale investments	71,878	137,869	2,971
Investment in inter-corporate deposits	2,250	(5,500)	(119)
Refund of inter-corporate deposits	-	8,000	172
Payment for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	-	(140)	(3)
Interest received	445	1,202	26
Dividend received	260	451	10
Net cash used in investing activities	**(21,568)**	**(33,129)**	**(714)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of equity shares	1	4	-
Repayment of borrowings / loans	(11,513)	(23,922)	(515)
Proceeds from borrowings / loans	4,993	17,672	381
Interest paid on loans and borrowings	(397)	(80)	(2)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(6,916)**	**(6,326)**	**(136)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the period	(11,890)	(30,444)	(656)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(118)	463	10
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	48,232	63,556	1,369
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 7)	**36,224**	**33,575**	**723**

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

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WIPRO LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Rupees in millions, except share and per share date, unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company overview:

Wipro Limited ("Wipro" or the "Parent Company"), together with its subsidiaries and equity accounted investees (collectively, "the Company" or the "Group") is a leading India based provider of IT Services, including Business Process Outsourcing ("BPO") services, globally. Further, Wipro has other businesses such as I T Products, Consumer Care and Lighting and Infrastructure engineering.

Wipro is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its registered office is Wipro Limited, Doddakannelli, Sarjapur Road, Bangalore - 560 035, Karnataka, India. Wipro has its primary listing with Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange in India. The Company's American Depository Shares representing equity shares are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on July 23, 2010.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance:

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and its interpretations ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

(ii) Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with *International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34, "Interim Financial Reporting"*.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements corresponds to the classification provisions contained in *IAS 1(revised), "Presentation of Financial Statements"*. For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statements of income and statements of financial position. These items are disaggregated separately in the Notes, where applicable.

All amounts included in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are reported in millions of Indian rupees (Rupees in millions) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

(iii) Basis of measurement

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant IFRS:-

a. Derivative financial instruments;
b. Available-for-sale financial assets; and
c. Share based payment transactions.

(iv) Convenience translation (unaudited)

The accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared and reported in Indian rupees, the national currency of India. Solely for the convenience of the readers, the condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of and for the three months ended June 30, 2010, have been translated into United States dollars at the certified foreign exchange rate of $ 1 = Rs. 46.41, as published by Federal Reserve Board of New York on June 30, 2010. No representation is made that the Indian rupee amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into United States dollars at such a rate or any other rate.

(v) Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revi sions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting po licies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements is included in the following notes:

a) **Revenue recognition**: The Company uses the percentage of completion method using the input (cost expended) method to measure progress towards completion in respect of fixed price contracts. Percentage of completion method accounting relies on estimates of total expected contract revenue and costs. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of the revenues and costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the f inancial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognized revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a los s will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable. To date, the Company has not incurred a material loss on any fixed-price and fixed-timeframe contract.

b) **Goodwill**: Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annua lly and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is determined based on higher of value -in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk -adjusted discount rate, future economic and market c onditions.

c) **Income taxes:** The major tax jurisdictions for the Company are India and the United States of America . Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of be ing sustained in tax assessments. A tax assessment can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods. Though, the Company considers all these issues in estimating income taxes, there could be an unfavorable resolution of suc h issues.

d) **Deferred taxes**: Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry -forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected fu ture taxable income in making this assessment. 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.

e) **Business combination**: In accounting for business combination, judgment is required in identifying whether an identifiable intangible asset is to be recorded separately from goodwill. Additionally, estimating the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets acqu ired and liabilities assumed involves management judgment. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management. Changes in these judgment s, estimates, and assumptions can materially affect the results of operations .

f) **Other estimates:** The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liab ilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the uncollectability of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concen trations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required. Similarly, the Company provides for inventory obsolescence, excess inventory and inventories wit h carrying values in excess of net realizable value based on assessment of the future demand, market conditions and specific inventory management initiatives. If market conditions and actual demands are less favorable than the Company’s estimates, addition al inventory provisions may be required. In all cases inventory is carried at the lower of historical cost and net realizable value. The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company’s estimate of equity instruments that will eventually ves t.

3. Significant accounting policies:

(i) Basis of consolidation:

Subsidiaries

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and entities controlled by the Parent Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Company 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 currently are exercisable are taken into account.

All intra-company balances, transactions, income and expenses including unrealized income or expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Equity accounted investees

Equity accounted investees are entities in respect of which, the Company has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. Generally, a Company has a significant influence if it holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting power of another entity. Investments in such entities are accounted for using the equity method (equity accounted investees) and are initially recognized at cost.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of each of the Company's subsidiaries and equity accounted investees are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which these entities operate (i.e. the "functional currency"). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of Wipro Limited and its domestic subsidiaries and equity accounted investees.

(iii) Foreign currency transactions and translation:

a) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net within results of operating activities. Gains/losses relating to translation or settlement of borrowings denominated in foreign currency are reported in finance expense except foreign exchange gains/losses on short-term borrowings which are considered as a natural economic hedge for the foreign currency monetary assets are classified as foreign exchange gains/losses, net within results from operating activities. Non monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

b) Foreign operations

For the purpose of presenting condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations that have local functional currency are translated into Indian Rupee using exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and held in foreign currency translation reserve (FCTR), a component of equity. When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount recognized in FCTR is transferred to the statement of income as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

c) Others

Foreign currency differences arising on the translation or settlement of a financial liability designated as a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the FCTR to the extent the hedge is effective. To the extent the hedge is ineffective, such difference are recognized in statement of income. When the hedged part of a net investment is disposed of, the relevant amount recognized in FCTR is transferred to the statement of income as part of the profit or loss on disposal. Foreign currency differences arising from translation of intercompany receivables or payables relating to foreign operations, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, are considered to form part of net investment in foreign operation and are recognized in FCTR.

(iv) Financial Instruments

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

Non derivative financial instruments consist of:

- financial assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, employee and other advances, investments in equity and debt securities and eligible current and non-current assets;

- financial liabilities, which include long and short-term loans and borrowings, bank overdrafts, trade payable, eligible current liabilities and non-current liabilities.

Non derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value including any directly attributable transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognized when all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, non derivative financial instruments are measured as described below:

A. Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's cash and cash equivalent consist of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at anytime, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, in banks and demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

B. Available-for-sale financial assets

The Company has classified investments in liquid mutual funds, equity securities, other than equity accounted investees and certain debt securities (primarily certificate of deposits with banks) as available-for-sale financial assets. These investments are measured at fair value and changes therein are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity. The impairment losses, if any, are reclassified from equity into statement of income. When an available for sale financial asset is derecognized, the related cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to statement of income.

C. Others

Other non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

b) Derivative financial instruments

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets, liabilities, net investment in foreign operations and forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

The Company limits the effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives. The Company enters into derivative financial instruments where the counterparty is a bank.

Derivatives are recognized and measured at fair value. Attributable transaction cost are recognized in statement of income as cost.

A. Cash flow hedges

Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument designated as a cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the cash flow hedging reserve to the extent that the hedge is effective. To the extent that the hedge is ineffective, changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of income. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the statement of income upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, such cumulative balance is immediately recognized in the statement of income.

B. Hedges of net investment in foreign operations

The Company designates derivative financial instruments as hedges of net investments in foreign operations. The Company has also designated a combination of foreign currency denominated borrowings and related cross-currency swaps as a hedge of net investment in foreign operations. Changes in the fair value of the derivative hedging instruments and gains/losses on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated borrowings designated as a hedge of net investment in foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income and within equity in the FCTR to the extent that the hedge is effective .

C. Others

Changes in fair value of foreign currency derivative instruments not designated as cash flow hedges or hedges of net investment in foreign operations and the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges are recognized in the statement of income and reported within foreign exchange gains/(losses), net under results from operating activities.

Changes in fair value and gains/(losses) on settlement of foreign currency derivative instruments relating to borrowings, which have been not designated as hedges are recorded in finance expense.

(v) Equity and share capital

a) Share capital and share premium

The Company has only one class of equity shares. The authorized share capital of the Company is 2,650,000,000 equity shares, par value Rs. 2 per share. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as share premium.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

b) Shares held by controlled trust (Treasury shares):

The Company's equity shares held by the controlled trust, which is consolidated as a part of the Group are classified as Treasury Shares. The Company has 8,930,563 and 14,884,272 treasury shares as of March 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively. Treasury shares are recorded at acquisition cost.

c) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of the Company's prior years' undistributed earnings after taxes. A portion of these earnings amounting to Rs. 1,144 is not freely available for distribution.

d) Share based payment reserve

The share based payment reserve is used to record the value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share based payment reserve are transferred to share premium upon exercise of stock options by employees.

e) Cash flow hedging reserve

Changes in fair value of derivative hedging instruments designated and effective as a cash flow hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity in the cash flow hedging reserve.

f) Foreign currency translation reserve

The exchange difference arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries, changes in fair value of the derivative hedging instruments and gains/losses on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated borrowings designated as hedge of net investment in foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented within equity in the FCTR.

g) Other reserve

Changes in the fair value of available for sale financial assets is recognized in other comprehensive income (net of taxes), and presented within equity in other reserve.

h) Dividend

A final dividend, including tax thereon, on common stock is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. An interim dividend, including tax thereon, is recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the board of directors.

(vi) Property, plant and equipment:

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost.

b) Depreciation

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a straight-line basis from the date the assets are available for use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of estimated useful life or the related lease term. The estimated useful life of assets are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of assets for the current and comparative period are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Buildings..	30 to 60 years
Plant and machinery.................................	2 to 21 years
Computer equipment and software...........	2 to 6 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment.............	3 to 10 years
Vehicles...	4 years

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Deposits and advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

(vii) Business combination, Goodwill and Intangible assets:

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. 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 fair value at the date of acquisition. Transaction cost incurred in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

a) Goodwill

The excess of the cost of acquisition over the Company's share in the fair value of the acq uiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recognized as goodwill. If the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognized immediately in the statement of income.

b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost of acquisition. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

The amortization of an intangible asset with a finite useful life reflects the manner in which the economic benefit is expected to be generated and consumed. Intangible assets with indefinite lives comprising of brands are not amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually and written down to the recoverable amount as required.

The estimated useful life of finite useful life intangibles are reviewed and where appropriate are adjusted, annually. The estimated useful lives of the amortizable intangible assets for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Customer-related intangibles.......................	2 to 11 years
Marketing related intangibles.......................	20 to 30 years

(viii) Leases

a) Arrangements where the Company is the lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment, where the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to periods during the lease term at a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the sta tement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

b) Arrangements where the Company is the lessor

In certain arrangements, the Company recognizes revenue from the sale of products given under finance leases. The Company records gross finance rece ivables, unearned income and the estimated residual value of the leased equipment on consummation of such leases. Unearned income represents the excess of the gross finance lease receivable plus the estimated residual value over the sales price of the equi pment. The Company recognises unearned income as financing revenue over the lease term using the effective interest method.

(ix) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, including necessary provision for obsolescence. Cost is determined using the weighted average method.

(x) Impairment

a) Financial assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exist s, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

A. Loans and receivables

Impairment losses on trade and other receivables are recognized using separate allowance accounts. Refer Note 2 (v) for further information regarding the determination of impairment.

B. Available for sale financial asset

When the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets declines below acquisition cost and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income, a component of equity in other reserve is transferred to the statement of income. An impairment loss may be reversed in subsequent periods, if the indicators for the impairment no longer exist. Such reversals are recognized in other comprehensive income.

b) Non financial assets

The Company assesses long-lived assets, such as property, plant, equipment and acquired intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell (FVLCTS) and its value-in-use (VIU). If the recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of income. If at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the impairment losses previously recognized are reversed such that the asset is recognized at its recoverable amount but not exceeding written down value which would have been reported if the impairment losses had not been recognized initially.

Intangible assets with indefinite lives comprising of brands are not amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually at the same time and written down to the recoverable amount as required.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually at the same time and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. An impairment in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

(xi) Employee Benefit

a) Post-employment and pension plans

The Group participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

The company has the following employee benefit plans:

A. Provident fund

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund. The employer and employees each make periodic contributions to the plan. A portion of the contribution is made to the approved provident fund trust managed by the Company; while the remainder of the contribution is made to the government administered pension fund. The Company is generally liable for any shortfall in the fund assets based on the government specified minimum rates of return or pension and recognizes such shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year it is incurred.

B. Superannuation

Superannuation plan, a defined contribution scheme is administered by Life Insurance Corporation of India and ICICI Prudential Insurance Company Limited. The Company makes annual contributions based on a specified percentage of each eligible employee's salary.

C. Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), HDFC Standard Life, TATA AIG and Birla Sun-life. The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of income.

b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefit as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

c) Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

d) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of income.

(xii) Share based payment transaction:

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of equity settled instruments, for rendering services over a defined vesting period. Equity instruments granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. In cases, where equity instruments are granted at a nominal exercise price, the intrinsic value on the date of grant approximates the fair value. The expense is recognized in the statement of income with a corresponding increase to the share based payment reserve, a component of equity.

The equity instruments generally vest in a graded manner over the vesting period. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed over the vesting period of the respective tranches of such grants (accelerated amortization). The stock compensation expense is determined based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

(xiii) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract.

(xiv) Revenue:

The Company derives revenue primarily from software development and related services, BPO services, sale of IT and other products.

a) Services:

The Company recognizes revenue when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered and the collectability is reasonably assured. The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts

Revenues and costs relating to time and materials contracts are recognized as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts

Revenues from fixed-price contracts, including systems development and integration contracts are recognized using the "percentage-of-completion" method. Percentage of completion is determined based on project costs incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated project costs required to complete the project. The cost expended (or input) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. If the Company does not have a sufficient basis to measure the progress of completion or to estimate the total contract revenues and costs, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract cost incurred for which recoverability is probable. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in an arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized in the statement of income in the period in which such losses become probable based on the current contract estimates.

'Unbilled revenues' represent cost and earnings in excess of billings as at the end of the reporting period. 'Unearned revenues' represent billing in excess of revenue recognized. Advance payments received from customers for which no services are rendered are presented as 'Advance from customers'.

C. Maintenance contract

Revenue from maintenance contracts is recognized ratably over the period of the contract using the percentage of completion method.

b) Products

Revenue from products are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, continuing managerial involvement usually associated with ownership and effective control have ceased, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

c) Multiple element arrangements

Revenue from contracts with multiple-element arrangements are recognized using the guidance in IAS 18, Revenue. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable components based on their relative fair values or on the residual method. Fair values are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, third-party prices for similar components or cost plus, an appropriate business-specific profit margin related to the relevant component.

d) Others

The Company accounts for volume discounts and pricing incentives to customers by reducing the amount of revenue recognized at the time of sale.

Revenues are shown net of sales tax, value added tax, service tax and applicable discounts and allowances. Revenue includes excise duty.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs.

(xv) Finance expense

Finance expense comprise interest cost on borrowings, impairment losses recognized on financial assets, gains / losses on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings and changes in fair value and gains / losses on settlement of related derivative instruments except foreign exchange gains/losses on short-term borrowings which are considered as a natural economic hedge for the foreign currency monetary assets are classified as foreign exchange gains/losses, net within results from operating activities. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognized in the statement of income using the effective interest method.

(xvi) Finance and other income

Finance and other income comprises interest income on deposits, dividend income and gains / losses on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

(xvii) Income tax:

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of income except to the extent it relates to a business combination, or items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. 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 liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in 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 profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and foreign branches where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

(xviii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average numb er of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted -average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock m ethod for options and warrants, except where the results would be anti -dilutive.

New Accounting standards adopted by the Company:

The Company adopted *IFRS 3, "Business Combinations" ("IFRS 3,(2008)")* and *IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" ("IAS 27, (2008)")* effective April 1, 2010. The revisions result in several changes in the accounting for business combinations. Major changes relate to the measurement of non -controlling interests, the accounting for business combinations achieved i n stages as well as the treatment of contingent consideration and acquisition-related costs. Based on the new standard, non - controlling interests may be measured at their fair value (full - goodwill-methodology) or at the proportional fair value of assets a cquired and liabilities assumed. In respect of business combinations achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re -measured to its acquisition date fair value. Any changes to contingent consideration classified as a liabilit y at the acquisition date are recognized in the statement of income. Acquisition -related costs are expensed in the period incurred. Adoption of IFRS 3 (2008) and IAS 27, (2008), did not have a material effect on these condensed consolidated interim financ ial statements.

The Company adopted an amendment to *IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement: Eligible Hedged Items" ("amendment to IAS 39")* effective April 1, 2010. The amendment addresses the designation of a one-sided risk in a hedged item in particular situations. The amendment applies to hedging relationships in the scope of IAS 39. Adoption of this amendment did not have a material effect on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

New Accounting standards not yet adopted by the Company:

In November 2009, the IASB issue d an amendment to *IAS 24 (revised 2009) "Related Party Disclosures" ("IAS 24")*. The purpose of the revision is to simplify the definition of a related party, clarifying its intended meaning and eliminating inconsistencies from the definition. The revision is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact, these amendments will have on the Company's financial statements.

In November 2009, the IASB issued *IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments on the classification and measurement of financial assets"*. The new standard represents the first part of a three -part project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (IAS 39) with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (I FRS 9). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the many different rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments (its business model) and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. IFRS 9 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact, these amendments will have on the Company's financial statements.

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery*	Furniture fixtures and equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value:						
As at April 1, 2009	Rs. 2,740	Rs.15,384	Rs. 41,623	Rs. 8,113	Rs. 2,853	Rs. 70,713
Translation adjustment ……………………	(1)	(48)	(382)	(17)	(2)	(450)
Additions …………………………………..	59	22	991	152	109	1,333
Disposal / adjustments.……………………	-	-	(29)	(45)	(114)	(188)
As at June 30, 2009	Rs. 2,798	Rs.15,358	Rs. 42,203	Rs. 8,203	Rs. 2,846	Rs. 71,408
Accumulated depreciation/impairment:						
As at April 1, 2009	Rs. -	Rs. 1,631	Rs. 26,728	Rs. 4,539	Rs. 1,748	Rs. 34,646
Translation adjustment ……………………..	-	9	(256)	12	(8)	(243)
Depreciation.………………………………	-	98	1,256	268	141	1,763
Disposal / adjustments.……………………	-	-	(22)	(39)	(69)	(130)
As at June 30, 2009	Rs. -	Rs. 1,738	Rs. 27,706	Rs. 4,780	Rs. 1,812	Rs. 36,036
Capital work-in-progress…………………						14,120
Net carrying value as at June 30, 2009 …						**Rs. 49,492**

Gross carrying value:						
As at April 1, 2009	Rs. 2,740	Rs.15,384	Rs. 41,623	Rs. 8,113	Rs. 2,853	Rs. 70,713
Translation adjustment……………………	(6)	(130)	(1,126)	(49)	(4)	(1,315)
Additions …………………………………	60	4,160	6,744	1,959	459	13,382
Acquisition through business combination.	-	-	6	9	2	17
Disposal / adjustments……………………	-	(55)	(590)	(177)	(381)	(1,203)
As at March 31, 2010	Rs. 2,794	Rs.19,359	Rs. 46,657	Rs. 9,855	Rs. 2,929	Rs. 81,594
Accumulated depreciation/impairment:						
As at April 1, 2009	Rs. -	Rs. 1,631	Rs. 26,728	Rs. 4,539	Rs. 1,748	Rs. 34,646
Translation adjustment……………………	-	(58)	(716)	(30)	7	(797)
Depreciation………………………………..	-	426	5,329	1,106	512	7,373
Disposal / adjustments……………………	-	(1)	(346)	(118)	(263)	(728)
As at March 31, 2010	Rs. -	Rs. 1,998	Rs. 30,995	Rs. 5,497	Rs. 2,004	Rs. 40,494
Capital work-in-progress………………….						12,358
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2010						**Rs. 53,458**
Gross carrying value:						
As at April 1, 2010	Rs. 2,794	Rs.19,359	Rs. 46,657	Rs. 9,855	Rs. 2,929	Rs. 81,594
Translation adjustment……………………	-	60	152	13	9	234
Additions ………………………………… .	-	816	1,985	477	21	3,299
Disposal / adjustments……………………	-	(4)	(105)	(37)	(52)	(198)
As at June 30, 2010	Rs. 2,794	Rs.20,231	Rs. 48,689	Rs. 10,308	Rs. 2,907	Rs. 84,929
Accumulated depreciation/impairment:						
As at April 1, 2010	Rs. -	Rs. 1,998	Rs. 30,995	Rs. 5,497	Rs. 2,004	Rs. 40,494
Translation adjustment……………………	-	17	92	6	6	121
Depreciation………………………………	-	112	1,244	286	121	1,763
Disposal / adjustments……………………	-	(3)	(44)	(28)	(44)	(119)
As at June 30, 2010	Rs. -	Rs. 2,124	Rs. 32,287	Rs. 5,761	Rs. 2,087	Rs. 42,259
Capital work-in-progress………………….						9,887
Net carrying value as at June 30, 2010						**Rs. 52,557**

*Including computer equipment and software.

4. Goodwill and Intangible assets

The movement in goodwill balance is given below:

	Year ended March 31, 2010	**Three months ended June 30, 2010**
Balance at the beginning of the period………….	Rs. 56,143	Rs. 53,802
Translation adjustment………………………….	(4,917)	1,481
Acquisition through business combination, net…..	2,576	-
Balance at the end of the period……………….	Rs. 53,802	Rs. 55,283

Goodwill as at March 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010 has been allocated to the following reportable segments:

Segment	**As at March 31, 2010**	**As at June 30, 2010**
IT Services……………..……………………	Rs. 39,056	Rs. 39,777
IT Products…………………………..……	476	493
Consumer Care and Lighting…………….....	12,670	13,458
Others………………………………………..	1,600	1,555
Total…………………………………………	Rs. 53,802	Rs. 55,283

	Intangible assets		
	Customer related	**Marketing related**	**Total**
Gross carrying value:			

As at April 1, 2009	Rs. 1,629	Rs. 2,911	Rs. 4,540
Translation adjustment……………………..	-	(69)	(69)
Additions………………………………	-	18	18
As at June 30, 2009	Rs. 1,629	Rs. 2,860	Rs. 4,489
Accumulated amortization and impairment:			
As at April 1, 2009	Rs. 91	Rs. 956	Rs. 1,047
Translation adjustment……………………….	-	(3)	(3)
Amortization…………………………………	70	35	105
As at June 30, 2009	Rs. 161	Rs. 988	Rs. 1,149
Net carrying value as at June 30, 2009	1,468	1,872	3,340
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2009	Rs. 1,629	Rs. 2,911	Rs. 4,540
Translation adjustment…………………….....	(19)	(174)	(193)
Acquisition through business combination..........	322	691	1,013
Additions……………………………………...	-	36	36
As at March 31, 2010	Rs. 1,932	Rs. 3,464	Rs. 5,396
Accumulated amortization and impairment:			
As at April 1, 2009	Rs. 91	Rs. 956	Rs. 1,047
Translation adjustment…………………………	-	(48)	(48)
Amortization…………………………………….	301	85	386
As at March 31, 2010	Rs. 392	Rs. 993	Rs. 1,385
Net carrying value as at March 31, 2010...	Rs. 1,540	Rs. 2,471	Rs. 4,011
Gross carrying value:			
As at April 1, 2010	Rs. 1,932	Rs. 3,464	Rs. 5,396
Translation adjustment…………………….....	27	20	47
Additions……………………………………...	-	-	-
As at June 30, 2010	Rs. 1,959	Rs. 3,484	Rs. 5,443
Accumulated amortization and impairment:			
As at April 1, 2010	Rs. 392	Rs. 993	Rs. 1,385
Translation adjustment…………………………	-	1	1
Amortization…………………………………….	85	23	108
As at June 30, 2010	Rs. 477	Rs. 1,017	Rs. 1,494
Net carrying value as at June 30, 2010………..	Rs. 1,482	Rs. 2,467	Rs. 3,949

Net carrying value of marketing-related intangibles includes indefinite life intangible assets (brands and trade-marks) of Rs. 691 and Rs. 687 as of March 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010, respectively.

Amortization expense on intangible assets is included in selling and marketing expenses in the statement of income.

5. Available for sale investments

Available for sale investments consists of the following:

	As at March 31, 2010				As at June 30, 2010			
	Cost	Gross gain recognized directly in equity	Gross loss recognized directly in equity	Fair Value	Cost	Gross gain recognized directly in equity	Gross loss recognized directly in equity	Fair Value
Investment in liquid and short-term mutual funds, marketable bonds and others………………………..	Rs. 19,279	Rs. 52	Rs. (4)	Rs. 19,327	Rs. 57,499	Rs. 42	Rs. -	Rs. 57,541
Certificate of deposits………	11,088	5	-	11,093	7,345	-	(28)	7,317
Total	Rs. 30,367	Rs. 57	Rs. (4)	Rs. 30,420	Rs. 64,844	Rs. 42	Rs. (28)	Rs. 64,858

6. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

	As at			
	March 31, 2010		June 30, 2010	
Stores and spare parts……………………………… ………	Rs.	1,001	Rs.	1,107
Raw materials and components…………………………….		2,212		2,737
Work in progress…………………………………………		776		759
Finished goods………………………………………………		3,937		4,333
	Rs.	7,926	Rs.	8,936

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 20 10 and June 30, 2010 consist of cash and balances on deposit with banks. Cash and cash equivalents consist of the following:

	As at			
	March 31, 2010		June 30, 2010	
Cash and bank balances………………………………...	Rs.	24,155	Rs.	11,533
Demand deposits with banks [1]…………………………		40,723		22,662
	Rs.	64,878	Rs.	34,195

[1] These deposits can be withdrawn by the Company at any time without prior notice and without any penalty on the principal.

Cash and cash equivalent consists of the following for the purpose of the cash flow statement:

	As at June 30,			
	2009		2010	
Cash and cash equivalents………………	Rs.	36,512	Rs.	34,195
Bank overdrafts………………………….		(288)		(620)
	Rs.	36,224	Rs.	33,575

8. Other assets

	As at			
	March 31, 2010		June 30, 2010	
Current				
Interest bearing deposits with corporate [1]………………………….	Rs.	10,050	Rs.	7,550
Prepaid expenses ………………..…………..… ……………..		2,923		4,000
Due from officers and employees…….…………….………...		1,244		1,090
Finance lease receivables………………………………………......		632		1,698
Advance to suppliers……………………………. …………………		1,194		1,793
Deferred contract costs……………………………………………..		943		1,223
Interest receivable………………………………………………………..		822		333
Deposits…………………………………………………………..		1,057		965
Balance with excise and customs………………………………...		917		916
Non-convertible debenture………………………………………….		155		158
Others……………………………………………………………….		1,169		1,406
	Rs.	21,106	Rs.	21,132
Non current				
Prepaid expenses including rentals for leasehold land…………….	Rs.	3,059	Rs.	2,689
Finance lease receivables……..………………………………….		3,810		5,997
Deposits……………………………………………………………..		724		869
Non-convertible debenture………………………………………….		1,159		1,210
Others……………………..……………..……………… …………..		32		13
	Rs.	8,784	Rs.	10,778
Total………………………………………………………………..	Rs.	29,890	Rs.	31,910

[1] Such deposits earn a fixed rate of interest and will be liquidated within 12 months.

9. Loans and borrowings

A summary of loans and borrowings is as follows:

	As at	
	March 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Secured term loans………………………… ……...	Rs. 163	Rs. 130
Obligations under finance leases… …………...	712	645
Short-term borrowings from bank…………………	43,840	38,872
Unsecured Loans:		
External commercial borrowing ………………..	16,843	18,331
Term loans ………………………………………	953	923
Total loans and borrowings……………………… ..	Rs. 62,511	Rs. 58,901

10. Other liabilities and provisions

Other liabilities:	As at	
	March 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Current:		
Statutory and other liabilities…………	Rs. 4,001	Rs. 3,602
Advance from customers…………….	1,786	1,397
Others…………………………………	712	671
	Rs. 6,499	Rs. 5,670
Non-current:		
Employee benefit obligations………..	Rs. 2,967	Rs. 3,112
Others………………………………..	266	71
	Rs. 3,233	Rs. 3,183
Total……………………………………	Rs. 9,732	Rs. 8,853

	As at	
	March 31, 2010	June 30, 2010
Provisions:		
Current:		
Provision for warranty……………………..	Rs. 108	Rs. 228
Others………………………………………..	1,763	1,704
	Rs. 1,871	Rs. 1,932
Non-current:		
Provision for warranty……………………..	Rs. 503	Rs. 562
Total………………………………………..	Rs. 2,374	Rs. 2,494

Provision for warranty represents cost associated with provi ding sales support services which are accrued at the time of recognition of revenues and are expected to be utilized over a period of 1 to 2 year. Other provisions primarily include provisions for tax related contingencies and litigations. The timing of ca sh outflows in respect of such provision cannot be reasonably determined.

11. Financial instruments

Derivatives assets and liabilities:

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations on foreign currency assets / liabilities, forecasted cash flows deno minated in foreign currency and net investment in foreign operations. The Company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives to hedge foreign currency assets / liabilities, foreign currency forecasted cash flows and net investment in foreign operations. The counter party in these derivative instruments is a bank and the Company considers the risks of non -performance by the counterparty as non-material.

The following table presents the aggregate contracted principal amount s of the Company's derivative contracts outstanding:

As at

		March 31, 2010		June 30, 2010
Designated derivative instruments				
Sell	$	1,518	$	1,395
	£	31	£	28
	¥	4,578	¥	4,190
	AUD	7	AUD	10
	CHF	-	CHF	6
Net investment hedges in foreign operations				
Cross-currency swaps	¥	26,014	¥	26,014
Others	$	262	$	262
	€	40	€	40
Non designated derivative instruments				
Sell	$	45	$	30
	£	38	£	57
	€	29	€	39
	AUD	-	AUD	4
Buy	$	492	$	390
		-		-
Cross currency swaps	¥	7,000	¥	7,000

The following table summarizes activity in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity related to all derivative instruments classified as cash flow hedges:

	As at June 30, 2009	As at June 30, 2010
Balance as at the beginning of the period… …………………………………………	Rs. (16,886)	Rs. (4,954)
Net (gain)/loss reclassified into statement of income on occurrence of hedged transactions [1]……………………………………………… ………………………..	797	1,013
Deferred cancellation gains/(losses) relating to roll - over hedging…………………....	325	139
Changes in fair value of effective portion of derivatives…………… ………………..	2,279	(2,572)
Gain/ (losses) on cash flow hedging derivatives, net…………………… ……………..	Rs. 3,401	Rs. (1,420)
Balance as at the end of the period…………………………................................. ..	Rs. (13,485)	Rs. (6,374)

[1] On occurrence of hedge transactions, net (gain)/loss was included as part of revenues.

As at March 31, 2010, June 30, 2009 and 2010, there were no significant gains or losses on derivative transactions or portions thereof that have become ineffective as hedges, or associated with an underlying exposure that did not occur.

Sale of financial assets

From time to time, in the normal course of business, the Company transfers accounts receivables, net investment in finance lease receivables and employee advances (financials assets) to banks. Under the terms of the arrangements, the Company surrenders control over the financial assets and transfer is without recourse. Accordingly, such transfers are recorded as sale of financial assets. Gains and losses on sale of financial assets without recourse are recorded at the time of sale based on the carrying value of the financial assets and fair value of servicing liability. In certain cases, transfer of financial assets may be with recourse. Under arrangements with recourse, the Company is obligated to repurchase the uncollected financial assets, subject to limits specified in the agreement with the banks. Accordingly, in such cases the amounts received are recorded as borrowings in the statement of financial position and cash flows from financing activities.

During the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, the Company transferred and recorded as sale of financial assets of Rs. 1,175 and Rs. Nil, respectively, under arrangements without recourse and has included the proceeds from such sale in net cash provided by operating activities.

As at June 30, 2009 and 2010, the maximum amount of recourse obligation in respect of the transferred financial assets (recorded as borrowings) are Rs. Nil and Rs. 2,985, respectively.

12. Investment in equity accounted investees

Wipro GE Medical Systems (Wipro GE)

The Company holds 49% interest in Wipro GE. Wipro GE is a private entity that is not listed on any public exchange. The carrying value of the investment in Wipro GE as at March 31, 2010 and June 30, 2010 was Rs. 2,345 and Rs. 2,502, respectively. The Company's share of profits of Wipro GE for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 was Rs.114 and Rs. 157, respectively.

In April 2010, Wipro GE acquired medical equipment and related businesses from General Electric for a cash consideration of approximately Rs. 3,728.

Wipro GE had received tax demands from the Indian income tax authorities for the financial years ended March 31, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 aggregating to Rs. 903, including interest. The tax demands were primarily on account of transfer pricing adjustments and the denial of export benefits and tax holiday benefits claimed by Wipro GE under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 (the "Act"). Wipro GE appealed against the said demands before the first appellate authority. The first appellate authority has vacated the tax demands for the years ended March 31, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. The income tax authorities have filed an appeal for the years ended March 31, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. In December 2008, Wipro GE received, on similar grounds, additional tax demand of Rs. 552 (including interest) for the financial year ended March 31, 2005. Wipro GE has filed an appeal against the said demand within the time limits permitted under the statute.

In December 2009, Wipro GE received a draft assessment order, on similar grounds, with a demand of Rs. 299 (including interest) for the financial year ended March 31, 2006. Wipro GE has filed an objection against the said demand before the Dispute Resolution Panel and the Assessing officer within the time limit permitted under the statute.

Considering the facts and nature of disallowance and the order of the appellate authority upholding the claims of Wipro GE, Wipro GE believes that the final outcome of the disputes should be in favour of Wipro GE and will not have any material adverse effect on its financial position and results of operations.

13. Foreign currency translation reserve

The movement in foreign currency translation reserve attributable to equity holders of the Company is summarized below:

	As at June 30,	
	2009	2010
Balance at the beginning of the period…………………………………	Rs. 1,533	Rs. 258
Translation difference related to foreign operations……………………	(1,230)	1,798
Change in effective portion of hedges of net investment in foreign operations………………………………………………………………...	1,081	(468)
Total change during the period……………………………………… .	Rs. (149)	Rs. 1,330
Balance at the end of the period……………………………………...	Rs. 1,384	Rs. 1,588

14. Income taxes

Income tax expense/(credit) have been allocated as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2009	2010
Profit for the year.…..……………………………	Rs. 1,740	Rs. 2,345
Other comprehensive income:		
unrealized gain / (loss) on investment securities……………………………………… .	4	(15)
unrealized gain / (loss) on cash flow hedging derivatives……………………………...……...	864	(183)
Total income taxes………………………………	Rs. 2,608	Rs. 2,147

Income tax expense/(credit) from continuing operations consist of the following:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2009	2010
Current taxes		
Domestic……………………………………..	Rs. 1,125	Rs. 1,471
Foreign…………………………………………	703	880
	Rs. 1,828	Rs. 2,351
Deferred taxes		

Domestic……………………………………..	Rs.	(57)	Rs.	(1)
Foreign…..…………………………….………		(31)		(5)
		(88)	Rs.	(6)
Total income tax expense……………….……..	Rs.	1,740	Rs.	2,345

Current taxes includes reversal of tax provision in respect of earlier periods no longer required amounting to Rs. 72 and Rs. 182 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

15. Revenues

	Three months ended June 30,			
	2009		2010	
Rendering of services.……...	Rs.	49,502	Rs.	54,591
Sale of goods……………...		14,366		17,315
Total revenues……………………………………….	Rs.	63,868	Rs.	71,906

16. Expenses by nature

	Three months ended June 30,			
	2009		2010	
Employee compensation…...…………….………….………………..	Rs.	26,939	Rs.	29,411
Raw materials, finished goods, process stocks and stores and spares consumed…………………………………………………………………...		10,266		12,600
Sub contracting/technical fees/third party application.…… ………….		3,848		5,107
Travel……………………………………………………………………..		1,866		2,332
Depreciation and amortization.…………………………………………		1,868		1,884
Repairs..……………………………………………………………………		865		757
Advertisement……………………………………………………….…..		1,001		1,357
Communication.…………………………………...............................		823		776
Rent……………………………………………………. …………………		810		733
Power and fuel……………………………………………………….…..		447		544
Legal and professional fees…..……………………………………….…		358		310
Rates, taxes and insurance……………………………………………..		259		215
Carriage and freight………………………………............................		195		262
Provision for doubtful debt……………………………………………..		95		95
Sales commission……………… ……………………………………….		139		128
Miscellaneous expenses…………………………………………………		1,259		1,361
Total cost of revenues, selling and marketing and general and administrative expense s	Rs.	51,038	Rs.	57,872

17. Finance expense

	Three months ended June 30,			
	2009		2010	
Interest expense………………………………....	Rs.	561	Rs.	145
Exchange fluctuation on foreign currency borrowings, net……………………………………		79		258
Total…………………………………………….	Rs.	640	Rs.	403

18. Finance and other income

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2009	2010
Interest income…………………………………	Rs. 740	Rs. 800
Dividend income………………………………	260	451
Gains/(losses) on sale of investments …………..	(5)	100
Total…………………… ……………………..	Rs. 995	Rs. 1,351

19. Earnings per equity share

A reconciliation of profit for the period and equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share is set out below:

Basic: Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period, excluding equity shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares. Equity shares exercised through a non-recourse loan by the Wipro Equity Reward Trust (‘WERT’), have been reduced from the equity shares outstanding for computing basic earnings per share. Earnings per share and number of share outstanding for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, have been adjusted for the two equity shares for every three equity shares stock dividend approved by the shareholders on June 4, 2010.

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2009	2010
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company…	Rs. 10,104	Rs. 13,186
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	2,426,935,053	2,433,563,597
Basic earnings per share……………………………….	Rs. 4.16	Rs. 5.42

Diluted: Diluted earnings per share is calculated adjusting the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period for assumed conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Shares exercised through a non-recourse loan by the WERT and employee share options are dilutive potential equity shares for the Company.

The calculation is performed in respect of share options to determine the number of shares that could have been acquired at fair value (determined as the average market price of the Company’s shares during the period). The number of shares calculated as above is compared with the number of shares that would have been issued assuming the exercise of the share options.

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2009	2010
Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company.....	Rs. 10,104	Rs. 13,186
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	2,426,935,053	2,433,563,597
Effect of dilutive equivalent share options……....……	16,301,006	521,926
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share……..…… ………………………	2,443,236,059	2,434,085,523
Diluted earnings per share……………………………..	Rs. 4.14	Rs. 5.42

20. Employee benefits

a) Employee costs include:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2009	2010
Salaries and bonus.......................................	Rs. 25,817	Rs. 28,360
Employee benefit plans		
Defined benefit plan………………………	112	141
Contribution to provident and other funds..	651	726
Share based compensation ………………..	359	184
	Rs. 26,939	Rs. 29,411

The employee benefit cost is recognized in the following line items in the statement of income:

	Three months ended June 30,			
	2009		2010	
Cost of revenues....................................	Rs.	23,081	Rs.	24,801
Selling and marketing expenses………..		1,996		2,604
General and administrative expenses…...		1,862		2,006
	Rs.	26,939	Rs.	29,411

b) Defined benefit plans:

Amount recognized in the statement of income in respect of gratuity cost (defined benefit plan) is as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,			
	2009		2010	
Interest on obligation…………………...	Rs.	33	Rs.	35
Expected return on plan assets……….…		(30)		(35)
Actuarial losses/(gains) recognized.……		14		(161)
Past service cost…………………………		-		223
Current service cost…………………….		95		79
Net gratuity cost/(benefit)…..…………..	Rs.	112	Rs.	141

In May 2010, the Government of India has amended the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 to increase the limit of gratuity Payment from Rs. 0.35 to Rs.1. Consequently, during the three months ended June 30, 2010, the Company has recognized Rs. 223 of vested past service cost in the statement of income.

21. Commitments and contingencies

Contingencies and lawsuits: The Company had received tax demands from the Indian income tax authorities for the financial years ended March 31, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004 aggregating to Rs. 11,127 (including interest of Rs. 1,503). The tax demands were primarily on account of the Indian income tax authority's denial of deductions claimed by the Company under Section 10A of the Income Tax Act 1961, in respect of profits earned by the company's undertakings in Software Technology Park at Bangalore. The appeals filed by the Company for the above years to the first appellate authority were allowed in favour of the Company, thus deleting a substantial portion of the demands raised by the Income tax authorities. On further appeal filed by the income tax authorities, the second appellate authority upheld the claims of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. In December 2008, the Company received, on similar grounds, an additional tax demand of Rs. 5,388 (including interest of Rs. 1,615) for the financial year ended March 31, 2005. The Company has filed an appeal against the said demand within the time limits permitted under the statute.

In December 2009, the Company received the draft assessment order, on similar grounds, with a demand of Rs. 6,757 (including interest of Rs. 2,050) for the financial year ended March 31, 2006. The Company has filed an objection against the said demand before the Dispute Resolution Panel and the Assessing officer within the time limits permitted under the statute.

Considering the facts and nature of disallowance and the order of the appellate authority upholding the claims of the Company for earlier years, the Company believes that the final outcome of the above disputes should be in favor of the Company and there should not be any material impact on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of its business. The resolution of these legal proceedings is not likely to have a material and adverse effect on the results of operations or the financial position of the Company.

22. Segment Information

The Company is currently organized by segments, which includes IT Services (comprising of IT Services and BPO Services), IT Products, Consumer Care and Lighting and 'Others'.

The Chairman of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by IFRS 8, Operating Segments. The Chairman of the Company evaluates the segments based on their revenue growth, operating income and return on capital employed. The management believes that return on capital employed is considered appropriate for evaluating the performance of its operating segments. Return on capital employed is calculated as operating income divided by the average of the capital employed at the beginning and at the end of the period. Capital employed includes total assets of the respective segments less all liabilities, excluding loans and borrowings.

Information on reportable segments is as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2009						
	IT Services and Products						
	IT Services	IT Products	Total	Consumer Care and Lighting	Others	Reconciling Items	Entity Total
Revenues……………………………………….	48,266	7,337	55,603	5,198	1,485	176	62,462
Cost of revenues……………………………….	(32,365)	(6,439)	(38,804)	(2,598)	(1,633)	(212)	(43,247)
Selling and marketing expenses……………….	(2,336)	(332)	(2,668)	(1,473)	(63)	(35)	(4,239)
General and administrative expenses…………	(2,867)	(274)	(3,141)	(335)	(52)	(24)	(3,552)
Operating income of segment	10,698	292	10,990	792	(263)	(95)	11,424
Finance expense…………………………...……..							(639)
Finance and other income……………… …….							995
Share of profits of equity accounted investees							114
Profit before tax…………………………………							11,893
Income tax expense……………………………							(1,740)
Profit for the period…………………………..							10,153
Depreciation and amortization expense……..			1,679	119	66	4	1,868
Average capital employed………………………			110,196	18,395	5,514	72,256	206,361
Return on capital employed ……………………			40%	17%	(19)%		22%

	Three months ended June 30, 2010						
	IT Services and Products						
	IT Services	IT Products	Total	Consumer Care and Lighting	Others	Reconciling Items	Entity Total
Revenues……………………………………….	55,002	8,320	63,322	6,414	2,321	307	72,364
Cost of revenues……………………………….	(35,205)	(7,402)	(42,607)	(3,294)	(2,290)	(456)	(48,647)
Selling and marketing expenses……………….	(3,049)	(317)	(3,366)	(1,959)	(105)	43	(5,387)
General and administrative expenses…………	(3,246)	(264)	(3,510)	(282)	(75)	29	(3,838)
Operating income of segment	13,502	337	13,839	879	(149)	(76)	14,493
Finance expense…………………………...……..							(403)
Finance and other income…………………..……							1,351
Share of profits of equity accounted investees							157
Profit before tax…………………………………							15,598
Income tax expense……………………………							(2,345)
Profit for the period…………………………..							13,253
Depreciation and amortization expense……….			1,706	100	73	5	1,884
Average capital employed………………………			132,444	20,475	6,533	104,569	264,021
Return on capital employed ……………………			42%	17%	(14)%	-	22%

The Company has four geographic segments: India, the United States, Europe and Rest of the world. Revenues from the geographic segments based on domicile of the customer are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2009	2010
India…………………………………………..	Rs. 12,733	Rs. 14,682
United States…………………..........................	26,836	29,138
Europe…………………………………………	12,275	14,018
Rest of the world………………………………	10,618	14,526
	Rs. 62,462	Rs. 72,364

No client individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues during the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010.

Notes:

a) The company has the following reportable segments:

i) IT Services: The IT Services segment provides IT and IT enabled services to customers. Key service offering includes software application development, application maintenance, research and development services for hardware and software design, data center outsourcing services and business process outsourcing services.

ii) IT Products: The IT Products segment sells a range of Wipro personal desktop computers, Wipro servers and Wipro notebooks. The Company is also a value added reseller of desktops, servers, notebooks, storage products, networking solutions and packaged software for leading international brands. In certain total outsourcing contracts of the IT Services segment, the Company delivers hardware, software products and other related deliverables. Revenue relating to these items is reported as revenue from the sale of IT Products.

iii) Consumer care and lighting: The Consumer Care and Lighting segment manufactures, distributes and sells personal care products, baby care products, lighting products and hydrogenated cooking oils in the Indian and Asian markets.

iv) The Others' segment consists of business segments that do not meet the requirements individually for a reportable segment as defined in IFRS 8.

v) Corporate activities such as treasury, legal and accounting, which do not qualify as operating segments under IFRS 8, and elimination of inter-segment transactions have been considered as 'reconciling items'.

b) Revenues include excise duty of Rs. 183 and Rs. 240 for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2010, respectively. For the purpose of segment reporting, the segment revenues are net of excise duty. Excise duty is reported in reconciling items.

c) For the purpose of segment reporting only, the Company has included the impact of 'foreign exchange gains / (losses), net' in revenues (which is reported as a part of operating profit in the statement of income).

d) For evaluating performance of the individual business segments, stock compensation expense is allocated on the basis of straight line amortization. The incremental impact of accelerated amortization of stock compensation expense over stock compensation expense allocated to the individual business segments is reported in reconciling items.

e) The Company generally offers multi-year payment terms in certain total outsourcing contracts. These payment terms primarily relate to IT hardware, software and certain transformation services in outsourcing contracts. Corporate treasury provides internal financing to the business units offering multi-year payments terms. Accordingly, such receivables are reflected in capital employed in reconciling items. As of June 30, 2009 and 2010, capital employed in reconciling items includes Rs. 5,076 and Rs. 9,595 respectively, of such receivables on extended collection terms.

f) Operating income of segments is after recognition of stock compensation expense arising from the grant of options:

Segments	Three months ended June 30,			
	2009		2010	
IT Services ………………………....................	Rs.	332	Rs.	256
IT Products……………………………………....		25		21
Consumer Care and Lighting…………………....		16		20
Others……………………………………..………		4		6
Reconciling items……………….…………….……..		(18)		(119)
Total…………………………………………....	Rs.	359	Rs.	184

Management believes that it is currently not practicable to provide disclosure of geographical location wise assets, since the meaningful segregation of the available information is onerous

23. List of subsidiaries as of June 30, 2010 are provided in the table below.

Direct Subsidiaries	Step Subsidiaries		Country of Incorporation
Wipro Inc.			U.S.
	Wipro Gallagher Solutions Inc		U.S.
	Enthink Inc.		U.S.
	Infocrossing Inc.		U.S.
		Infocrossing. LLC,	U.S.
cMango Pte Limited			Singapore
Wipro Japan KK			Japan
Wipro Shanghai Limited			China
Wipro Trademarks Holding Limited			India
	Cygnus Negri Investments Private Limited		India

Direct Subsidiaries	Step Subsidiaries		Country of Incorporation
Wipro Travel Services Limited			India
Wipro Consumer Care Limited			India
Wipro Holdings (Mauritius) Limited			Mauritius
	Wipro Holdings UK Limited		U.K.
		Wipro Technologies UK Limited	U.K.
		BVPENTE Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH (A)	Austria
		3D Networks (UK) Limited	U.K.
Wipro Cyprus Private Limited			Cyprus
	Wipro Technologies S.A DE C. V		Mexico
	Wipro BPO Philippines LTD. Inc		Philippines
	Wipro Holdings Hungary Korlátolt Felel• sség• Társaság		Hungary
	Wipro Technologies Argentina SA		Argentina
	Wipro Information Technology Egypt SAE		Egypt
	Wipro Arabia Limited*		Saudi Arabia
	Wipro Poland Sp Zoo		Poland
	Wipro Information Technology Netherlands BV (formerly RetailBox BV)		Netherland
		Wipro Portugal S.A. (A) (Formerly Enabler Informatica SA)	Portugal
		Wipro Technologies Limited, Russia	Russia
	Wipro Technologies Oy		Finland
	Wipro Infrastructure Engineering AB		Sweden
		Wipro Infrastructure Engineering Oy	Finland
		Hydrauto Celka San ve Tic	Turkey
	Wipro Technologies SRL		Romania
	Wipro Singapore Pte Limited		Singapore
		PT WT Indonesia	Indonesia
		Unza Holdings Limited (A)	Singapore
		Wipro Technocentre (Singapore) Pte Limited	Singapore
		Wipro (Thailand) Co Limited	Thailand
		Wipro Bahrain Limited WLL	Bahrain
	Wipro Yardley FZE		Dubai
Wipro Australia Pty Limited			Australia
Wipro Networks Pte Limited (formerly 3D Networks Pte Limited)			Singapore
Planet PSG Pte Limited			Singapore
	Planet PSG SDN BHD		Malaysia
Wipro Chengdu Limited			China
Wipro Chandrika Limited			India
WMNETSERV Limited			Cyprus
	WMNETSERV (U.K.) Limited.		U.K.
	WMNETSERV INC		U.S.
Wipro Technology Services Limited			India
Wipro Airport IT Services Limited			India
Wipro Yardley Consumer Care Private Limited			India

All the above direct subsidiaries are 100% held by the Company except that the Company hold 66.67% of the equity securities of Wipro Arabia Limited, 90% of the equity securities of Wipro Chandrika Lim ited and 76% of the equity securities of Wipro Airport IT Services Limited.

As of June 30, 2010, the Company also held 49% of the equity securities of Wipro GE Medical Systems Private Limited that is accounted for as an equity method investment.

(A) Step Subsidiary details of Unza Holdings Limited, BVPENTE Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH and Wipro Portugal S.A, are as follows :

Step Subsidiaries	Step Subsidiaries		Country of Incorporation
Unza Company Pte Limited			Singapore
Unza Indochina Pte Limited			Singapore
	Unza Vietnam Co., Limited		Vietnam
Unza Cathay Limited			Hong Kong
Unza China Limited			Hong Kong
	Dongguan Unza Consumer Products Limited.		China
PT Unza Vitalis			Indonesia
Unza Thailand Limited			Thailand
Unza Overseas Limited			British virgin islands
Unza Africa Limited			Nigeria
Unza Middle East Limited			British virgin islands
Unza International Limited			British virgin islands
Unza Nusantara Sdn Bhd			Malaysia
	Unza Holdings Sdn Bhd		Malaysia
	Unza Malaysia Sdn Bhd		Malaysia
		UAA (M) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia
	Manufacturing Services Sdn Bhd		Malaysia
		Shubido Pacific Sdn Bhd[(a)]	Malaysia
	Gervas Corporation Sdn Bhd		Malaysia
		Gervas (B) Sdn Bhd	Malaysia
	Formapac Sdn Bhd		Malaysia
BVPENTE Beteiligungsverwaltung GmbH			Austria
	New Logic Technologies GmbH		Austria
	New Logic Technologies SARL		France
Wipro Portugal S.A.			
	SAS Wipro France (formerly Enabler France SAS)		France
	Wipro Retail UK Limited (formerly Enabler UK Limited)		U.K.
	Wipro do Brasil Technologia Ltda (formerly Enabler Brazil Ltda)		Brazil
	Wipro Technologies Gmbh (formerly Enabler & Retail Consult GmbH)		Germany

a) All the above subsidiaries are 100% held by the Company except Shubido Pacific Sdn Bhd in which the Company holds 62.55% of the equity securities

24. Details of balances with banks as of June 30, 2010 are as follows:

Bank Name	In Current Account	In Deposit Account	Total
HSBC Bank……………………………………… …	Rs. 2,340	Rs. 55	Rs. 2,395
Wells Fargo Bank…………………………………… ...	3,185	-	3,185
HDFC Bank…………………………………………	1,226	152	1,378
Citi Bank………………………………………… ….	1,485	1	1,486
The Saudi British Bank…………………………… ..	341	-	341
Standard Chartered Bank……………………… ….	241	12	253
Bank of America………………………………… …	188	-	188

Bank Name	In Current Account	In Deposit Account	Total
State Bank of India……………………………...	295	-	295
DBS Bank………………………………………. .	183	-	183
Rabo Bank……………………………………….	601	-	601
Bank of Montreal………………………………..	53	-	53
ING Vysya Bank…………….………………...	136	-	136
IDBI Bank……………………………………… ….	40	1,420	1,460
Bank of India……………………………………	-	1,969	1,969
Canara Bank……………………………………… .	-	5,258	5,258
Oriental Bank of Commerce…………………… ….	2	6,790	6,792
Central Bank of India…………………………… …	-	110	110
Punjab National Bank…………………………… …	-	2,710	2,710
Nordea……………………………………………	214	-	214
Sparkasse Bank …………………………………….	79	-	79
Allahabad Bank …………………………………….	-	3,360	3,360
Others including cash and cheques on hand ………	924	825	1,749
Total……………………………………………………	Rs. 11,533	Rs. 22,662	Rs. 34,195

25. Investments

(a) Investments in Indian money market mutual funds / Bonds/ Other investments as of June 30, 2010:

Fund House	As of June 30, 2010
ICICI Prudential …………………………… ………	Rs. 13,802
Birla Sunlife ………………………… ………………	10,589
IDFC…………………………………………………	7,835
LIC…………………………………………………..	7,422
Kotak………………………… …………………..	5,959
Reliance…………………… ……………………..	2,636
UTI…………………………………………………..	1,773
Franklin Templeton………………………………	1,574
DWS…………………………………………………	1,015
LIC Housing……………………………………..	1,062
IDFC………………………………………………..	712
National Housing Bank……………………………	1,454
TATA………………………………………………..	457
SBI…………………………………………………	450
HDFC……………………………………………….	430
Religare…………………………………………….	201
ING……………………… ……………………..	1
Others……………………………………………….	169
Total…………………………………………………	Rs. 57,541

(b) Investment in Certificates of Deposit as of June 30, 2010:

	As of June 30, 2010
Axis Bank……………………………………………	Rs. 1,466
Bank of India……………………………………….	720
Central Bank of India ………………………………	736
Corporation Bank………………………………….	200
ICICI Bank………………………………………….	844
IDBI Bank ………………………………………..	983
IDFC…………………………………………………	485
Kotak Bank……………………..…………………..	247
Punjab National Bank ……………………………....	748
State Bank of Hyderabad…………………………..	400
State Bank of Mysore………………………………	250
Union Bank of India……….. ……………………	238
Total…………………………………………………	Rs. 7,317