

The proceeds from any sale of the underlying equity shares by a person resident outside India to a person resident in India may only be transferred outside India after receipt of Reserve Bank of India's approval, and the payment of applicable taxes and stamp duties. No approval is required for transfer of ADSs outside India between two non-residents.

Shareholders resident outside India who intend to sell or otherwise transfer equity shares within India should seek the advice of Indian counsel to understand the requirements applicable at that time.

The Reserve Bank of India placed various restrictions on the ability of OCBs to make investments in Indian companies in AP (DIR) Series Circular No. 14 dated September 16, 2003. For further information on these restrictions, the circular is available on www.rbi.org.in for review.

10.E. Taxation

Indian Taxation

General. The following summary is based on the law and practice of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1961 (the "Income-tax Act"), including the special tax regime contained in Sections 115AC and 115ACA of the Income-tax Act read with the Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993 (the "Scheme"), as amended on January 19, 2000. The Income-tax Act is amended every year by the Finance Act of the relevant year. Some or all of the tax consequences of Sections 115AC and 115ACA may be amended or changed by future amendments to the Income-tax Act.

We believe this information is materially complete as of the date hereof. However, this summary is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of the individual tax consequences to non-resident holders or employees under Indian law for the acquisition, ownership and sale of ADSs and equity shares. *Each prospective investor should consult tax advisors with respect to taxation in India or their respective locations on acquisition, ownership or disposing of equity shares or ADSs.*

Residence. For purposes of the Income-tax Act, an individual is considered to be a resident of India during any fiscal year if he or she is in India in that year for:

- a period or periods of at least 182 days; or
- at least 60 days and, within the four preceding years has been in India for a period or periods amounting to at least 365 days.

The period of 60 days referred to above shall be read as 182 days in case of a citizen of India or a Persons of Indian Origin living outside India who visits India and within the four preceding years has been in India for a period or periods amounting to 365 days or more.

A company is a resident of India if it is formed or registered in India or the control and the management of its affairs is situated wholly in India. Individuals and companies that are not residents of India would be treated as non-residents for purposes of the Income-tax Act.

Taxation of Distributions. As per Section 10(34) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, dividends paid by Indian Companies on or after April 1, 2003 to their shareholders (whether resident in India or not) are not subject to tax. However, the Indian company paying the dividend is subject to a dividend distribution tax at the rate of 13.07%, including applicable surcharges and the special levy called the "education cess", on the total amount it distributes, declares or pays as a dividend, in addition to normal corporate tax.

Any distributions of additional ADSs or equity shares to resident or non-resident holders will not be subject to Indian tax.

Taxation of Capital Gains. The following is a brief summary of capital gains taxation of non-resident holders and resident employees relating to the sale of ADSs and equity shares received upon redemption of ADSs. The relevant

provisions are contained mainly in sections 45, 47(via), 115AC and 115ACA, of the Income-tax Act, in conjunction with the Scheme. *You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the tax consequences of your particular situation.*

Gains realized upon the sale of ADSs and/or shares that have been held for a period of more than thirty-six months and/or twelve months, respectively, are considered long-term capital gains. Gains realized upon the sale of ADSs and/or shares that have been held for a period of thirty six months or less and/or twelve months or less, respectively, are considered short-term capital gains. Capital gains are taxed as follows:

- gains from a sale of ADSs outside India by a non-resident to another non-resident are not taxable in India;
- long-term capital gains realized by a resident employee from the transfer of the ADSs will be subject to tax at the rate of 10.2% including education allowance; short-term capital gains on such a transfer will be taxed at graduated rates with a maximum of 30.6%, including education cess. An additional surcharge of 10% will be charged in case the aggregate taxable income of the individual holder exceeds Rs.850,000 during the relevant financial year;
- long-term capital gains realized by a non-resident individual holder upon the sale of equity shares obtained from the redemption of ADSs are subject to tax including education cess at the rate of 10.2% if the sale was completed before September 10, 2004. An additional surcharge of 10% will be charged in case the aggregate taxable income of the individual holder exceeds Rs.850,000 during the relevant financial year;
- long-term capital gains realized by a non-resident corporate holder upon the sale of equity shares obtained through the redemption of ADSs are subject to taxation at the rate of 10.2% including education cess but excluding applicable surcharge if the sale was completed before September 10, 2004; and
- short-term capital gains realized upon the sale of equity shares before September 10, 2004 obtained from the redemption of ADSs will be taxed at variable rates with a maximum of (i) 41.82%, including the prevailing surcharge and education cess, in case of foreign companies and (ii) 30.6%, including education cess, in the case of resident employees or non-resident individuals with taxable income over Rs.150,000. In the case of resident employees or the non resident individuals an additional surcharge of 10% will be charged in case the aggregate taxable income exceeds Rs.850,000 during the relevant financial year:

As per Section 10(36) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, long term capital gains are exempt from tax when they are derived from the transfer of equity shares in a company completed through a recognized stock exchange in India which is a constituent of the Stock Exchange, Mumbai 500 indices and the shares are purchased on or after March 1, 2003, but before March 1, 2004, and the purchase and sale are entered into on a recognized stock exchange in India.

As per Section 10(38) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, long term capital gains arising from the transfer of equity shares on or after September 10, 2004 in a company completed through a recognized stock exchange in India are exempt from Indian tax.

As per Section 111A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, short term capital gains arising from the transfer of equity shares on or after September 10, 2004 in a company completed through a recognized stock exchange in India are subject to tax at a rate of 10.2% including education cess but excluding applicable surcharge

Purchase or sale of equity shares of a company listed on a recognized stock exchange in India on or after September 10, 2004 is subject to a security transaction tax of 0.075% of the transaction value.

The above rates may be offset by the applicable credit mechanism allowed under double tax avoidance agreements in the case of non-residents. The capital gains tax is computed by applying the appropriate tax rates to the difference between the sale price and the purchase price of the equity shares or ADSs. Under the Scheme, the purchase price of equity shares in an Indian listed company received in exchange for ADSs will be the market price of the underlying shares on the date that the Depository gives notice to the custodian of the delivery of the equity shares in exchange for the corresponding ADSs, or the "stepped up" basis purchase price. The market price will be the price of the equity shares prevailing on the Stock Exchange, Mumbai or the National Stock Exchange. There is no corresponding provision under the Income-tax Act in relation to the "stepped up" basis for the purchase price of equity shares. However, the tax department in India has not

denied this benefit. In the event that the tax department denies this benefit, the original purchase price of ADSs would be considered the purchase price for computing the capital gains tax.

According to the Scheme, a non-resident holder's holding period for the purposes of determining the applicable Indian capital gains tax rate relating to equity shares received in exchange for ADSs commences on the date of the notice of the redemption by the Depository to the custodian. However, the Scheme does not address this issue in the case of resident employees, and it is therefore unclear as to when the holding period for the purposes of determining capital gains tax commences for such a resident employee.

The Scheme provides that if the equity shares are sold on a recognized stock exchange in India against payment in Indian rupees, they will no longer be eligible for the preferential tax treatment.

It is unclear as to whether section 115AC and the Scheme are applicable to a non-resident who acquires equity shares outside India from a non-resident holder of equity shares after receipt of the equity shares upon redemption of the ADSs.

It is unclear as to whether capital gains derived from the sale of subscription rights or other rights by a non-resident holder not entitled to an exemption under a tax treaty will be subject to Indian capital gains tax. If such subscription rights or other rights are deemed by the Indian tax authorities to be situated within India, the gains realized on the sale of such subscription rights or other rights will be subject to Indian taxation. The capital gains realized on the sale of such subscription rights or other rights, which will generally be in the nature of short-term capital gains, will be subject to tax (i) at variable rates with a maximum rate of 41.82%, including the prevailing surcharge and education cess, in the case of a foreign company and (ii) in the range of 30.6% to 33.66%, including the applicable surcharge, in the case of resident employees and of non-resident individuals with taxable income over Rs.150,000.

Withholding Tax on Capital Gains. Any gain realized by a non-resident or resident employee on the sale of equity shares is subject to Indian capital gains tax, which, in the case of a non-resident is to be withheld at the source by the buyer.

Buy-back of Securities. Indian companies are not subject to any tax on the buy-back of their shares. However, the shareholders are taxed on any resulting gains. We are required to deduct tax at source according to the capital gains tax liability of a non-resident shareholder.

Stamp Duty and Transfer Tax. Upon issuance of the equity shares underlying our ADSs, we are required to pay a stamp duty of 0.1% per share of the issue price of the underlying equity shares. A transfer of ADSs is not subject to Indian stamp duty. A sale of equity shares in physical form by a non-resident holder is also subject to Indian stamp duty at the rate of 0.25% of the market value of the equity shares on the trade date, although customarily such tax is borne by the transferee. Shares must be traded in dematerialized form. The transfer of shares in dematerialized form is currently not subject to stamp duty.

Wealth Tax. The holding of the ADSs and the holding of underlying equity shares by resident and non-resident holders will be exempt from Indian wealth tax. Non-resident holders are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding this issue.

Gift Tax and Estate Duty. Currently, there are no gift taxes or estate duties. These taxes and duties could be restored in future. Non-resident holders are advised to consult their own tax advisors regarding this issue.

Service Tax. Brokerage or commission paid to stock brokers in connection with the sale or purchase of shares is subject to a service tax of 10.2%. The stock broker is responsible for collecting the service tax from the shareholder and paying it to the relevant authority.

United States Federal Taxation

The following is a summary of the material U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences that may be relevant with respect to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of equity shares or ADSs and is for general information only. This summary addresses the U.S. federal income and estate tax considerations of holders that are U.S. holders. "U.S. holders" are beneficial holders of equity shares or ADSs who are (i) citizens or residents of the United States, (ii) corporations (or

entities treated as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof or therein, (iii) estates, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, and (iv) trusts for which a U.S. court exercises primary supervision and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions or that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person. This summary is limited to U.S. holders who will hold equity shares or ADSs as capital assets. In addition, this summary is limited to U.S. holders who are not resident in India for purposes of the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of India for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion With Respect to Taxes on Income. If a partnership holds equity shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and upon the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner of a partnership holding equity shares or ADSs, you should consult your tax advisor.

This summary does not address tax considerations applicable to holders that may be subject to special tax rules, such as banks, insurance companies, financial institutions, dealers in securities or currencies, tax-exempt entities, persons that will hold equity shares or ADSs as a position in a “straddle” or as part of a “hedging” or “conversion” transaction for tax purposes, persons that have a “functional currency” other than the U.S. dollar or holders of 10% or more, by voting power or value, of the shares of our company. This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the “Code”) through the date of this Form 20-F, and on the United States Treasury Regulations in effect or, in some cases, proposed, as of the date of this Form 20-F, as well as judicial and administrative interpretations thereof available on or before such date, and is based in part on the assumption that each obligation in the deposit agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms. All of the foregoing are subject to change, which change could apply retroactively and could affect the tax consequences described below.

Each prospective investor should consult tax advisors with respect to taxation on acquisition, ownership or disposing of equity shares or ADSs.

Ownership of ADSs. For U.S. federal income tax purposes, holders of ADSs will be treated as the holders of equity shares represented by such ADSs. Exchanges of equity shares for ADSs and ADSs for equity shares generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax.

Dividends. Except for ADSs or equity shares, if any, distributed pro rata to all shareholders of our company, including holders of ADSs, the gross amount of any distributions of cash or property with respect to ADSs or equity shares (before reduction for any Indian withholding taxes) will generally be included in income by a U.S. holder as foreign source dividend income at the time of receipt, which in the case of a U.S. holder of ADSs generally should be the date of receipt by the Depositary, to the extent such distributions are made from our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Special rules apply, however, to dividends paid to individuals with respect to taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2008. Such dividends are eligible for taxation at the rates generally applicable to long-term capital gains for individuals (currently at a maximum rate of 15%), provided that the individual receiving the dividend satisfies certain holding period and other requirements with respect to the ADSs. Dividends subject to these special rules are not actually treated as capital gains, however, and thus are not included in the computation of an individual’s net capital gain and generally cannot be used to offset capital losses. However, if we are treated as a “passive foreign investment company,” dividends will not be eligible for taxation at rates applicable to long-term capital gains. See “Passive Foreign Investment Company” below. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax rate that will be applicable to their receipt of any dividend paid with respect to our equity shares or ADSs.

The amount of any distribution of property other than cash will be the property’s fair market value on the date of the distribution. Any dividend received will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to corporate U.S. holders. To the extent, if any, that the amount of any distribution by us exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles, it will be treated, first, as a tax-free return of the U.S. holder’s tax basis in the equity shares or ADSs and, thereafter, as capital gain.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, any Indian withholding tax imposed upon distributions paid to a U.S. holder with respect to ADSs or equity shares will be eligible for credit against the U.S. holder’s federal income tax liability. Alternatively, a U.S. holder may claim a deduction for such amount, but only for a year in which a U.S. holder

does not claim a credit with respect to any foreign income taxes. The overall limitation on foreign taxes eligible for credit is calculated separately with respect to specific classes of income. For this purpose, dividends distributed by us with respect to equity shares or ADSs will generally constitute foreign source "passive income" (or, in the case of certain holders, "financial services income").

If dividends are paid in Indian rupees, the amount of the dividend distribution included in the income of a U.S. holder will be in the U.S. dollar value of the payments made in Indian rupees, determined at a spot exchange rate between Indian rupees and U.S. dollars applicable to the date such dividend is included in the income of the U.S. holder, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, gain or loss, if any, resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend is paid to the date such payment is converted into U.S. dollars will be treated as U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Sale or Exchange of Equity Shares or ADSs. A U.S. holder generally will recognize gain or loss on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of equity shares or ADSs equal to the difference between the amount realized on such sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and the U.S. holder's tax basis in the equity shares or ADSs, as the case may be. Such gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the equity shares or ADSs, as the case may be, were held for more than one year. Under the special rules, long-term capital gain rates applicable to individuals have been temporarily reduced, in general, to 15% (with lower rates applying to taxpayers in the 10% and 15% rate brackets) for taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2008. Gain or loss, if any, recognized by a U.S. holder generally will be treated as U.S. source passive income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. Capital gains realized by a U.S. holder upon the sale of equity shares (but not ADSs) may be subject to certain tax in India. See "Taxation – Indian Taxation – Taxation of Capital Gains." Due to limitations on foreign tax credits, however, a U.S. holder may not be able to utilize any such taxes as a credit against the U.S. holder's federal income tax liability. The ability to deduct capital losses may be subject to limitations.

Estate Taxes. An individual shareholder who is a citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal estate tax purposes will have the value of the equity shares or ADSs held by such holder included in his or her gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes. An individual holder who actually pays Indian estate tax with respect to the equity shares will, however, be entitled to credit the amount of such tax against his or her U.S. federal estate tax liability, subject to a number of conditions and limitations.

Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting Requirements. Any dividends paid, or proceeds on a sale of, equity shares or ADSs to or by a U.S. holder may be subject to U.S. information reporting, and a backup withholding tax (currently at a rate of 28% for amounts paid through December 31, 2010, and 31% thereafter) may apply unless the holder is an exempt recipient or provides a U.S. taxpayer identification number, certifies that such holder is not subject to backup withholding and otherwise complies with any applicable backup withholding requirements. Any amount withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Passive Foreign Investment Company. A non-U.S. corporation will be classified as a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes if either:

- 75% or more of its gross income for the taxable year, including its pro rata share of the gross income of any company in which it is considered to own 25% or more of the shares by value, is passive income; or
- on average for the taxable year by value, or, if it is not a publicly traded corporation and so elects, by adjusted basis, if 50% or more of its assets, including its pro rata share of the assets of any company in which it is considered to own 25% or more of the shares by value, produce or are held for the production of passive income.

We do not believe that we satisfy either of the tests for passive foreign investment company status for our current taxable year. We will be required to determine our status as a passive foreign investment company on an annual basis. No assurance can be given that we will not be considered a passive foreign investment company in future taxable years. If we were to be a passive foreign investment company for any taxable year, U.S. holders would be required to either: