

SIFY TECHNOLOGIES LTD

Form 20-F

October 13, 2011

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
Or

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

Or

- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

- SHELL COMPANY PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.**

Date of event requiring this shell Company report _____

Commission file number 000-27663

Sify Technologies Limited

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable

(Translation at Registrant's name into English)

Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Tidel Park, 2nd Floor

4, Rajiv Gandhi Salai

Taramani, Chennai 600 113 India

(91) 44-2254-0770, Fax (91) 44 -2254 0771

(Address of principal executive office)

M.P.Vijay Kumar, Chief Financial Officer, (91) 44-2254-0770; vijaykumar.mp@sifycorp.com

Tidel Park, 2nd Floor, 4, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Taramani, Chennai 600113 India

(Name, Telephone, Email and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act

Title of each class	Name of each Exchange on which registered
American Depositary Shares, each represented by one Equity Share, par value Rs.10 per share	Nasdaq Global Market
Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act	

Title of each class	Name of each Exchange on which registered
None	Not Applicable
Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act	

Not Applicable
(Title of class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

178,351,498 Equity Shares.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Note Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data file required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

US GAAP

**International Financial
Reporting Standards as
issued by the International
Accounting Standard Board**

Other

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell Company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act):

Yes No

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Currency of Presentation and Certain Defined Terms

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this annual report to we, us, the Company, Sify or Sa Infoway are to Sify Technologies Limited, a limited liability Company organized under the laws of the Republic of India. References to U.S. or the United States are to the United States of America, its territories and its possessions. References to India are to the Republic of India. In January 2003, we changed the name of our Company from Satyam Infoway Limited to Sify Limited. In October 2007, we again changed our name from Sify Limited to Sify Technologies Limited. *Sify*, *SifyMax.in*, *Sify e-ports* and *Sify online* are trademarks used by us for which we have already obtained registration certificates in India. All other trademarks or trade names used in this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2011 (the Annual Report) are the property of their respective owners. In this Annual Report, references to \$, Dollars or U.S. dollars are to the legal currency of the United States, and references to Rs., rupees or Indian rupees are to the legal currency of India. References to a particular fiscal year are to our fiscal year ended March 31 of such year. References to the Group mean Sify technologies Limited and its subsidiaries. References to equity shares refer to our Indian Equity Shares, which are not traded on an exchange in India or the United States. References to ADS s refer to our American Depositary Shares, which are traded on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol SIFY.

For your convenience, this Annual Report contains translations of some Indian rupee amounts into U.S. dollars which should not be construed as a representation that those Indian rupee or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Indian rupees, as the case may be, at any particular rate, the rate stated below, or at all. Except as otherwise stated in this Annual Report, all translations from Indian rupees to U.S. dollars contained in this Annual Report have been based on the reference rate in the City of Mumbai on March 31, 2011 for cable transfers in Indian rupees as published by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which was Rs. 44.65 per \$1.00.

Our financial statements are presented in Indian rupees and prepared in accordance with English version of International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounts Standards Board, or IFRS. In this Annual Report, any discrepancies in any table between totals and the sums of the amounts listed are due to rounding. Information contained in our websites, including our corporate website, www.sifycorp.com, is not part of this Annual Report.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements, as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that are based on our current expectations, assumptions, estimates and projections about our Company, our industry, economic conditions in the markets in which we operate, and certain other matters. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, will, should and similar expressions. Those statements include, among other things, the discussions of our business strategy and expectations concerning our market position, future operations, margins, profitability, liquidity and capital resources. These statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those implied by the forward-looking statements. Important factors that may cause actual results or outcomes to differ from those implied by the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the Risk Factors section in this Annual Report. In light of these and other uncertainties, you should not conclude that the results or outcomes referred to in any of the forward-looking statements will be achieved.

We operate in rapidly changing businesses, and new risk factors emerge from time to time. We cannot predict every risk factor, nor can we assess the impact, if any, of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report are based on information available to us, and reflect management's beliefs, on the date hereof, and we do not undertake to update these forward-looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances. In addition, readers should carefully review the other information in this Annual Report and in our periodic reports and other documents filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) from time to time.

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PART I

Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information

Selected Financial Data

Summary of Consolidated Financial Data

You should read the summary consolidated financial data below in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the related notes, as well as the section entitled "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects," all of which are included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The summary consolidated statements of income data for the five years ended March 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and the summary consolidated Statement of Financial Position as of March 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007, has been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes to the consolidated financial statements which were prepared and presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Historical results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

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Consolidated Statement of Income**

	Year ended March 31,					2011 Convenience translation into US\$ in thousands, except share and per share data (See Note1)
(In thousands of Rupees, except share data and as otherwise stated)	2011 Rs	2010 Rs	2009 Rs	2008 Rs	2007 Rs	
Revenue	6,886,629	6,710,188	6,162,161	6,006,215	5,447,347	154,236
Cost of goods sold and services rendered	(4,209,430)	(4,096,538)	(3,613,349)	(3,419,122)	2,939,329	(94,276)
Other income	72,693	131,789	89,105	46,152	66,320	1,628
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,441,799)	(2,482,415)	(2,813,425)	(2,434,715)	(2,094,971)	(54,688)
Depreciation and amortization	(685,836)	(656,797)	(498,872)	(394,337)	(463,780)	(15,360)
Impairment loss on intangibles including goodwill	(1,857)	(47,269)	(15,200)			(42)
Income from legal settlement		561,120				
Profit / (loss) from operating activities	(379,600)	120,078	(689,580)	(195,807)	15,587	(8,502)
Finance income	45,698	27,994	122,565	161,783	154,192	1,023
Finance expenses	(258,622)	(293,873)	(251,660)	(57,682)	(25,550)	(5,792)
Net finance income / (expense)	(212,924)	(265,879)	(129,095)	104,101	128,642	(4,769)
Share of profit of equity accounted investee (net of income tax)	73,032	91,135	64,091	181,127	61,030	1,636
Profit / (loss) before tax	(519,492)	(54,666)	(754,584)	89,421	205,259	(11,635)
Income tax (expense) / benefit		81,479	(97,049)	(63,975)	66,113	
Profit / (loss) for the year	(519,492)	26,813	(851,633)	25,446	271,372	(11,635)

Attributable to:

Equity holders of the Company	(519,492)	17,027	(900,574)	(4,696)	240,841	(11,635)
Non-controlling interest		9,786	48,941	30,142	30,531	
	(519,492)	26,813	(851,633)	25,446	271,372	(11,635)

Earnings / (loss) per share

Basic earnings /(loss) per share	(8.20)	0.33	(20.77)	(0.11)	5.64	(0.18)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	(8.20)	0.33	(20.77)	(0.11)	5.63	(0.18)

Table of Contents**Particulars****(Rupees in thousands, except share and per share data)**

(Rupees in thousands, except share and per share data)	2011 Rs	2010 Rs	March 31, 2009 Rs	2008 Rs	2007 Rs	Convenience translation into US\$ in thousands, except share and per share data (see note 2) 2011
Balance Sheet data:						
Cash and cash equivalents including restricted cash	543,097	878,698	1,710,798	1,507,327	3,071,157	12,163
Net current assets	(36,354)	(46,814)	(175,993)	1,294,199	2,435,290	814
Total assets	9,238,371	9,345,824	9,145,555	7,710,760	7,321,891	206,906
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company	4,665,792	4,171,092	3,851,693	4,694,984	4,538,906	104,497
Cash Flow Data						
Net cash provided by (used in):						
Operating activities	225,359	759,802	(371,556)	(839,869)	116,262	5,047
Investing activities	(730,650)	(896,683)	(1,174,156)	(756,300)	(708,316)	(16,364)
Financing activities	551,700	(354,486)	968,797	(585,200)	847,939	(12,356)

Notes

1. The convenience translation to U.S. Dollars was performed at the reference rate in the City of Mumbai for cable transfers as published by Reserve Bank of India on March 31, 2011 of Rs.44.65 per \$1.00, which should not be construed as a representation that those Indian rupee or U.S. dollar amounts could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars or Indian rupees, as the case may be, at this rate or at all.
2. Reference to shares and per share amounts refer to our equity shares. Our outstanding equity shares include equity shares held by a depository underlying our ADSs. Effective September 24, 2002, one ADS represented one equity share.

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Our functional currency is the Indian rupee. The exchange rate between the rupee and the U.S. dollar has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. Our exchange rate risk primarily arises from our foreign currency revenues, receivables and payables.

The following table sets forth the high and low exchange rates for the previous six months and is based on the reference rate in the City of Mumbai on business days during the period for cable transfers in Indian rupees as published by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Month	High Rs.	Low Rs.
September 2011	49.67	45.90
August 2011	46.13	44.05
July 2011	44.69	43.95
June 2011	45.10	44.61
May 2011	45.38	44.30
April 2011	44.68	44.04

The following table sets forth, for the fiscal years indicated, information concerning the number of Indian rupees for which one U.S. dollar could be exchanged based on the reference rate in the City of Mumbai on business days during the period for cable transfers in Indian rupees as published by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The column titled Average in the table below is the average of the last business day of each month during the year.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31	Period end Rs.	Average Rs.	High Rs.	Low Rs.
2011	44.65	45.58	47.57	44.03
2010	45.14	47.36	50.53	44.94
2009	50.95	45.91	52.06	39.89
2008	40.02	40.13	43.05	38.48
2007	43.10	45.12	46.83	42.78

On March 31, 2011, the reference rate in the City of Mumbai for cable transfers in Indian rupees as published by RBI was Rs.44.65.

On October 10, 2011, the reference rate in the City of Mumbai for cable transfers in Indian rupees as published by RBI was Rs.49.07.

Capitalization and indebtedness

Not applicable.

Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds

Not applicable.

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This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth in the following risk factors and elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Risks Related to our Company and Industry***We may incur losses in the future and we may not achieve or maintain profitability.***

We have a net loss of Rs. 519.49 million (\$11.64 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011 with an accumulated deficit of Rs.13,607 million (\$304.75 million) as at March 31, 2011. We may in the future incur additional net losses and suffer negative operating cash flows. We expect to increase our expenditures as we continue to expand our services, promote our brand, and invest in the expansion of our infrastructure. We have incurred and in the future may incur expenses in connection with investments in data centers and infrastructure. Accordingly, we will need to generate significant additional revenues in order to become profitable. Our business model is not yet proven in the consumer space, and we cannot assure you that we will improve our profitability or that we will not incur operating losses in the future. If we are unable to become profitable and continue to sustain losses, we will be unable to build a sustainable business and our results of operations will be adversely affected. In this event, the price of our ADSs and the value of your investment may decline.

Our profits may be impacted consequent to the withdrawal of incentive for exports availed under the Served from India Scheme on account of changes in Indian Government policy.

The Government of India had introduced the Served from India Scheme (the Scheme) in order to accelerate growth in export of services so as to create a powerful and unique Served from India brand, instantly recognized and respected world over.

Under the Scheme, all service providers (the exporter of various services) are entitled to a customs duty credit called Duty credit scrip at 10% of the foreign exchange earned during the financial year. A service provider will be eligible for such duty credit scrip only on satisfaction of two conditions: (a) the service provider should export services; and (b) the service provider should earn foreign exchange. This duty credit may be used for settling the customs duty payable to the Government of India on the import of any capital goods including spares, office equipment and professional equipment, office furniture and consumables, provided it is part of their main line of business.

The new Foreign Trade (2009-2014) policy announced by The Commerce Ministry of Government of India, on August 27, 2009 has explicitly excluded the telecom Sector, which is the sector in which we operate, from the purview of Served From India Scheme (SFIS). As a result of this new policy document, we are not eligible for the export incentive on Foreign Exchange earnings from all existing business streams other than E-learning and Infrastructure management services prospectively.

The loss of credits from the above scheme may adversely impact the financial condition and operating results. Effective August 2009, this benefit was withdrawn for our exports under ILD/NLD license, which has adversely affected our results of operations.

The global economic environment, increased pricing pressure and decreased utilization rates could negatively impact our revenues and operating results.

Spending on technology products and services in most parts of the world has been rising for the past several years. However, there was a decline in the growth rate of global IT purchases due to the economic slowdown and we believe the market may not recover until 2012.

With regard to the domestic Indian economy, pricing and competition continue to be under pressure. Lead times for orders or contracts have become much longer, as we have longer credit periods. These factors have affected the growth in demand for our corporate connectivity and consumer services.

Overseas economic performance also has a bearing on our Infrastructure and e-Learning businesses segments. Currency fluctuations will also lead to variations in revenue. The NLD/ILD business and eLearning may be affected in terms of prices and growth.

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Reduction in IT spending and extended credit terms arising from or related to the economic slowdown, and any resulting pricing pressures, reduction in billing rates, increased credit risk may adversely impact our revenues, gross profits, operating margins and results of operations.

Currency fluctuations may affect the results or our operations or the value of our ADSs.

The exchange rate between the rupee and the U.S. dollar has changed significantly in recent years and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future.

We use derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward and option contracts, to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on accounts receivable and payable and forecast cash flows denominated in US dollar. As of March 31, 2011, we do not have any outstanding option contracts. We may not purchase derivative instruments for a sufficient amount to adequately insulate ourselves from foreign currency exchange risks, and over the past year, we have incurred significant losses as a result of exchange rate fluctuations that have not been offset in full by our hedging strategy.

For the year ended March 31, 2011, we have recognized a gain of Rs.12.94 million (\$0.29 million) on foreign exchange translations and we have not recognized any gains on our forward and option contracts. If foreign exchange currency markets continue to be volatile, such fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could materially and adversely affect our results of operations in future periods. Also, the volatility in the foreign currency markets may make it difficult to hedge our foreign currency exposures effectively and make them expensive.

Further, the policies of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) may change from time to time which may limit our ability to hedge our foreign currency exposures adequately. On August 2, 2011, the RBI issued Comprehensive Guideline on Derivatives to the banks/dealers with regard to suitability and appropriateness policy for offering derivative products to users. In addition, a high-level committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India had recommended that India move to increased capital account convertibility, and proposed a framework for such increased convertibility. Full or increased capital account convertibility, if introduced, could result in increased volatility in the fluctuations of exchange rates between the rupee and US dollar. Our US customers may leave us exposed to fluctuation in revenues based on currency fluctuations.

We may encounter legal confrontations as the Information Technology Act 2000 lacks specificity as to issues on online processes and/or Internet.

We believe that the Information Technology Act of 2000, (As amended by IT (Amendment) Act 2008 (the ITA), an Indian regulation, does not address all areas of online processes or the Internet. In exercise of the powers conferred by ITA 2000, the Government of India issued rules in April 2011 called Information Technology rules with stringent privacy norms for Internet Service Providers and the intermediary who is handling sensitive personal information. The ITA has mandated the service providers to maintain transactions, receipts, vouchers in specific formats. The records should be produced for inspection and audit by a government nominated agency or person. The Government of India is authorized to audit security and privacy protection measures. We are exposed to risks relating to unauthorised access, non-compliance of regulations by our franchisees for the cybercafés. Such events may negatively affect our reputation, and violations of the Information Act may result in fines, litigation or cause us to incur legal costs, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Intense competition in our businesses could prevent us from improving our profitability and we may be required to further modify the rates we charge for our services in response to new pricing models introduced by new and existing competition which would significantly affect our revenues.

Our corporate network/data services compete with well-established companies, including Bharti Airtel, Tata Communications Limited or TCL, Reliance Infocomm, HCL Infinet, Tata Teleservices, Tulip Telecom Limited and the government-owned telecom companies, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited or BSNL, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited or MTNL.

A significant number of competitors have entered India's Internet service provider industry. The large players, especially the state run telecommunication companies, may enjoy significant competitive advantages over us, including greater financial resources, which could allow them to charge prices that are lower than ours in order to attract subscribers. These factors have resulted in periods of significant reduction in actual average selling prices for consumer Internet Service Provider, or ISP, services. We expect the market for Internet access and other connectivity

services to remain extremely price competitive. Increased competition may result in operating losses, loss of market share and diminished value in our services, as well as different pricing, service or marketing decisions. In addition, competition may generally cause us to incur unanticipated costs associated with research and product development. Additionally, we believe that our ability to compete also depends in part on factors outside our control, such as the availability of skilled employees in India, the price at which our competitors offer comparable services, and the extent of our competitors' responsiveness to their clients' needs. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully compete against current and future competitors, or that we will not lose key employees or customers to such competitors, which may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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Margin squeeze may affect the results or our operations.

Our margins have been stagnant recently due to competitive pricing pressure. Competition will continue to increase with the entry of new competitors into the enterprise service category. However, these competitors generally would prefer to operate with a few global customers who have business interest in India. They may attract customers for managed hosting services with their capability of superior network and competitive pricing. We expect the market for such services to remain extremely price competitive. Increased competition may result in the reduction of profit margin which would impact our results of operations.

Procuring power at lower costs for data centers by the competitors may put us at a disadvantage in terms of pricing for our data center operations.

The single largest operating cost in data centers is electrical power, and if a competitor were to have a source of power at a significantly lower cost, it could be a disadvantage to us. While all data centres are now located in proximity to, or at the edge of major urban centers such as Mumbai, inexpensive land and labor allow companies to locate new data centres in remote locations. We may neither be in a position to develop data centers at remote locations where power is cheap nor procure power at cheaper rates for our data centres. If our competitors procure power at lower cost, they may have an advantage over us with respect to pricing. Our inability to offer competitive pricing may result in loss of customers and will impact our business and result of operations.

We have added a number of new lines of business in the past years, including the operation and licensing of public Internet cafés, as well as the provision of broadband services, security services, e-learning software development services, managed network services and infrastructure management services.

The risks we face in developing Internet service market include our inability to:

- continue to develop and upgrade our technology;
- maintain and develop strategic relationships with business partners;
- offer compelling online services and content;

We cannot assure you that we will successfully address the risks or difficulties described above. Failure to do so could lead to an inability to attract and retain corporate customers for our network/data services and subscribers for our Internet access services as well as the loss of advertising revenues.

Despite our best efforts to optimize costs, our future operating results could fluctuate in part because our expenses are relatively fixed in the short term while future revenues are uncertain, and any adverse fluctuations could negatively impact the price of our ADSs.

Our revenues, expenses and operating results have varied in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future due to a number of factors, many of which are outside our control. A significant portion of our investment and cost base is relatively fixed in the short term. Our revenues for the foreseeable future will depend on many factors, including the following:

- the range of corporate network/data services provided by us and the usage thereof by our customers;
- the number of subscribers to our ISP services and the prevailing prices charged.
- advertising revenue generated by our online portal services.

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the timing and nature of any agreements we enter into with strategic partners of our corporate network/data services division;

services, products or pricing policies introduced by our competitors;

capital expenditure and other costs relating to our operations;

the timing and nature of our marketing efforts;

our ability to successfully integrate operations and technologies from any acquisitions, joint ventures or other business combinations or investments;

the introduction of alternative technologies; and

technical difficulties or system failures affecting the telecommunication infrastructure in India, the Internet generally or the operation of our websites.

We plan to continue to expand and invest in network infrastructure. Many of our expenses are relatively fixed in the short-term. We cannot assure you that our revenues will increase in proportion to the increase in our expenses. We may be unable to adjust spending quickly enough to offset any unexpected revenues shortfall. This could lead to a shortfall in revenues in relation to our expenses and adversely affect our revenue and operating results.

You should not rely on yearly comparisons of our results of operations as indicators of future performance and operating results may be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors. In this event, the price of our ADSs may decline.

Security breaches could damage our reputation or result in liability to us.

Our facilities and infrastructure must remain secure, and be perceived by our corporate and consumer customers to be secure, because we retain confidential customer information in our database. Despite the implementation of security measures, our infrastructure may be vulnerable to physical break-ins, computer hacking, computer viruses, programming errors or similar disruptive problems beyond our control. If a person circumvents our security measures, he or she could jeopardize the security of confidential information stored on our systems, misappropriate proprietary information or cause interruptions to our operations. We may be required to make significant additional investments and efforts to protect against or remedy security breaches. Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential client and customer data, whether through breach of our computer systems, systems failure or otherwise, could damage our reputation and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The security services that we offer in connection with our business customers' networks cannot assure complete protection from computer viruses, break-ins and other disruptive problems and the occurrence of these problems could result in claims against us or liability on our part. These claims, regardless of their ultimate outcome, could result in costly litigation and could damage our reputation and hinder our ability to attract and retain customers for our service offerings.

We face a competitive labor market for skilled personnel and therefore are highly dependent on our existing key personnel and on our ability to hire additional skilled employees.

Our success depends upon the continued service of our key personnel including our senior management team, including our Chairman, Raju Vegesna. Each of our employees may voluntarily terminate his or her employment with us. Our success also depends on our ability to attract and retain additional highly qualified technical, marketing and sales personnel. The labor market for skilled employees in India is extremely competitive, and the process of hiring employees with the necessary skills is time consuming and requires the diversion of significant resources. We may not be able to continue to retain or integrate existing personnel or identify and hire additional personnel in the future. The loss of the services of key personnel or the inability to attract additional qualified personnel, could disrupt the implementation of our business strategy, upon which the success of our business depends.

The failure to keep our technical knowledge confidential could erode our competitive advantage.

Our technical know-how is not protected by intellectual property rights such as patents, and is principally protected by maintaining its confidentiality. We rely on trade secrets, confidentiality agreements and other contractual arrangements. As a result, we cannot be certain that our know-how will remain confidential in the long run. Employment contracts with certain of our employees who have special technical knowledge about our products or our business contain a general obligation to keep all such knowledge confidential. In addition to the confidentiality provisions, these employment agreements typically contain non-competition clauses.

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If either the confidentiality provisions or the non-competition clauses are unenforceable, we may not be able to maintain the confidentiality of our know-how. In the event that confidential technical information or know-how about our products or business becomes available to third parties or to the public, our competitive advantage over other companies in the wireless based IP/VPN industry could be harmed which could have a material adverse effect on our current business, future prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Compliance with new and changing corporate governance and public disclosure requirements adds uncertainty to our compliance policies and increases our costs of compliance.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to accounting, corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank), Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, new SEC regulations and Nasdaq Stock Market rules are creating uncertainty for companies like ours. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards may lack specificity and are subject to varying interpretations. Their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs of compliance as a result of ongoing revisions to such governance standards.

Further, during 2011, there has been an increased focus on corporate governance by the U.S. Congress and by the SEC in response to the recent credit and financial crisis in the United States. As a result of this increased focus, additional corporate governance standards have been promulgated with respect to companies whose securities are listed in the United States, including by way of the enactment of the Dodd-Frank, and more governance standards are expected to be imposed on companies whose securities are listed in the United States in the near future.

Indian regulatory authorities are increasingly focused on standards of accounting, auditing, public disclosure and corporate governance and may impose new regulations that are lead to increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

In addition, it may become more expensive and/or more difficult for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance due to increase in premium rates. Further, our board members, Chief Executive Officer, and our Chief Financial Officer could face an increased risk of personal liability in connection with their performance of duties and our SEC reporting obligations. As a result, we may face difficulties attracting and retaining qualified board members and executive officers, which could harm our business. If we fail to comply with new or changed laws or regulations, our business and reputation may be harmed.

We may inadvertently fail to comply with local laws of other countries in connection with the negotiation and execution of operational agreements.

As part of our international business, we may negotiate with and enter into contracts with strategic partners, clients, suppliers, employees and other third parties in various countries. We may inadvertently fail to comply with their laws may result in lawsuits or penalties, which could adversely affect our business or results of operations.

Our financial results are impacted by the financial results of entities that we do not control.

We have a significant, non-controlling minority interest in MF Global Sify Securities India Private Limited (formerly known as Man Financial Sify Securities India Private Limited) that is accounted for under IFRS using the equity method of accounting. Under this method, we generally are obligated to report as share of profit of equity accounted investee a pro rata portion of the net income after tax of any such Company in our statement of operations even though we do not control the other Company, subject to limitations in the case of losses that exceed our cost of investment. Thus, our reported results of operations can be significantly increased or decreased depending on the results of MF Global Sify Securities India Private Limited or other companies in which we may make similar investments even though we may have only a limited ability to influence these activities.

Our inter-city network is leased from other service providers and is dependent on their quality and availability.

We have provided inter-city connectivity for our connectivity customers through lease arrangements rather than through capital investment in assets for connectivity business. Our ability to offer high quality telecommunications services depends, to a large extent, on the quality of the networks maintained by other operators, and their continued availability, neither of which is under our control. However, the abundance of supply of inter-city connectivity provides us with the ability of switching to companies offering better services. Although we always use more than one service provider where required, there can be no assurance that this dependence on external parties would not affect

our network availability. Any prolonged loss of network availability could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

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The legal system in India does not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the legal system of the United States, and we may be unsuccessful in protecting our intellectual property rights.

Our intellectual property rights are important to our business. We rely on a combination of copyright and trademark laws, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property.

Our efforts to protect our intellectual property may not be adequate. We hold no patents, and our competitors may independently develop similar technology or duplicate our services. Unauthorized parties may infringe upon or misappropriate our services or proprietary information. In addition, the laws of India do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as laws in the United States, and the global nature of the Internet makes it difficult to control the ultimate destination of our services. For example, the legal processes to protect service marks in India are not as effective as those in place in the United States. The misappropriation or duplication of our intellectual property could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees, reduce our revenues and increase our expenses. In the future, litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Any such litigation could be time-consuming and costly.

We could be subject to intellectual property infringement claims as the number of our competitors grows and the content and functionality of our websites or other service offerings overlap with competitive offerings. Our defenses against these claims, even if not meritorious, could be expensive and divert management's attention from operating our Company. If we become liable to third parties for infringing their intellectual property rights, we could be required to pay a substantial damage award and forced to develop non-infringing technology, obtain a license or cease selling the applications that contain the infringing technology. We may be unable to develop non-infringing technology or obtain a license on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

Our current infrastructure and its scalability may not accommodate increased use while maintaining acceptable overall performance.

Currently, only a relatively limited number of customers use our corporate network, our Internet service provider services and our Internet portal. We must continue to add to our network infrastructure to accommodate additional users, increasing transaction volumes and changing customer requirements. We may not be able to project accurately the rate or timing of increases, if any, in the use of our websites or upgrade our systems and infrastructure to accommodate such increases. Our systems may not accommodate increased use while maintaining acceptable overall performance. Service lapses could cause our users to use the online services of our competitors, and numerous customer defections may adversely affect our results of operations.

Our increasing work with governmental agencies may expose us to additional risks.

We are increasingly bidding for work with governments and governmental agencies for data centers. Projects involving governments or governmental agencies carry various risks inherent in the government contracting process, including the following:

Such projects may be subject to a higher risk of reduction in scope or termination than other contracts due to political and economic factors such as changes in government, pending elections or the reduction in, or absence of, adequate funding;

Terms and conditions of government contracts tend to be more onerous than other contracts and may include, among other things, extensive rights of audit, more punitive service level penalties and other restrictive covenants. Also, the terms of such contracts are often subject to change due to political and economic factors;

Government contracts are often subject to more extensive scrutiny and publicity than other contracts. Any negative publicity related to such contracts, regardless of the accuracy of such publicity, may adversely affect our business or reputation;

Participation in government contracts could subject us to stricter regulatory requirements, which may increase our cost of compliance; and

Such projects may involve multiple parties in the delivery of services and require greater project management efforts on our part. Any failure in this regard may adversely impact our performance.

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In addition, we operate in jurisdictions in which local business practices may be inconsistent with international regulatory requirements, including anti-corruption and anti-bribery regulations prescribed under the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which, among other things, prohibits giving or offering to give anything of value with the intent to influence the awarding of government contracts. Although we believe that we have adequate policies and enforcement mechanisms to ensure legal and regulatory compliance with the FCPA, and other similar regulations, it is possible that some of our employees, subcontractors, agents or partners may violate any such legal and regulatory requirements, which may expose us to criminal or civil enforcement actions, including penalties. If we fail to comply with legal and regulatory requirements, our business and reputation may be harmed.

We do not plan to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have not paid cash dividends to date because of the accumulated losses in the previous years. We may not pay a cash dividend in the near future in anticipation of meeting the fund requirements for facilitating future expansion plans of the Company. Investors who purchase our ADS may not see immediate returns.

Risks Related to the ADSs and Our Trading Market

The interests of our significant shareholder, Mr Raju Vegesna, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer may differ from your interests.

Effective as of October 30, 2010, upon the consummation of the private placement to an entity controlled by Mr Raju Vegesna, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, Mr Raju Vegesna beneficially owns approximately 86.3% of our outstanding equity shares. Mr P.S.Raju serves on our Board of Directors as a nominee of Infinity Capital Ventures, LP, an entity controlled by Mr Raju Vegesna. As a result, Mr Raju Vegesna will be able to exercise control over many matters requiring approval by our Board of Directors and / or shareholders, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, such as a sale of our company. Under Indian law, a simple majority is sufficient to control all shareholder action except for those items, which require approval by a special resolution. If a special resolution is required, the number of votes cast in favour of the resolution must not be less than three times the number of votes cast against it. Examples of actions that require a special resolution include:

- altering our Articles of Association;

- issuing additional shares of capital stock, except for pro rata issuances to existing shareholders;

- commencing any new line of business; and

- commencing a liquidation.

Circumstances may arise in which the interests of Mr Raju Vegesna could conflict with the interests of our other shareholders or holders of our ADSs. Mr. Vegesna, or the entities that he controls, could delay or prevent a change of control of our Company even if a transaction of that sort would be beneficial to our other shareholders, including the holders of our ADSs. This concentrated control will limit your ability to influence corporate matters and, as a result, we may take actions that our ADS holders do not view as beneficial. As a result, the market price of our ADS could be adversely affected.

An investor in our ADSs may not be able to exercise preemptive rights for additional shares and may thereby suffer dilution of such investor's equity interest in us.

Under the Companies Act, 1956, or the Indian Companies Act, a Company incorporated in India must offer its holders of equity shares preemptive rights to subscribe and pay for a proportionate number of shares to maintain their existing ownership percentages prior to the issuance of any new equity shares, unless such preemptive rights have been waived by three-fourths of the shares voting on the resolution to waive such rights.

Holders of ADSs may be unable to exercise preemptive rights for equity shares underlying ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, is effective with respect to such rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. To the extent that holders of ADSs are unable to exercise preemptive rights granted in respect of the equity shares represented by their ADSs, their

proportional interests in us would be reduced.

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ADS holders may be restricted in their ability to exercise voting rights.

At our request, Citibank N.A, (the *Depository*) will mail to holders of our ADSs any notice of shareholders meeting received from us together with information explaining how to instruct the Depository to exercise the voting rights of the securities represented by ADSs. If the Depository receives voting instructions from a holder of our ADSs in time, relating to matters that have been forwarded to such holder, it will endeavor to vote the securities represented by such holder s ADSs in accordance with such voting instructions. However, the ability of the Depository to carry out voting instructions may be limited by practical and legal limitations and the terms of the securities on deposit. We cannot assure that the holders of our ADSs will receive voting materials in time to enable such holders to return voting instructions to the Depository. Securities for which no voting instructions have been received will not be eligible to vote.

Under Indian law, subject to the presence in person at a shareholder meeting of persons holding equity shares representing a quorum, all resolutions proposed to be approved at that meeting are voted on by a show of hands unless a shareholder present in person and holding at least 10% of the total voting power or on which an aggregate sum of not less than Rs.50,000 has been paid-up, at the meeting demands that a poll be taken. Equity shares not represented in person at the meeting, including equity shares underlying ADSs for which a holder has provided voting instructions to the Depository, are not counted in a vote by show of hands. As a result, only in the event that a shareholder present at the meeting demands that a poll be taken will the votes of ADS holders be counted. Securities for which no voting instructions have been received will not be voted on a poll. Accordingly, you may not be able to participate in all offerings, transactions or votes that are made available to holders of our equity shares.

As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to the SEC s proxy rules, which regulate the form and content of solicitations by United States-based issuers of proxies from their shareholders. To date, our practice has been to provide advance notice to our ADS holders of all shareholder meetings and to solicit their vote on such matters through the Depository, and we expect to continue this practice. The form of notice and proxy statement that we have been using does not include all of the information that would be provided under the SEC s proxy rules.

The market price of our ADSs has been and may continue to be highly volatile.

The market price of our ADSs has fluctuated widely and may continue to do so. Many factors could cause the market price of our ADSs to rise and fall. Some of these factors include:

- perception of the level of political and economic stability in India;
- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;
- announcement of technological innovations;
- conditions or trends in the corporate network/data services, Internet and electronic commerce industries;
- the competitive and pricing environment for corporate network/data services and Internet access services in India and the related cost and availability of bandwidth;
- the perceived attractiveness of investment in Indian companies;
- acquisitions and alliances by us or others in the industry;
- changes in estimates of our performance or recommendations by financial analysts;
- market conditions in the industry and the economy as a whole;
- introduction of new services by us or our competitors;
- changes in the market valuations of other Internet service companies;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

our failure to integrate successfully our operations with those of any acquired companies;

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additions or departures of key personnel; and

other events or factors, many of which are beyond our control.

The financial markets in the United States and other countries have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations, and the market prices of technology companies, particularly Internet-related companies, have been and continue to be extremely volatile with negative sentiment prevailing. Volatility in the price of our ADSs may be caused by factors outside of our control and may be unrelated or disproportionate to our operating results, which may adversely affect the value of your investment and the price of our ADSs.

An active or liquid market for the ADSs is not assured.

We cannot predict that an active, liquid public trading market for our ADSs will continue to exist. Although ADS holders are entitled to withdraw the equity shares underlying the ADSs from the Depository at any time, there is no public market for our equity shares in India or the United States. The loss of liquidity could increase the price volatility of our ADSs.

The future sales of securities by us or existing shareholders may reduce the price of our ADSs.

Any significant sales of our equity shares or ADSs or a perception that such sales may occur might reduce the price of our ADSs and make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. We may issue additional equity shares to raise capital and to fund acquisitions and investments, and the parties to any such future transactions could also decide to sell them.

The current capital and credit market conditions may adversely affect our access to capital, the cost of capital, and ability to execute our business plan.

Access to capital markets is critical to our ability to operate. We may require additional financing in the future for the development of our business. Declines and uncertainties in the global capital markets over the past year have severely restricted raising new capital and have affected companies' ability to continue to expand or fund new projects. If these economic conditions continue or become worse, our future cost of equity or debt capital and access to the capital markets could be adversely affected. Our ability to obtain future financing will depend on, among other things, our financial condition and results of operations as well as the condition of the capital markets or other credit markets at the time we seek financing. In addition, an inability to access the capital markets on favorable terms due to our low stock price, or upon our delisting from the Nasdaq Global Market if we fail to satisfy a listing requirement, could affect our ability to execute our business plan as scheduled.

We can give no assurance as to the availability of such additional capital or, if available, whether it would be on terms acceptable to us. In addition, we may continue to seek capital through the public or private sale of securities, if market conditions are favorable for doing so. If we are successful in raising additional funds through the issuance of equity securities, stockholders will likely experience substantial dilution. If we are unable to enter into the necessary financing arrangements or sufficient funds are not available on acceptable terms when required, either due to market fluctuations or regulations imposed by the Indian governmental authorities, we may not have sufficient liquidity and our business may be adversely affected.

We may be required to list our Equity Shares on an Indian stock exchange. If we were to list our Equity Shares on an Indian stock exchange, conditions in the Indian securities market may require compliance with new and changing regulations framed by Securities Exchange Board of India, listing requirements of stock exchange, corporate governance, accounting and public disclosure requirements which might add uncertainty to our compliance policies and increases our costs of compliance.

The Ministry of Finance of the Government of India (MoF) issued a press release dated March 31, 2006, making amendments to the Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme 1993 (the Scheme). The amendments included a statement that unlisted companies which had accessed FCCBs, ADR/GDRs in terms of guidelines of May 22, 1998 and are not making profit, be permitted to comply with listing condition on the domestic stock exchanges within three years of having started making profit. Further, the press release states that no fresh issues of FCCBs, ADR/GDRs by such companies will be permitted without listing first in the domestic exchanges. These regulatory requirements may adversely affect our ability to raise further capital for funding the ongoing and future expansion plans of the company, as we are unable to raise capital in

the United States or elsewhere offshore until we are listed in India.

We may be required by the Government of India to list on Indian stock exchange. We may not be able to comply with any timeline for listing and other standards imposed on us, and we are uncertain as to the consequences to us of any non-compliance. If we were to list our equity shares on an Indian stock exchange, we have to comply with changing laws, regulations and standards relating to accounting, corporate governance and public disclosure, including the SEBI rules and regulations and stock exchange listing requirements which may create uncertainty for companies like ours. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards may lack specificity and are subject to varying interpretations. Their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs of compliance as a result of ongoing revisions to such governance standards.

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Risks Related to Investments in Indian Companies

We are incorporated in India, and a significant majority of our assets and employees are located in India. Consequently, our financial performance and the market price of our ADSs will be affected by changes in exchange rates, interest rates, Government of India policies, including taxation policies, as well as political, social and economic developments affecting India.

Changes in the policies of the Government of India could delay the further liberalization of the Indian economy and adversely affect economic conditions in India generally, which could impact our business and prospects.

Since 1991, successive Indian governments have pursued policies of economic liberalization, including significantly relaxing restrictions on the private sector. Nevertheless, the role of the central and state governments in the Indian economy as producers, consumers and regulators has remained significant. The rate of economic liberalization could change, and specific laws and policies affecting technology and telecom companies, foreign investment, exchange rate regime and other matters affecting investment in our securities could change as well. A significant change in India's economic liberalization and deregulation policies could adversely affect business and economic conditions in India generally, and our business in particular.

Regional conflicts in South Asia could adversely affect the Indian economy, disrupt our operations and cause our business to suffer.

South Asia has, from time to time, experienced instances of civil unrest and hostilities among neighboring countries, including between India and Pakistan. In recent months, Pakistan has been experiencing significant instability and this has heightened the risks of conflict in South Asia. Military activity or terrorist attacks in the future could influence the Indian economy by disrupting communications and making travel more difficult and such political tensions could create a greater perception that investments in Indian companies involve higher degrees of risk. This, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on the market for securities of Indian companies, including our equity shares and our ADSs, and the market for our services.

Terrorist attacks or a war could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Terrorist attacks, such as the attacks of July 25, 2008 in Bangalore, the attacks of November 26 to 29, 2008 in Mumbai, the attack at New Delhi High Court on September 7, 2011 and other acts of violence have the potential to affect us or our clients. In addition, such attacks may destabilize the economic and political situation in India. Furthermore, such attacks could cause a disruption in the delivery of our services to our clients, and could have a negative impact on our business, personnel, assets and results of operations, and could cause our clients or potential clients to choose other vendors for the services we provide. Terrorist threats, attacks or war could make travel more difficult, may disrupt our ability to provide services to our clients and could delay, postpone or cancel our clients' decisions to use our services.

The markets in which we operate are subject to the risk of earthquakes, floods and other natural disasters.

Some of the regions that we operate in are prone to earthquakes, flooding and other natural disasters. In the event that any of our business centers are affected by any such disasters, we may sustain damage to our operations and properties, suffer significant financial losses and be unable to complete our client engagements in a timely manner, if at all. Further, in the event of a natural disaster, we may also incur costs in redeploying personnel and property. In addition, if there is a major earthquake, flood or other natural disaster in any of the locations in which our significant customers are located, we face the risk that our customers may incur losses, or sustained business interruption and/or loss which may materially impair their ability to continue their purchase of products or services from us. A major earthquake, flood or other natural disaster in the markets in which we operate could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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We are subject to foreign investment restrictions under Indian law that limit our ability to attract foreign investors which, together with the lack of a public market for our equity shares, may adversely impact the value of our ADSs.

Currently, there is no public trading market for our equity shares in India or elsewhere nor can we assure you that we will take steps to develop one. Our equity securities are only traded on Nasdaq through the ADSs. Under prior Indian laws and regulations, our Depository could not accept deposits of outstanding equity shares and issue ADRs evidencing ADSs representing such equity shares without prior approval of the Government of India. The Reserve Bank of India has announced fungibility regulations permitting, under limited circumstances, the conversion of ADSs to equity shares and the reconversion of equity shares to ADSs provided that the actual number of ADSs outstanding after such reconversion is not greater than the original number of ADSs outstanding. If you elect to surrender your ADSs and receive equity shares, you will not be able to trade those equity shares on any securities market and, under present law, likely will not be permitted to reconvert those equity shares to ADSs.

If in the future a market for our equity shares is established in India or another market outside of the United States, those shares may trade at a discount or premium to the ADSs. Under current Indian regulations and practice, the approval of the Reserve Bank of India is not required for the sale of equity shares underlying ADSs by a non-resident Indian to a resident India as well as for renunciation of rights to a resident of India, unless the sale of equity shares underlying the ADSs is through a recognized stock exchange or in connection with the offer made under the regulations regarding takeovers. Since exchange controls still exist in India, the Reserve Bank of India will approve the price at which the equity shares are transferred based on a specified formula, and a higher price per share may not be permitted. Holders who seek to convert the rupee proceeds from a sale of equity shares in India into foreign currency and repatriate that foreign currency from India will have to obtain Reserve Bank of India approval for each transaction. We cannot assure you that any required approval from the Reserve Bank of India or any other government agency can be obtained.

The Government of India may change its regulation of our business or the terms of our license to provide Internet access services, Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) and VPN services without our consent, and any such change could decrease our revenues and/or increase our costs, which would adversely affect our operating results.

Our business is highly regulated as per extant telecom policy of the Government of India (the GOI). Our ISP license issued in the year 1998 runs for a term of 15 years. If we are unable to renew the ISP license for any reason, we will not be able to carry on the said business beyond license term, which may adversely affect our business or results of operations.

The GOI has right to revoke, terminate or suspend or take over entire operations for reasons such as national security or similar reasons without compensation to us. In view of increasing cyber threats and attacks, the GOI may require telecom licensees (including ISPs) at their costs to provide monitoring facility across its network, and facilities for capture and retention of data in terms of traffic flow, usage details, etc. This would result in significant increase in costs and possible lesser usage due to perceived invasion of privacy by customers.

Certain government departments have been making queries whether use of Session Initiation Protocol, or SIP, terminal to make calls to phones abroad is permissible within ISP license. We believe that such overseas phone calls are permitted, since, SIP terminal is a computer as defined in Information Technology Act, 2000. We may have to make a significant investment as capital outlay in SIP terminals to make it a PC-equivalent, if the government authorities issue regulations governing SIP usage contrary to our beliefs, which would have a material effect on our results of operations.

In the event that the Government of India or the Government of another country changes its tax policies in a manner that is adverse to us, our tax expense may materially increase, reducing our profitability.

The statutory corporate income tax rate in India was 30% during fiscal 2010 and was subject to a 7.5% surcharge, 2% education tax and 1% secondary and higher education tax, resulting in an effective tax rate of 33.22%. For fiscal year 2011, the statutory corporate income tax rate is still 30% and subject to a 5% surcharge and 2% education tax and 1% secondary and higher education taxes resulting in an effective tax rate of 32.45%. We cannot assure you that the surcharge will be in effect for a limited period of time or that additional surcharges will not be implemented by the Government of India. We may be subject to tax claims by the Government of India against us in the future. Defending these claims would be expensive, time consuming and may divert our management's attention and resources from our

operations.

Risks Related to the Internet Market in India

Our success will depend in large part on the increased use of the Internet by consumers and businesses in India. However, our ability to exploit the Internet service provider and other data service markets in India is inhibited by a number of factors. If India's limited Internet usage does not grow substantially, our business may not succeed.

Table of Contents***The success of our business depends on the acceptance of the Internet in India, which may be slowed or halted by high bandwidth costs and other technical obstacles in India.***

Bandwidth, the measurement of the volume of data capable of being transported in a communications system in a given amount of time, remains expensive in India, especially when compared to many countries where bandwidth penetration is quite high. Although prices for international and domestic leased lines were substantially reduced recently, they are still high due to, among other things, capacity constraints and lack of competition. If the cost of bandwidth is not further reduced, or increases significantly, our business and results of operations will be adversely affected.

We may fail to exploit the market for WiMax services because of lack of access to spectrum.

The ability to provide fast and easy connectivity across cities will be a competitive advantage in future as more companies look to provide connectivity to their offices. WiMax, or wireless digital communications, gains significance for ubiquitous connectivity in cities, which will enable fast connectivity in the last mile to the service provider's network. We have not participated in the spectrum auction for WiMax, given the high prices.

The Department of Telecommunications, or DoT, has auctioned and allocated Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum to three operators per circle, which may limit the competition and competitive advantage for the consumer. Our inability to secure BWA at cost-effective prices may adversely affect our business and results of operations,, as our competitors with greater financial resources obtain spectrum for BWA services.

We may be compelled to surrender the spectrum that was allotted to us earlier.

The Government of India has asked us to surrender 2.3GHz range of spectrum allotted to us in 2003 and the same was auctioned as BWA spectrum. The Government also has asked the company to make payment for 3.3GHz spectrum from the date of allotment or to surrender the same. The other range of spectrum that we won, 5.7 GHz, is also close to capacity utilization and will need to be augmented in future. Enterprise connectivity will need licensed bands of spectrum for assured quality and security, so the non-availability of spectrum would materially adversely affect our business and results of operations. In the event of the surrender of the spectrum 2.3 GHz and 3.3 GHz, it may hamper our future plans for expansion of services may be adversely affected, and there are no assurances that we will be able to obtain additional replacement spectrum.

We may lose our broadband services to retail segment to competitors, and we do not control the delivery of broadband services to the homes of our customers.

Our broadband business depends upon Cable Television Operators (CTOs) for delivery of services. This has proved difficult, leaving large areas uncovered and open to the competition representing a significant opportunity loss. In future, as competitors launch WiMax services, they will have extensive connectivity and will be able to offer broadband services everywhere without constraints. This will severely curb our ability to compete and may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The future of broadband services to home may revolve around WiMax wireless capability. Since WiMax capability is to be brought under the 3G spectrum in the near future, we may not be able to compete with our larger, more well-financed competitors, and such competitors may gain market share and our customers may terminate their engagements with us. Our brand's perception therefore, is directly impacted by an external party over whom we have little or no control in the matter of service delivery, and our customers may attribute usage problems to us rather than their CTOs.

Our connectivity business may stagnate with a declining contribution.

In the connectivity business, realization will be lower year on year based on the market conditions. Every year when annual contracts come up for review, customers contract for more bandwidth or more links at a lower overall unit price. This is offset somewhat by lower bandwidth costs, which we negotiate with our service providers. This impacts us in two ways: first, despite an increase in sales volume, we may not see a commensurate rise in revenues; and secondly, margins in our business are continually shrinking. Therefore, our revenue from our connectivity business may stagnate with declining bandwidth costs.

We may not be able to retain and acquire customers for our data centers.

In the field of Internet data center services, competition from data center operators may attract customers away from us or make it more difficult for us to attract new customers. If competitors are successful in the market, it could be

difficult for us to retain and/or acquire customers. Furthermore, once customers cease using our services and choose another service provider, it may be difficult for us to reacquire them in future, or may require substantial costs to reacquire such customers, and we despite such customer acquisition spending, we may be unsuccessful in retaining such customers.

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In order to improve our competitiveness, we are developing data centers at NOIDA- Delhi. If we are unable to attract adequate customers to these centers, we will not be able to achieve the revenues initially anticipated, which could have an adverse effect on our future results of operations and financial condition.

Our datacenters may not be competitive enough in terms of green features.

We may fail to convert our existing Datacenters and/or build new Datacenters under the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Commercial Interior (CI) programme of United States Green Building Council (USGBC). LEED certification is an internationally recognized programme and is considered one of the highest standards for energy efficient constructions. The datacenter uses several green features such as site ecology, water conservation, smart energy meters and equipments, reduction of CO2 emissions, high recycle content, effective waste management and eco-friendly interiors. Increased demand for green datacenter may hamper our marketing of our existing datacenters that are not LEED certified.

We may lose relevance and revenues if we do not position our business models in line with current and future technology trends.

Technology trends, such as cloud computing and software-as-a-service, allow new business models that could replace current lines of business unless we are aware of them and positioning ourselves to take advantage of the transition.. The markets for our service are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, emerging competition and frequent introduction of new services. We may not successfully identify new opportunities, develop and bring new services to market in a timely manner. Unless we are able to adopt and deploy these advances in technology and infrastructure, we may lose our competitive position in the marketplace, which would adversely affect our revenues and may lead to increased customer attrition, as our customers switch to providers that utilize such information technology infrastructure.

We may fail to augment our skills and capability to best manage our services over Internet Protocol and data networks.

We have been able to build a reputation and maintain our lead because of our expertise and capability with the delivery and management of services over Internet Protocol and data networks. As the competition builds up their capability and experience, if we do not augment our skills and capabilities to keep our qualitative lead over them, we are at the risk of losing market share. Infrastructure such as networks are considered by customers as a commodity, and the only differential that we offer is our ability to manage and monitor services over them in a superior manner.

It may not be possible for us to retain our brand equity if we do not resort to huge investments for brand development.

Our competitors offering similar services are all large telecom companies who make substantial investments in building their brand image across their services. Conversely, we are focused on IT infrastructure services over data telecom networks and we believe that we enjoy the reputation of a specialist in these services. However, if we do not build up awareness as well as our brand and reputation over time, the sheer weight of investments in brand development by the larger telecommunication providers will dilute our brand recognitions and competitive advantages.

We may not meet the selection criteria set for high value contracts by the Governments.

As we participate in bidding for large Government of India contracts, as well as business from large corporations, we increasingly come under scrutiny for the net assets value of our balance sheet as well as lack of profitability. Unless we increase capacity quickly and become profitable, we could be excluded from major government projects because we fail to meet their selection criteria, which would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The success of our business depends on our software development of our capability.

As we offer our enterprise application services to an increasing base of large corporations, we run the risk of not being able to meet their needs for scaling and sophistication in future if we do not build the capacity to develop applications software to meet with future needs. We may not have adequate resources to develop our capability as a result of emerging sophistication required for such services. The failure to develop such resources may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We may fail to offer end-to-end managed services to sustain our position.

The telecommunications market is evolving towards service providers who offer end-to-end managed services that include managing everything down to desktops. If we are to continue to lead the market, we need to extend our library of services to ensure that our portfolio of services helps graduate the market to managed services where we can maintain leadership. It may be difficult for us to offer end-to-end managed services to sustain our leadership in managed services without significant capital expenditures which expenses would adversely affect our cash position and results of operations.

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We may not get repeat corporate orders to optimize the capacity utilisation.

As we expand the network to small cities and towns, there is an operational cost involved in both the establishment and operation of these nodes. While the expansion is facilitated by a corporate order, we have to subsequently get additional business for capacity utilization in these nodes to make them profitable. If we are not able to do this rapidly by scaling up the business through these towns, we run the risk of overcapacity on the network in new areas, which results in a higher cost structure and margins.

Absence of policy support will hamper Internet and Data Services.

We have, and continue to be, subject to Indian regulations regarding the VPN license requirements, including the percentage of foreign holdings to offer VPN services as well the need for NLD/ILD licenses to offer VPN services and carrier voice services. The growth and development data and internet sector is dependent on a policy support of Department of Telecommunications Regulatory changes, as well the as continuing lack of policy initiatives to vitalize the data and Internet sector continue to be a risk.

We cannot influence enabling policies that facilitate the growth and development of data and Internet connectivity in India. The absence of policy support for internet and data services may hamper the growth of such services in future, which would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Constant improvement of technology standards/ skills and evolving tools and applications are essential to sustain our position in remote management of IT infrastructure.

We are relatively unknown outside India, and in comparison to other established IT players which have a large base of customers. If we are not able to constantly upgrade our technology standards and skills, and if we are unable to scale for critical mass in the near term, our competitive position would be adversely affected.

Management of IT infrastructure is dependent on sophisticated tools and applications to remotely monitor the IT infrastructure and assets of customers. If we are unable to retain our competitive advantages in terms of the evolving tools & applications, or the maturity of our processes, we may lose customers and be at a competitive disadvantage compared with our larger competitors.

The continued recession in the United States affects sales of our e-Learning and IMS services.

The continued economic recession and uncertainty in the United States may cause reduced demand for our eLearning products, as our customers may reduce their training budgets and programming. Additionally, we may not be able to acquire new customers due to the poor economy. A prolonged period of reduced customer demand for our eLearning services may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Emergence of Enterprise Software Suites may hamper our growth in eLearning stream.

The emergence of competitors such as Oracle, IBM, SAP, SumTotal and SABA offering enterprise software suites for eLearning for large organizations to develop their own learning programs could be a threat to our business in future. We may lose our business to our competitors, and if we are unable to acquire new customers or retain our existing customers, our revenues and results of operations may suffer.

We may not be able to grow our business if online advertising in our markets does not expand.

Our business strategy depends on the anticipated growth of online advertising in our markets and the growth of our revenues depends on increased revenues generated by online advertising. Online advertising is an evolving business and our ability to generate advertising revenues will (among others) depend on:

our ability to attract and retain advertisers at profitable rates in light of intense competition;

our ability to generate and continue to grow a large community of users with demographics attractive to advertisers;

advertisers' acceptance of the Internet as an effective and sustainable medium;

the effectiveness of our advertising delivery, tracking and reporting systems; and

our ability to adapt, including technologically, to new forms of Internet advertising

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Different pricing models are used to sell online advertising, and it is difficult to predict which, if any, of the models will emerge as the industry standard. This makes it difficult to project our future advertising rates and revenues. A reduction in traffic on our website may cause new advertisers not to enter into contracts with us and could cause existing advertisers not to renew their contractual arrangements with us, each of which, in turn, would reduce our potential advertising revenues. Additionally, any development of Internet software that blocks advertisements before they appear on a user's screen may hinder the growth of online advertising and could materially and adversely affect our ability to grow our online advertising revenues and our business. Also, a slowdown in economic growth, and in particular a slowdown in the growth of companies that advertise on the Internet, may result in a reduction in our advertising revenues.

Our contracts with advertising customers do not commit them to continue to provide us with a specific volume of business and can typically be terminated by them with or without cause, with little or no advance notice and without penalty. Additionally, our contracts with advertising customers are usually limited to a specific project and/or for a specific time period and not any future work. There are also a number of factors, other than our performance, which are not within our control, that could cause the loss of advertising customers. Early termination of material contracts or non-renewal of an expired material contract could have a material adverse effect on our business and our future financial performance.

If we do not continue to develop and offer compelling content, products and services, our ability to attract new customers or maintain the engagement of our existing consumers could be adversely affected.

In order to increase advertising revenues, we need to continue to increase the number of users of our sports, recipes and entertainment video contents through our websites. In order to attract consumers and generate increased engagement on our website portals, we believe we must offer compelling content, products and services. If we are not able to attract and keep new users in a constantly evolving user base, we are likely to lose page views, and advertisers may reduce or cease publishing advertisements in our websites. It is important for us to provide necessary contents through our websites to attract more users. However, acquiring, developing and offering new content, products and services, as well as new functionality, features and enhanced performance of our existing content, products and services, may require significant costs and time to develop. In addition, consumer tastes are difficult to predict and subject to rapid change.

As a result of increased competition, it will be difficult for us to attract new users if we do not provide dynamic content to attract website visitors and attract new advertisers. If we are unable to increase our website views and advertising revenues, our results of operations will be affected. Even if we successfully develop and offer compelling content, products and services, we may not be able to attract new consumers and maintain or increase our existing customers' use of our products and services.

The viability of our cyber café services depends on the success of the franchisees to generate or sustain adequate profitability.

The cyber café chain is a franchised model whose success depends on the success of the franchisees. In the last two years, operating costs have increased steeply, particularly rent for retail premises, eroding the margins of franchisees and making the business unattractive. We may be unable to modify or develop a business model that will provide additional revenues from these cafés to ensure continued profitability of the cyber cafes.

Our cybercafés may not fetch premium prices due to competition from unorganized sector.

Users view cyber cafés for Internet access as a utility, and are unwilling to pay for a premium service. Most of our competition for cybercafé customers is from the unorganized sector with low rates that have become the industry norm. Our premium pricing of products/services offered through cybercafés is viewed as being more expensive. In view of the lower pricing prevailing in the market, we may lose revenue from cybercafés and our profitability may be impacted.

Heightened security concerns for cybercafés issued by the governments will discourage franchisees to operate such cybercafés.

The Government's rules and regulations for operating cyber cafes have become more and more stringent in the face of rising terrorism and the use of emails to threaten key government officials and others. In addition, state level regulations differ in levels of compliance required of both the café operator and users. This is discouraging franchisees from entering the business and users for the risk of being harassed for using such facilities. This may lead to a

decrease of cybercafés and may impact our revenues and result of operations.

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The expected growth for broadband services to retail segment may come down.

As the economy slows down and the consumer confidence erodes, the sale of personal computers has dropped significantly during the previous [two] year[s]. We believe that a reduction in consumer confidence and the sale of consumer goods is likely to result in a drop in demand for broadband services until the cycle is reversed, as consumers delay or reduce their discretionary spending and personal computer usage. If this trend continues, reduced broadband usage may impact our revenue and result of operations. The market penetration rates of personal computers and online access in India are far lower than such rates in the United States. Alternate methods of obtaining access to the Internet, such as satellite internet and wireless internet are steadily becoming popular in metro centers and slowly replacing the wire line internet. There can be no assurance that the number or penetration rate of personal computers in India will increase rapidly. This may impact our ability to increase our revenue and may affect our results of operations.

Our pricing for broadband services to retail segment may not be competitive.

Service providers such as BSNL are frequently reducing rates so the Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) is constantly coming down. We have to continually respond with promotions and value added services to compete with such service providers. If we are unable to compete on pricing terms with our competitors, we may lose customers and fail to attract new customers, which may adversely impact our revenue and results of operations.

The high cost of accessing the Internet in India limits our pool of potential customers and restricts the amount of revenues that our Internet access services division might generate.

The growth of our consumer services is limited by the cost to Indian consumers of obtaining the hardware, software and communications links necessary to connect to the Internet in India. If the costs required to access the Internet do not significantly decrease, most of India's population will not be able to afford to use our services. Any long term absence of affordability to access internet at reasonable cost may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The success of our business depends on the acceptance and growth of electronic commerce in India, which is uncertain, and, to a large extent, beyond our control.

Many of our existing and proposed services are designed to facilitate electronic commerce in India. The e-commerce in India is at a very early stage as compared to western world. The market potential for e-commerce is yet to be exploited. Demand and market acceptance for these services by businesses and consumers, therefore, are still remain uncertain. Many Indian businesses have deferred purchasing Internet access and deploying electronic commerce initiatives for the following reasons:

inconsistent quality of service;

the need to deal with multiple and frequently incompatible vendors;

inadequate legal infrastructure relating to electronic commerce in India;

a lack of security of commercial data, such as credit card numbers; and

very few Indian companies accepting credit card numbers over the Internet.

If usage of the Internet in India does not increase substantially and the legal infrastructure and network infrastructure in India are not developed further, we may not realize any benefits from our investment in the development of electronic commerce services.

Table of Contents**Risks Related to the Internet*****Our business may not be compatible with delivery methods of Internet access services developed in the future.***

We face the risk that fundamental changes may occur in the delivery of Internet access services in India. Currently, Internet services are accessed primarily by computers and are delivered by modems using telephone lines. As the Internet is becoming accessible by cellular telephones, personal data assistants, television set-top boxes and other consumer electronic devices, and becomes deliverable through other means involving digital subscriber lines, coaxial cable or wireless transmission mediums, we will have to develop new technology or modify our existing technology to accommodate these developments. Our pursuit of these technological advances, whether directly through internal development or by third-party license, may require substantial time and expense. We may be unable to adapt our Internet service business to alternate delivery means and new technologies may not be available to us at all. We provide wireless connectivity on the 5.7 GHz spectrum allotted to us by the Wireless Planning Commission. The spectrum allocation may be inconsistent with industry standards. The current capacity may be insufficient to offer a breadth of services. The Government may issue instructions to release the spectrum that we hold. High cost of spectrum acquisition may be inconsistent with our revenue and cost models. We may not keep up with the pace of change that takes place in wireless technologies. The launch of DTH (Direct to Home) relay by service providers such as Tata Teleservices, Reliance, Dishnet and Sun TV may weaken the presence of Cable TV Operators (CTOs) in providing connectivity to homes through cables. Due to such competition, we may lose business from the CTOs for providing internet services through cables.

We are subject to quality of service (QOS) guidelines issued by TRAI. Failure to comply with one or more guidelines may expose us into fines/penalties.

TRAI has issued the following guidelines to the ISPs for improving the quality of service:

All Internet service providers shall provide adequate information to subscribers regarding Internet/broadband services being offered and marketed by them.

All Internet service providers shall provide information regarding contention ratios or the number of users competing for the same bandwidth, adopted by them to provide Internet/broadband service in their tariff plans submitted to TRAI, manual of practice, call centers and on their websites

All Internet service providers shall quarterly publish contention ratio for different Internet/broadband services on their website to facilitate subscribers to take informed decision.

All Internet service providers must use the contention ratios better than specified ratios for different services to ensure sufficient bandwidth for providing good quality of service to their subscribers.

Fixing up a contention ratio, may put standalone ISPs, like ours, at a disadvantage as cost of delivery of Internet bandwidth may increase. Telecom companies offering similar internet services are tempted to offer significantly lower prices and incentives as they own the last mile and at the same time by bundling telephony along with Internet enhance their otherwise idle last mile. Under such circumstances, it will be very difficult for us to compete with big Telcos which can offer broadband services by cross subsidising with voice/other services.

In the event of our failure to comply with one or more of the above guidelines, we may expose ourselves to fines/penalties.

We may be liable to third parties for information retrieved from the Internet.

We could become liable if confidential information is disclosed inappropriately on or through our websites. Others could also sue us for the content and services that are accessible from our websites through links to other websites or through content and materials that may be posted by our users in chat rooms or bulletin boards. The laws in India relating to the liability of companies which provide Internet services, like ours, for activities of their users, are still relatively unclear. Investigating and defending these claims is expensive, even if they do not result in liability. Allegations of impropriety, even if unfounded, could damage our reputation, disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees, reduce our revenues and increase our expenses.

Table of Contents**Item 4. Information on the Company****History and Development**

We were incorporated on December 12, 1995 in Andhra Pradesh, India as Satyam Infoway Private Limited, a Company under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 to develop and offer connectivity-based corporate services in India. Until December 2002, we were a majority-owned subsidiary of Satyam Computer Services Limited, an Indian information technology services Company traded on the New York Stock Exchange and the principal Indian stock exchanges. We changed our name from Satyam Infoway Limited to Sify Limited in January 2003 and from Sify Limited to Sify Technology Limited in October 2007. We completed our initial public offering of ADSs in the United States in October 1999. We listed our ADS on the Nasdaq Global Market on October 19, 1999. In February 2000, we completed our secondary offering of ADS in the United States.

Sify Software Limited (Formerly Sify Networks Private Limited), Sify Technologies (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., and Sify International Inc. are our wholly owned and controlled subsidiaries.

The address of our principal executive office is Tidel Park, 2nd Floor, 4, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Taramani, Chennai 600 113 India, and our telephone number is 91-44-2254-0770. Our agent for Investors Relations in the United States is Grayling Global, phone +1-646-284-9400. Our website address is www.sifycorp.com and the information contained in our website does not constitute a part of this Annual Report.

From December 1995 through 1997, we focused on the development and testing of our private data network. In 1997, we began forming strategic partnerships with a number of leading technology and electronic commerce companies, including UUNet Technologies, in order to broaden our service offerings to our corporate customers. In March 1998, we obtained network certification for conformity with Indian and international network operating standards from the Technical Evaluation Committee of India. In April 1998, we began offering private network services to businesses in India. Our initial services included electronic data interchange, e-mail and other messaging services, virtual private networks and related customer support.

We started development of www.sify.com, our online portal, and other related content sites for news, travel, finance, health and shopping with the goal of offering a comprehensive suite of websites offering content specifically tailored to Indian interests worldwide.

On November 6, 1998, the Indian government opened the Internet service provider (ISP) market to private participation. Capitalizing on our existing private data network, we launched our Internet service provider business, *SifyOnline* (formerly known as *SatyamOnline*), on November 22, 1998 and became the first private national Internet service provider in India. We began offering *SifyOnline* Internet access and related services to India's consumer market as a complement to the network services offered to our business customers. Our *SifyOnline* service was the first in India to offer ready-to-use CD-ROMs enabling online registration and immediate usage.

In March 2000, we launched our network of public Internet cafés called *iways* to cater to the needs of Indians who do not have access to the Internet. In September 2000, we commenced our hosting services from our India's first Tier-III data center at Vashi, Mumbai to provide co-location and managed services to our clients. In June 2001, we obtained permission to provide wireless connectivity on the 5.7 GHz spectrum from the Wireless Planning Commission. This enabled us to convert all our *iways* from Integrated Services Digital Network, or ISDN, connectivity on the last mile to wireless connectivity. This technology also enabled us to commence our high-speed/broadband access to homes, which began in March 2003. To enable quicker access to homes, we developed a model of partnering with Cable Television Operators, or CTOs, who already interface with households for providing cable television facilities to millions of households in India.

In April 2002, ISPs were permitted to provide restricted VoIP limited to outbound calls to International destinations and personal computer to personal computer calls in India. We started providing this service through our network of cybercafés, and later on through VoIP booths located in large commercial areas and corporate office complexes across major cities in India.

From the time we launched our corporate services in 1997, we have continually upgraded our technology to provide data services to corporate clients. We were the first Internet service provider in India to make our entire network IP-based and subsequently Multi Protocol Label Switching (MPLS)-enabled, which permitted us to continue to grow our corporate customer base. As of March 31, 2011, we provide data connectivity services to around 3000 corporate

clients in industries ranging from information technology, manufacturing, banking and financial services industry, pharmaceuticals, retail distribution and the government.

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Initial Public Offering and Subsequent Financing Transactions

In October 1999, we completed our initial public offering on the Nasdaq National Market and issued 4,801,250 ADSs at a price of \$18.00 per ADS. We received proceeds of approximately \$79.2 million, net of underwriting discounts, commissions and other offering costs. In connection with our initial public offering, we received the benefit of exemptions from the Nasdaq corporate governance rules relating to shareholder meeting quorum, solicitation of proxies and shareholder approval for issue of shares other than in a public offering under Nasdaq rules. We will continue to avail of the exemptions from the Nasdaq corporate governance rules.

In February 2000, we completed a secondary offering and issued 467,175 ADSs at a price of \$320.00 per ADS. We received proceeds of approximately \$141.2 million, net of underwriting discounts, commissions and other costs.

In October 2002, we agreed to sell an aggregate of 7,558,140 ADSs to SAIF for consideration of \$13.0 million and to sell an aggregate of 2,034,883 equity shares to VentureTech for consideration of \$3.5 million. This transaction was approved by our shareholders at our Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 9, 2002. In December 2002, we completed the sale of the ADSs to SAIF and the sale of 2,034,883 equity shares to VentureTech. In April 2003, we sold an additional 1,017,442 equity shares to VentureTech. In July 2003, we sold an additional 1,017,441 ADSs to an affiliate of Venture Tech.

On November 10, 2005, Infinity Capital Ventures, LP (Infinity Capital) acquired 11,182,600 ADS of our Company from Satyam Computer Services Limited (Satyam) for US \$5.60 per share in cash through a Sponsored ADR Programme arranged by the Company. The total purchase price for the Satyam shares was approximately US \$62.6 million.

In a separate transaction, also on November 10, 2005, Infinity Capital entered into a Subscription Agreement with us pursuant to which, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, Infinity Capital agreed to purchase from us approximately 6.7 million newly-issued equity shares or ADSs at a purchase price of US \$5.60 per share in cash. The total purchase price for the newly issued shares was approximately US \$37.5 million. This transaction was approved by our shareholders at our Extraordinary General Meeting held on December 23, 2005. In January 2006, we completed the transaction. Also on November 10, 2005, Sify, Infinity Capital and Mr. Raju Vegesna entered into a Standstill Agreement pursuant to which, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, Infinity Capital agreed not to purchase more than 45% of our fully diluted equity. The Board of Directors waived the above clause in the standstill agreement passed through a Board resolution dated January 22, 2008.

Following the transactions, Mr. Raju Vegesna of Infinity Capital was appointed as the Chairman of our Board of Directors. Mr. P. S. Raju is the second nominee of Infinity Capital to our Board of Directors.

On March 24, 2008, the Company entered into a Subscription Agreement with Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited (Infinity Satcom Universal), a private limited Company in India which is controlled by Ananda Raju Vegesna and brother of Raju Vegesna, Chairman and Managing Director, for issuance of 12,817,000 Equity Shares of the Company with face value of Rs.10/- per share at a premium of Rs.165/-. It was approved by the Company's shareholders at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on, March 17, 2008.

On March 24, 2008, we received a sum of Rs 112.14 million (comprising of Rs 12.81 million towards face value and Rs 99.33 million towards securities premium). Subsequently, Infinity Satcom Universal communicated to the Company that they would focus their attention on the business of Sify Communication Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) and hence shall not contribute the balance money towards the subscription of 12,817,000 Equity Shares on call. On August 29, 2008, the Board of Directors, forfeited the shares allotted and the application monies collected (Rs. 112.14 million including sums towards capital and premium).

On October 30, 2010, we consummated the issuance and sale of 125,000,000 of our equity shares in a private placement to Raju Vegesna Infotech & Industries Private Limited, our promoter group, and an entity affiliated with our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Raju Vegesna. See note 42 in the notes to the financial statements in this Annual Report.

Acquisition of Minority Interest in Subsidiary

In January 2008, our Board of Directors of Sify approved the merger of our subsidiary, Sify Communications Limited (Sify Comm) with our Company. The Boards of each of Sify and Sify Comm determined that a merger would produce cost savings efficiencies and, as a combined entity, benefit all shareholders. The Board then submitted the proposed

merger to the shareholders and to the High Court of Madras for approval. In August 2008, while approval for the merger was pending, the Indian government proposed new regulations regarding the delivery of internet services and was expected to announce changes to the policy governing the spectrum for the delivery of wireless data. The Board reviewed these regulatory changes and determined that it would be in the best interest of each Company to remain as separate entities, as opposed to combining the entities as contemplated by the proposed merger. The Company submitted a petition to the High Court of Madras to withdraw the merger, and such petition was approved.

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In October 2008, the Company again evaluated the feasibility of a merger between Sify and Sify Comm and the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on November 24, 2008 approved the merger of Sify Comm with retrospective effect from April 1, 2008, subject to approval by the Shareholders, the Honourable High Court and other statutory authorities. The Board considered the deterioration of the Indian and global economy, and its effect on the Company's performance during the first half of fiscal 2009 as well as the impact of a prolonged economic downturn on the Company during the third and fourth 2009 fiscal quarters. The Board evaluated these issues and determined that a combined entity would provide cost savings and increased cash flow, and strengthen the Company's ability to borrow additional funds, if necessary. Accordingly, the Board of Sify determined that the merger should again proceed and sought shareholder approval, and submitted the merger to the High Court of Madras for approval. The Honourable High Court approved the merger on 26th June, 2009. In connection with such merger the Company has issued 10.53 million equity shares to Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited, a 26% stake holder in the erstwhile Sify Communications Limited prior to merger.

On July 15, 2009, Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited has acquired 4,000,000 shares of the Company from Infinity Capital LP, USA in a private transaction.

Principal Capital Expenditures

In fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, we spent Rs 795.29 million (\$US 17.81), Rs 979.74 million and Rs.1336.16 million respectively, on capital expenditures. As of March 31, 2011, we had contractual commitments of approximately Rs.132.20 million (US \$2.96 million) for capital expenditure towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment. These commitments included approximately Rs.64.38 million (US \$1.44 million) in domestic purchases and Rs.65.82 million (US \$1.47 million) in imports and overseas commitments for products and spares. All our capital expenditures were financed out of cash generated from operations, equity infusion and borrowings from banks.

Investment Strategy

In evaluating investment opportunities, we consider important factors, such as strategic fit, competitive advantage and financial benefit, through a formal net present value evaluation.

Sify Software Limited (formerly Sify Networks Private Limited)

In March 2004, we acquired E Alcatraz Consulting Private Limited, a Company engaged in the business of providing security services to corporate customers, for a consideration of Rs.32.7 million.

The Company did not have operations during the last three years. During October 2009, Sify Technologies transferred eLearning, Software Development and other related businesses, which are non-telecom businesses, to the subsidiary Company for a consideration of Rs.450 million, which was discharged by way of issue of 4.5 million ordinary shares in Sify Software Limited. Consequently, the name of the Company was changed to Sify Software Limited in order to reflect the activities relating to Software Development business.

Globe Travels, USA.

In April 2006, we acquired Globe Travels, USA engaged in the business of selling online airline tickets in the U.S. with a special focus on the U.S.-India sector along with its Indian outfit for a consideration of USD \$2.50 million, apart from 125,000 stock options and some conditional earn out payments. We believe this acquisition marks Sify's entry into the online travel business, particularly e-ticketing. Further on account of continued decline in business, the company has ceased its travel business operations.

Due to the decline in business travels on account of global economic environment, the company tested impairment for goodwill and intangibles, and has recorded Rs. 1,857, Rs. 47,269 and Rs. 15,200 as impairment charge during the years 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09 respectively.

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India World Communication Limited

India World Communications Limited filed an application with the Registrar of Companies, Tamil Nadu in 2008 for the winding up of its business under section 560 of the Indian Companies Act, 1956. The Registrar had struck off its name from the register. Hence, India World Communications Limited ceased to exist from the date of order of the ROC.

Sify International Inc

Sify International Inc incorporated in the United States of America (US) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sify. Sify International registered a small revenue of USD \$0.37 million and a profit of USD \$0.03 million during the year 2010-11.

Business Overview

We are one of the largest integrated Internet, network and electronic commerce services companies in India, offering end-to-end solutions with a comprehensive range of services delivered over a common Internet backbone infrastructure. Our services enable our business and consumers to communicate, transmit and share information, access online content and conduct business remotely using our private data network or the Internet. Our Internet and network services include the following:

Corporate Network/Data Services. We offer end-to-end network services, hosting, application and security services that provide our corporate customers with comprehensive Internet and private network access. Our services enable our corporate customers to offer a full range of business-to-business and electronic commerce related services. We provide NLD (National Long Distance) and ILD (International Long Distance) services through our network. We carry voice traffic, both national and international, using the IP back-bone and deliver voice traffic to Direct Inter-connect Operators. We also provide managed infrastructure services and managed security services in all aspects of infrastructure services, network security and hosting, with digital certificates based authentication service and VPN solutions. We have launched system integration service during the year 2009-10. We are the first service provider in India to be ISO 9001:2000 certified in network operations, data center operations and customer relationship management.

Internet Access Services. We offer public Internet access to consumers through a retail chain of e-ports (formerly *ipay*) cybercafés. We also have agreements with certain cable television operators through which we offer Internet access through cable. As of March 31, 2011, we had approximately 10 million retail Internet access subscribers.

Online Portal Services. We operate online portals, such as www.sify.com, www.samachar.com and www.sifymax.in, that function as principal entry points and gateway for accessing the Internet by providing useful web-related services and links. We also offer related content sites specifically tailored to Indian interests worldwide.

Others. We facilitate web based learning for various organizations by digitizing and uploading content to facilitate the same. We also provide remote infrastructure management services such as Data center management, Network management, Security management and Desktop management to support the clients from offshore command centers, on a 24 x 7 basis.

We began providing corporate network/data services to businesses in April 1998, and as of March 31, 2011 we had around 3000 corporate customers located principally in India. We launched our Internet service provider business in November 1998, becoming the first private Internet service provider to begin service after the Indian government opened the market to private competition. We also operate online portals, www.sify.com, www.sifymax.in, www.samachar.com, and related content sites specifically tailored for Indian interests worldwide. *Sify.com* is one of India's leading portals with services in areas such as news, travel, finance, health and shopping in addition to e-mail, chat and search. *SifyMax.in* is a broadband portal offering live streaming and on demand video and audio content, news clips, TV reality shows and highlights of cricket matches.

We are providing NLD (National Long Distance) and ILD (International Long Distance) services through our network from August 2008. We have made tie-ups with international and domestic carriers to carry their traffic into India. We carry voice traffic, both national and international, using the IP back-bone and deliver voice traffic to direct inter-connect operators.

During the year 2009-2010, following the merger of Sify Communications Limited with the Company, we obtained the approval of Department of Telecommunications for the transfer of NLD / ILD licences from Sify Communications to us.

We currently operate a large national private data network in India. Our network utilizes Internet protocol, which is an Internet industry standard for tracking Internet addresses, routing outgoing messages and recognizing incoming messages. In February 2002, we became the first Indian Company to be certified ISO 9001:2000 for network services, data center operations and customer relationship management. The ISO 9001:2000 certification from Det Norske Veritas (DNV), Netherlands under the RvA accreditation scheme provides recognition for self-defined benchmarks against international companies with respect to facilities, metrics, processes and practices. In fiscal year 2003, our Enterprise Solutions division was also certified ISO 9001:2000 for provisioning of corporate VPN s, Internet bandwidth, VoIP, and integrated security solutions including pre-sales, sales, order processing and project management.

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As of March 31, 2011, we operated 662 points of presence serving more than 625 towns and cities across India. Points of presence are telecommunications facilities located in a particular market which allow our customers to connect to the Internet through a local telephone call. Although our Internet service provider license permits us to establish and maintain our own direct connection to the international Internet, we no longer maintain satellite gateways. We provide international bandwidth by leasing capacity from large telcos.

We continue to seek to be the premier integrated Internet, network and electronic commerce solutions provider to businesses and consumers in India. We believe that demand for our services is significant in India and growing rapidly as businesses and consumers seek alternatives to the communications services offered by telecom providers that were formerly controlled by the Government of India. We intend to continue to focus on providing superior network performance and high levels of customer service and technical support to increase our customer base and maximize customer satisfaction.

Industry Overview

Development of the Internet. We believe that the large and increasing number of home and office computers linked to the Internet, advances in network design, increased availability of Internet-based software and applications, the emergence of useful content and electronic commerce technologies, and convenient, fast and inexpensive Internet access will continue to drive Internet growth and usage in the near future.

Special Communications Needs of Businesses. As the Internet is now easily available and more reliable, businesses are increasingly utilizing the Internet for functions critical to their core business strategies, such as sales and marketing, customer service and project coordination. The Internet presents a compelling profit opportunity for businesses by enabling them to reduce operating costs, access valuable information and reach new markets. To maintain a significant presence on the Internet, businesses typically purchase Internet access services and establish a website. Internet access provides a Company with its basic gateway to the Internet, allowing it to transfer e-mail, access information and connect with employees, customers and suppliers. A website provides a Company with a tangible identity and an interactive presence on the Internet. Many corporations are also converting their legacy information systems and databases to web-enabled systems.

The Opportunity in India. The resulting internet service remains inferior to service in developed countries. At the same time, however, the Indian economy continues to modernize and expand, particularly in sectors such as software development that are dependent on a reliable communications network. The growth of these industries is leading to an increasing base of personal computers and wired and wireless homes and businesses in India with a resulting increased demand for Internet services. We believe these trends, which mirror those in more mature economies, will continue to develop in India.

We believe that the ability to exploit the Internet service provider and other data service markets in India is currently inhibited by the government policies and regulatory controls on the provision of Internet based services. Generally, bandwidth remains very expensive in India, despite falling prices for international and domestic leased lines and the recent emergence of private players, and liberalization measures have brought an increase in supply and a consequent downtrend in prices respectively. Ceilings for bandwidth prices are set by the DoT and the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, or TRAI, plays the advisory role to the DoT.

We expect the growth in personal computers and Internet users to increase the demand for Internet content directed towards domestic Indian consumers as well as the amount of electronic commerce in India.

We believe that private market participants historically have not been able to exploit the market opportunities in India because the regulatory environment in India largely prevented any competition with the national government-controlled telecom providers. Until November 1998, the only Internet service provider permitted in India was Tata Teleservices, which began providing Internet access on August 15, 1995. On November 6, 1998, the government opened the Indian Internet service provider market to private competition and granted Internet service provider licenses. The licensees include cable television operators and joint ventures between local companies and large international telecom providers. Internet service provider licenses are granted for 15 years, with only nominal license fees. Currently, pricing of Internet service is not regulated by the Government of India, although it has the power to do so through policy directives. However, the interconnection charges between service providers are regulated by the TRAI.

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Sify Business Model

We believe that the growth of the Internet and other network services in India has been inhibited by relatively high costs for certain market segments and poor user experiences caused by an inadequate telecommunications infrastructure and slow network connection speeds. We are committed to expanding and enhancing our private network backbone and to providing high quality technical support to attract users to our services. We believe that our services provide our customers with the ability to exchange information, communicate and transact business over the Internet with speed, efficiency, reliability and security superior to other Internet service providers.

Key advantages of the Sify business model include:

End-to-end network solutions for business customers. We provide our business customers with a comprehensive range of Internet, connectivity, security and consulting, hosting and managed service solutions complemented by a broad base of web-based business applications. Our corporate services range from dedicated Internet access, virtual private networks, security, web implementation, electronic commerce solutions and web hosting. Our end-to-end solutions enable our corporate customers to address their networking and data communication needs efficiently without having to assemble products and services from different value-added resellers, Internet service providers and information technology firms.

National private Internet protocol network backbone and Wireless delivery on the last mile. We operate a large national Internet protocol data network in India. As of March 31, 2011, we owned and operated 662 points of presence serving more than 625 towns and cities across India. Our network provides the platform to deliver Internet access and the backbone to provide a full range of corporate network/data services to consumers. A significant portion of our last mile delivery for corporates, and almost the entire e-port cybercafé network and hi speed / broadband delivery to homes, is on the wireless mode, thereby enabling us to implement and deliver superior services compared to the wire line medium.

Internet content and electronic commerce websites customized for the Indian market. We view the Indian market as a series of specific market segments with unique cultural and topical interests, rather than an extension of a homogeneous, worldwide Internet market. We have assembled a team of India-based employees familiar with the local culture, language and business environments in our markets to develop Internet content and electronic commerce websites tailored for the Indian market. We regularly incorporate new and original third-party content suited to our local and regional audiences to enhance our customers' online experience and to attract new users both within India and abroad. As a result of our local market knowledge, we are able to place contents in our websites which will attract more users to our websites and to create brand awareness for our *SifyOnline* access service.

Managed Infrastructure services and Managed Security Services. We have customer engagements in all aspects of infrastructure services, networks security and hosting, with digital certificates based authentication service. We have experience in providing information assurance and compliance certification in accordance with frameworks such as Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) / Control Objectives for Information and related Technology (COBIT). We believe that our managed infrastructure and security services utilise our experience and skill sets to provide constant value to our customers, better service levels and reduced costs. We constantly look at ways to efficiently manage customer assets remotely thus providing focused superior service at lower cost.

Table of Contents**Strategy**

Our goal is to become the premier integrated Internet, network and electronic commerce solutions provider to businesses and consumers in India. Our principal business strategies to accomplish this objective are discussed below:

Invest in the continued enhancement and expansion of our network infrastructure to support customer growth, enter into new markets and accommodate increased customer usage. We intend to continue to increase the capacity and geographic reach of our network in order to support subscriber growth, enter new markets and accommodate increased customer usage. We are committed to using proven technologies and equipment and to providing superior network performance. Our network is based on Internet Protocol, or IP, and we are the first Indian service provider to have made our network Multi Protocol Label Switching (MPLS) compliant. As of March 31, 2011, we have acquired adequate capacity of bandwidth lines, all from major telecommunications companies, which ensures that there is an assured supply of bandwidth service being provided to Sify's customers without any disruptions. We have also leased intercity links from multiple suppliers including BSNL, Bharti, and Power Grid corporation, such that each one of our nodes is accessible from at least two other nodes, if not by two long distance operators. We believe that as the size and capacity of our network infrastructure grows, its structure and national coverage will create economies of scale. Being vendor neutral, we are able to procure bandwidth in a cost effective manner. Over the past five years we have designed and built four data centers in Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore and Airoli. We intend to invest in additional data centers, and are currently building a data center at Noida near New Delhi.

Increase penetration in our existing markets by expanding awareness of the Sify brand name to capitalize on our first mover advantage in India. We intend to capitalize on our first-to-market advantage in India to establish national service and a brand name in advance of other private competitors. As of March 31, 2011, we had approximately 0.3 million retail Internet subscribers and 1,860 operative cybercafés, of which 6 were owned by us and 1,854 were franchised. Approximately 99% of these e-ports are on broadband, which provides the user with significantly faster access speeds. Our marketing strategy includes print and radio advertising, direct mailing campaigns targeting personal computer owners and operating cybercafés. We are also actively promoting our broadband services to homes through cable television operators. As of March 31, 2011, we have more than 1,685 cable television operators across 203 cities in India. We believe that increased focus by GOI on delivery of broadband services, availability of broadband content, reduced cost of personal computers coupled with increased purchasing capacity of the middle class in India will drive this business forward in the future. We are also continuously working on better alternative technologies to overcome the last mile challenges and to offer superior connectivity to homes.

Expand our services with new technologies to enable our customers to use the Internet more effectively. We continually seek to expand the breadth of our service offerings with new technologies. We have previously introduced a number of other services, including VoIP, video conferencing, e-mail designed for regional Indian dialects, a user customized portal site and micro-payments.

Provide more value added services by leveraging on the rapid growth of wireless Internet and mobile services in India and strengthen our Internet portal with more content tailored to Indian interests worldwide. Our portals www.sify.com and www.samachar.com, function as initial gateways to the Internet, the user's starting point for web browsing and other Internet services, for our consumer Internet service provider subscribers and cybercafé users. We believe that our portals are media rich and user friendly, and the portals are interactive websites offering hyperlinks to a wide variety of websites and services, including our own websites. Our websites cater to a variety of Indian interests within and outside of India. To achieve our goal of developing the premier Internet portal focused on the Indian market, we intend to continue to expand and improve the quality of www.sify.com, and are developing

additional content oriented towards topical and cultural interests of Indians worldwide.

Expand our customer distribution channels through strategic alliances to take advantage of the sales and marketing capabilities of our strategic partners. We intend to continue to expand our customer acquisition channels, for both our consumer Internet access and corporate network/data services. We have arrangements with leading personal computer manufacturers to bundle our SifyOnline Internet access service with the sale of their personal computers in India.

Pursue selective strategic investments, alliances and acquisitions to expand our customer base, increase utilization of our network and add new technologies to our service mix. We believe that our growth can be supplemented by selective acquisitions of complementary businesses. We may seek to expand our market presence in our corporate network business through the acquisition of web hosting, data center, web implementation and/or systems integration companies serving India, the United States or other markets. We will also consider acquisitions of Internet service providers that have a significant or growing customer base in our current or targeted markets.

Expand into international markets for providing managed network services. Our network and application level support can be provided remotely with a minimum of on-site presence. We are seeking to provide these services to international markets. The tools utilized to provide these services were developed in-house on Linux/open source platforms, and we plan to upgrade these tools in the future to meet customer requirements. We expect our expertise in network management, to enable us to perform these services to international customers at lower costs. We also intend to provide managed security solutions, including monitoring and vulnerability assessment, in addition to managed firewall and intrusion detection services.

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Superior end-user performance and customer support. We believe that we provide a high level of customer service, network performance and technical support to maximize customer satisfaction. A significant number of our employees are engaged in our customer service or technical support departments, which operate 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week. Our network engineers continually monitor network traffic and congestion points to deliver high quality consistent network performance. Our backend processes are ISO 9001:2000 compliant for network operations, data center operations and customer care. Our strategy of providing superior network performance and customer service is designed to result in significant customer growth from referrals and industry recognition.

Service Offerings

Corporate network/data services. Our corporate network/data services division addresses the network, security and application services needs of Indian enterprises by leveraging our national Tier 1 IP network infrastructure. The services include a comprehensive range of Internet protocol based Virtual Private Network, or IPVPN, offerings, including intranets, extranets and remote access applications to both small and large corporate customers. There is a strong focus on industry verticals such as IT/ITES (IT enabled services), banking and financial services industry (BFSI), government, manufacturing, pharmaceutical and FMCG. We were the one of the first service provider in India to provide MPLS-enabled IPVPN s on its entire network. We have entered into a strategic partnership with leading Telcos for providing last mile connectivity to customers. Our entire network is MPLS enabled with built in redundancy with world class design and service standards.

SecureConnect (TM) is our comprehensive offering of secure, reliable and scalable IPVPN solutions that meet both mission- critical data networking and converged voice, video and data connectivity needs. It offers a variety of intranet and extranet configurations for connecting offices, remote sites, traveling employees and business partners, whether in India or abroad. Our platform of services includes:

SiteConnect (TM) which offers site-to-site managed MPLS-enabled IPVPN solutions for securely connecting regional and large branch offices within India to the corporate Intranet.

GlobalSite Connect, an international site-to-site managed MPLS-enabled IPVPN solution, is used for securely connecting international branch offices to the corporate offices. It provides connectivity anywhere in the world through Sify s alliances and partnerships with global overseas service providers such as Global Crossing (GC), Asia Net.Com (ANC), and PCCW Global to name a few.

ExpressConnect, which offers a premium range of high-performance Internet bandwidth solutions for connecting regional offices, branch offices and remote locations to the corporate network. These solutions complement our SiteConnect range of MPLS enabled IPVPN solutions, provide high-speed bandwidth in those situations where basic connectivity and cost are the top concerns.

RoamConnect, is our national and international remote access VPN, which is used for securely connecting employees, while they are traveling, to the corporate intranet. RoamConnect features single number access to SifyNet from anywhere in the country and provides access from anywhere in the world through Sify s alliances with overseas service providers such as Verizon, IPASS and Fiberlink.

PartnerConnect is our remote access VPN offering, for providing secure and restricted dial-up access to business partners such as dealers, distributors and suppliers to the corporate extranet.

In February 2002, we became the first Indian Company to be certified ISO 9001:2000 for network services, data center operations and customer relationship management. The ISO 9001:2000 certification from Det Norske Veritas (DNV), Netherlands under the RvA accreditation scheme provides recognition for self-defined benchmarks against international companies with respect to facilities, metrics, processes and practices. Our corporate network/data services were also certified 9000:2001 compliant for pre-sales, sales, project management and backend operations in September 2003.

We also offer a suite of security solutions, including security design, audit, procurement and integration. Our enterprise solutions portfolio includes a range of application services, such as enterprise class e-mail platforms, audio and video conferencing solutions and business web services. Contracts for these services are negotiated on an individual basis to provide specifically tailored network/data services to each customer.

Application Services. We offer value-added services to organisations such as website design, development, content management, search engine optimisation, including domain name management, secure socket layer (SSL) certificate for websites, and server space in required operating system and database. We provide state of the art messaging and collaboration services and solutions such as e-mail servers, LAN mail solutions, anti-spam appliances, bulk mail services, instant messaging, and also offer solutions and services to enable data & access security over the Internet. We also offer web-applications such as online merchandising with on-line payment gateways, sales force automation, supply chain management, intranet and extranets, workflow engine and knowledge management systems. We also provide infrastructure-based services on demand, including on-line testing engine and network management. On-line testing services include test management software, required servers and proctored examination facilities at Sify's e-port cybercafés. On-line exam engine offered allows a secure and flexible way of conducting examinations involving a wide range of question patterns.

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System integration, Security and Assurance Services. During the last fiscal year, we have launched system integration services to offer DC built and infrastructure sizing and supply. We offer a comprehensive suite of security solutions including security design, procurement and integration services for infrastructure security, vulnerability assessment and penetration testing. Implementation services include implementation of security products, such as firewalls, intrusion detection systems, content security, authentication tools and VPN services. We also provide assurance services covering Information systems(IS) Audit, Risk Assessment, and Business Continuity/Disaster Recovery Planning.

Data Centers. We operate India's first level 3 Internet Data Centers (IDC) two of which are located in Mumbai (Bombay), one each at Chennai (Madras) and Bangalore, which are designed to act as reliable, secure and scalable facilities to host mission-critical applications. We offer co-location services which allow customers to bring in their own rack-mountable servers and house them in shared racks, or they could hire complete racks, and even rent secure cages at the hosting facility as per their application requirements. We also offer a wide variety of managed hosting services, such as storage, back-up and restoration, performance monitoring and reporting hardware and software procurement and configuration, network configuration as well as spares and replacement. Our Fort Knox platform for security management of hosted servers offers Service Level Agreement (SLA)-based security services to protect servers. Our Infrastructure Data Management Services (IDMS) service provides specific services related to building data centers, leveraging on our proven expertise to build world-class infrastructure.

Cloud service. We launched recently on-demand hosting (cloud) services to end-customers with strategic a tie-up with global partner. We have joined the global program, designed for service-providers who offer on-demand cloud services giving them the option to rent software licenses on a monthly pay as you go basis. This model is aimed at helping Indian companies, both large and small, to safely tap computing capacity inside and outside their firewalls to help ensure quality of service for any application they want to run, internally or as a service.

On Demand Storage. We have recently launched innovative SLA driven utility-based On-Demand storage service to manage the complete lifecycle of enterprise information, from its inception to its final disposal. The fully managed, utility based, On-Demand, scalable storage platform is powered by global major in Data Systems. Sify's On-Demand storage service reduces the complexities of deploying and managing multiple storage tiers, and lowers operational costs by automating management with flexible need based pricing.

Digital Certification. In technical collaboration with Verisign, a leading provider of Internet trust services, we formed a subsidiary, Sify Communications Limited, to provide managed digital certificate-based authentication services in India. Sify Communications Limited was the principal affiliate of Verisign in India and was a member of Verisign's Global Affiliate Network. Sify Communications Limited was accredited as the first Certifying Authority for issuance of Certificate for Digital Signature by the Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India. Sify Communications Limited merged with Sify Technologies Limited during 2009-2010. Consequent upon the merger, Sify Technologies Limited now provides digital certificate-based authentication services which were provided by its erstwhile subsidiary, Sify Communications Limited.

Remote Management Services. This service provides continuous proactive management and support of customer operating systems, applications and database layers through deploying specialized monitoring tools and infrastructure experts to ensure that our customers' infrastructure is performing optimally.

Our corporate network/data services division accounted for approximately, 70% 80% and 82% of our revenues in fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. We believe that corporate services will continue to be the largest part of our business for the immediate future.

VOIP Services. We offer comprehensive VoIP services covering Managed Voice for Enterprises particularly in IT/ITES segment to meet their international business communications. As part of the service, our Hosted dialer platform is also provided to enable BPOs to use this infrastructure as a service.

ILD Voice & hubbing, During the year 2008, we have launched Voice NLD/ILD services under the Telecom licence. We provide high quality voice origination and termination services with interconnects directly with both mobile and fixed line operators in India. Currently we handle millions of minutes of global voice traffic for our enterprise and retail customers. Our MPLS enabled packet-switched network deploys a carrier class soft switch with redundancy to provide routing, as well as control, in real time. We have established strategic tie up with many global carriers. Our

voice services has grown well over the last two years and we have established credibility and repute. During the year 2009-10, based on the experience of voice services and success in the ILD India termination business, we have launched Hubbing business to leverage the experience.

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Internet Access Services. We offer public Internet access to consumers through a retail chain of e-ports (formerly *iway*) cybercafés. We also have agreements with certain cable television operators through which we offer Internet access through cable. As of March 31, 2011, we had approximately 0.1 million retail Internet access subscribers.

Our Internet access services for retail consumers include high-speed/broadband access to homes over cable, public Internet access from our network of e-ports (formerly *iway* cybercafés) and VoIP. Currently, we have also started offering the premium broadband connection, branded Platinum to the SOHO market segment and wireless service to homes at select cities.

Public Internet Access. We provide public Internet access to the large segment of the Indian population that does not own a personal computer through our network of e-ports (formerly *iway* cybercafés). We operate these cybercafés on a franchisee model on a B2C model and other on a B2B2C model, where Café buys connectivity from Sify and offers the same to the end customer. As of March 31, 2011, we had 1,860 operational e-ports (formerly *iways*) in 226 towns and cities.

In connection with our franchised e-ports (formerly *iways*), we grant each franchisee a non-exclusive license to operate the cybercafé using our logo, brand and trade names. We enter into an agreement with the franchisee establishing the rights and obligations of each party. In connection with the establishment of a franchised e-port (formerly *iway*), we receive an initial franchise fee that covers the following upfront services rendered by our Company:

The cybercafés e-ports are owned and operated by the franchisees. The franchisee procures the retail space, invests in furniture, interior decor, personal computers, point of sale signage and employs/trains the staff. The franchisee is responsible for the maintenance of the premises and interface with customers. We provide the complete back-end support, including bandwidth, the authentication/usage engine and the billing/collection system. The prices to be charged to the customers and the services that can be rendered are controlled by Sify. On average, these e-ports (formerly *iways*) have about seven personal computers and operate in an area of about 250 square feet. All e-ports operate on a prepaid subscription model, and the end customer has the ability to browse from any of the e-ports using the roaming facility that we provide. The billing system allows us the option of charging different prices based on the services used, time of usage and the place of use. More than 99% of these cafés are connected through the wireless mode, on the 5.7 GHz or the 2.4 GHz spectrum, with a subscriber unit placed on the top of the building and connected to an access point in a tower that is within a 5 kilometre radius from this location. We believe the e-ports offer a superior browsing experience compared to other internet cafés that operate on either a leased line or an ISDN facility. Today, e-ports are being used for a multitude of services including VoIP, online examination centres, online games, e-distribution points and value added services such as IRCTC (an online passenger reservation site) and utility payments.

Sify e-port. The *iways* cyber café chain was re-branded as *sify e-port*. Sify e-port is today the largest chain of branded retail outlets in the country, empowering every user to reap the benefit of internet and its applications. As of March 31, 2011, we had approximately 1,860 operational e-ports. We have launched a model of *e-port Xpress* with a single PC with value added services as a kiosk chain offering services like travel ticket booking, bill payment, mobile recharge and e-commerce transactions in addition to internet browsing, chat, email and gaming.

The connectivity based model is seated on a cloud platform called *Sify Mylife*. *Sify Mylife* supports multiple VAS providers on a plug and play platform. This is also India's first consumer cloud offering. The advantage is that the platform is extendable to any number of VAS providers and is not binding in terms of usage.

Broadband Internet for SOHO / SMB Category: We at Sify understand the changes in requirements for different set of customers. The Small Office Home broadband Office (SOHO) segment which is large and continuously growing in India, has requirements which are different from the regular retail customers. our platinum broadband connection included a bundle of services which includes domain names, e mail Ids, static IP and a website builder along with wireless connectivity.

Voice over Internet Protocol. VoIP can be used in India for making International calls. We have leveraged on our extensive network of e-ports to offer VoIP. As of March 31, 2011, more than 500 of the e-ports had the capability to provide VoIP. We provide these services through standalone VoIP booths at various strategic locations in major cities. We use MPLS enabled technology that ensures voice clarity.

VoIP for home: In addition to offering VoIP services through e-ports and VoIP booths, we provide VoIP services for all home users. This product is called *Sifytalk* and is a PC 2 Phone prepaid product. By using the prepaid pack, the user will be able to make international calls from his PC to any international destinations. The user can use *Sifytalk* by connecting to any broadband connection.

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Broadband/High Speed Internet to Home: We believe that our Broadband Business Model, over the past few years, has emerged as the most unique and cost-efficient model for scaling up broadband across the country. It leverages our brand, marketing and technical abilities of Sify as an ISP and the strengths of cable operators in having right of way and the network required to connect customers at a marginal cost. Apart from the innovative night unlimited products, we have also launched a set of unique Double your speeds in night products. We believe that appealing price points and optimum value has been the key of all our offers.

We believe that the combination of cable to homes through cable operator and wireless services will enable us to successfully operate as a broadband operator. We believe that our primary biggest strength as a broadband operator lies in our marketing. We have built our reputation through our focused and targeted investment and business development strategy. Due to our relations with cable operators, we can utilize our substantial network available to provide our service on cable networks and also offer broadband services to SME and SOHO.

We have recently introduced Direct Renewal Facility, which allows our broadband subscriber to renew his connection at anytime of the day or night from the comfort of his home. Users whose validity has expired or pack amount is not available can login and re-charge their account. The subscriber gets full freedom to recharge according to the needs, convenience and at any time of the day-the recharge amount can be paid conveniently within three days from the time of recharge. Based on Voice over Internet Protocol, this facility will be available to our Broadband subscribers as a Closed User Group service.

Our Internet access services division accounted for approximately 18 %, 11 % and 6% of our revenues in fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Internet Access Services. BSNL, MTNL the leading PSU Telecom brands together hold about 70% of the broadband subscribers in India. We expect the market for broadband Internet services to grow more rapidly in the future due to additional telecom providers emerging as competitors. We expect the market for consumer Internet access to remain extremely price competitive as late market entrants attempt to acquire customers.

There is no single significant competitor in the cybercafé space. Currently, the market is highly fragmented and dominated by individual entrepreneurs who own Internet cafés, with a few personal computers connected to the Internet through a leased line or ISDN line. With considerably lower overheads, these individuals are able to offer Internet access at lower rates. We compete by offering faster browsing speeds, improved overall ambience at our e-ports, convenient billing systems and a host of value added services ranging from entertainment and travel to utility payments.

Online Portal Services. We operate online portals, such as www.sify.com, www.samachar.com, that function as principal entry points and gateway for accessing the Internet by providing useful web-related services and links. We also offer related content sites specifically tailored to Indian interests worldwide.

Sify.com provides a gateway to the Internet by offering communication and search tools such as email, chat, travel, online portfolio management and channels for personal finance, astrology, lifestyle, shopping, movies, sports and news.

The finance channel of Sify <http://sify.com/finance/> covers the entire spectrum of equity markets, business news, insurance, mutual funds, loans, SME news and a host of paid and free financial services.

The sports channel <http://sify.com/sports/> covers the entire gamut of Indian and international sports with special focus on cricket.

We also host WWE updates as a standalone service <http://wwe.sify.com/> for users.

The food channel www.bawarchi.com focuses on Indian recipes and cooking and is especially popular among non-resident Indians (NRIs) audiences with over 90% of its content being user generated

Our NRI news portal, www.samachar.com, focuses on Indian news and allows NRIs to stay connected to India by aggregating news from across all popular newspapers and other news portals. This portal provides a range of news in English and five Indian languages. Apart from Samachar we have another

India targeted news channel <http://sify.com/news/> which offers national and international general, political and offbeat news.

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The online shopping mall <http://shopping.sify.com/>, stocks products from India's leading brands and products. We believe that it offers competitive prices and a secure and convenient method of payment. Users can buy using their credit or debit card, pay cash on delivery or send a check.

Movies channel on Sify <http://sify.com/movies/> is one of the key channels which offer updates from Bollywood/ Hollywood and all regional film industries. The content includes movie reviews, industry news, video galleries, photo galleries, downloads (photos) etc.

Games channel of Sify <http://games.sify.com/> offers multiple scoring non scoring games. Games include cricketing games, racing games, football specific games etc.

Our online portal services division accounted for approximately 3%, 2 % and 2% respectively, of our revenues in fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. The decrease in revenue from portal services is on account of drop in corporate orders and value added services.

Corporate Customers

We have established a diversified base of corporate customers in a variety of data intensive industries, including information technology enabled services (ITES), banking financial services and Insurance (BFSI), publishing, retail, pharmaceuticals and manufacturing. Our corporate customer base has grown to over 3000 customers. The increased scope of the services we offer, particularly the provision of broadband services to our existing customers and International IPVPN services along with the increased reach of our network, has increased our market base.

Customer Service and Technical Support

We believe that excellent customer support is critical to our success in attracting and retaining subscribers. We currently provide customer service and technical support via a local telephone call in most of the cities in which we have a point of presence. Our web-based help desk and MIS system provide online information to our clients. Subscribers can also e-mail their questions directly to a customer service and technical support address at our Company. Our customer service and technical support staff handles all questions regarding a subscriber's account and the provision of our services and is available 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week.

Sales and Marketing

Corporate Offerings. The principal focus of our sales and marketing staff is to acquire new customers and maintain cordial relationship with the existing corporate customers. We seek to penetrate this market through trade publication ads, industry trade shows and seminars for the benefit of industry associations and potential customers. As of March 31, 2011, we had employees dedicated to sales and marketing exclusively for our corporate offerings.

Consumer Offerings. A key element of our business strategy is to increase our brand awareness and market penetration among consumers through a number of means including an expanded advertising campaign focused primarily on print advertising, direct mail and free software to consumers who become subscribers.

To increase Internet access and use of our websites by personal computer buyers, we have entered into arrangements with leading personal computer manufacturers to have our Internet access software bundled with their computers sold in India.

Technology and Network Infrastructure

We operate a national IP / MPLS data network with 662 points of presence serving more than 625 cities and towns across India. We operate our network facilities and customer service operations, which gives us greater control over the utilization and quality of our network. We have designed and built our network using advanced technologies and equipment which will enable us to continue to expand the geographic range of our network, integrate improved data processing technologies and enhance speed and capacity with little or no disruption to our customers.

Services Offered: We offer the following services to our Enterprise and consumer customers using our network.

Internet access services,

IP/ MPLS Virtual private networks,

Internet based Voice services

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Geographic Coverage. Through our national network of points of presence, our business and consumer customers are able to access their application through our network in India via our wireless local loop, local leased lines or a local phone call on dial-up or through our cybercafé chain. We have 662 points of presence, or POPs. These points of presence, or primary nodes, reside at the core of a larger Internet protocol network with a Star and meshed topology architecture. Each point of presence contains data communications equipment housed in a secure facility owned, leased or operated on an infrastructure co-location basis by our Company. The last mile connecting to the customer can be a leased line, ISDN or point-to-multipoint radio link in the 5.7, 2.5 or 3.3 gigahertz range which we have licensed from the Wireless Planning Commission. We also use 2.4 ghz radios, which do not require an operating license, in some locations. Our larger corporate customers access the point of presence directly through leased lines or wireless links.

Network Architecture. We ensure network reliability through several methods and have invested in proven technologies. We use Cisco routers to route traffic between nodes interconnected using a high speed interface. Most of our applications and network verification servers are manufactured by IBM, Sun and Hewlett-Packard.

The primary nodes on the backbone network are connected by multiple high-speed fiber optic lines that we lease from long distance operators. The secondary nodes are connected by lower speed leased lines. A number of nodes are accessible from at least two other nodes, if not, by two long distance operators, allowing us to reroute traffic in the event of failure on one route. We reduce our exposure to failures on the local loop by usually locating our points of presence within range of service providers switching equipment and purchasing connectivity from multiple providers. To further maximize our network uptime, we are almost completely connected on fiber optic cables to the switching points of our service providers from our POPs.

In addition to a fundamental emphasis on reliability and security, our network design philosophy has focused on compatibility, interoperability, scalability and quality of service. We use Internet protocol with Multi Protocol Label Switching, or MPLS, to transmit data, thus ensuring that our network is completely interoperable with other networks and systems and that we may port any application onto our network. The modular design of our network is fully scalable, allowing us to expand without changing the network design or architecture, thus ensuring little or no service disruption.

Network Operations Center. We maintain a network operation center located in Chennai (Madras) and a backup secondary facility in Mumbai (Bombay). The Chennai facility houses our central network servers as well as our network staff which monitors network traffic, service quality and equipment at all our points of presence to ensure a reliable Internet service. These operation centers are staffed 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week. We have backup power generators and software and hardware systems designed to prevent network downtime in the event of system failures. In the future, we may add additional facilities to supplement or add redundancy to our current network monitoring capability.

Data Centre Infrastructure. We operate four level 3 Internet Data Centres, two in Mumbai, one each at Chennai and Bangalore. We offer managed hosting, security and infrastructure management services from these facilities. These data centres are completely integrated with our IP / MPLS network which provides seamless connectivity for our customers from their premise to their applications hosted in the data centers. The data centers conform to the Level 3 standards to cater to the security consideration of our customer servers.

Competition

General. We face competition in each of our markets and expect that this competition will intensify as the markets in India for corporate network/data services, Internet access services and online content develop and expand. We compete primarily on the basis of service, reliability and customer support. Price and ease of use are also competitive factors.

Corporate Network/Data Services. Our competitors for many private network services include government services companies that have built and operate their own private data networks. For Internet access, our main competitors are Bharti, Reliance and Tata, and our main competitors for domestic VPN includes terrestrial network providers, such as Bharti, Reliance and Tata Indicom, and satellite communications agencies, such as Bharti BT (which recently bought Comsat Max) and HCL Comnet. For international MPLS VPN, our main competition is from MCI, AT&T and Bharti BT.

Internet Access Services. BSNL & MTNL, the leading PSU Telecom brands together hold about 70% of the broadband subscribers in India. The land phone penetration is used to build on the base for broadband connections. We expect the market for consumer Internet access to remain extremely price competitive as late market entrants attempt to acquire customers.

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There is no single significant competitor in the cybercafé space. Currently, the market is highly fragmented and dominated by individual entrepreneurs who own Internet cafés, with a few personal computers connected to the Internet through a leased line or ISDN line. With considerably lower overheads, these individuals are able to offer Internet access at lower rates. We compete by offering faster browsing speeds, improved overall ambience at our e-ports, convenient billing systems and a host of value added services ranging from entertainment and travel to utility payments.

Online Portal Services. There are several other companies in India that have developed websites, including rediff.com. Our major competitors include In.com, Google, Indiatimes.com and Yahoo.co.in. All the above mentioned portals are competing for a share of the online services market in India, which is dominated by online advertising, mobile telephone short code revenues and e-commerce. We are the leaders in the online market. However, we lag behind our competitors in mobile telephony short code and e-commerce services.

Most of our online portal competitors enjoy the following advantages:

Larger production and technical staff;

Greater name recognition and larger marketing budgets and resources; and

Substantially greater financial, technical and other resources.

To be competitive, we must constantly innovate and introduce new services to the market quickly. We also need to keep pace with rapidly changing technology in this area. Increased competition could result in loss of market share, reduced prices or reduced margins, any of which could adversely affect our business.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property rights are important to our business. We rely on a combination of copyright and trademark laws, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property. We have filed approximately 200 trademark and service mark applications in India for registering our product and service offerings.

Our efforts to protect our intellectual property may not be adequate. We hold no patents, and our competitors may independently develop similar technology or duplicate our services. Unauthorized parties may infringe upon or misappropriate our services or proprietary information. In addition, the laws of India do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as laws in the United States, and the global nature of the Internet makes it difficult to control the ultimate destination of our services. For example, the legal processes to protect service marks in India are not as effective as those in place in the United States. The misappropriation or duplication of our intellectual property could disrupt our ongoing business, distract our management and employees, reduce our revenues and increase our expenses. In the future, litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Any such litigation could be time-consuming and costly.

We could be subject to intellectual property infringement claims as the number of our competitors grows and the content and functionality of our websites or other service offerings overlap with competitive offerings. Defending against these claims, even if not meritorious, could be expensive and divert management's attention from operating our Company. If we become liable to third parties for infringing their intellectual property rights, we could be required to pay a substantial damage award and forced to develop non-infringing technology, obtain a license or cease selling the applications that contain the infringing technology. We may be unable to develop non-infringing technology or obtain a license on commercially reasonable terms, or at all.

We also rely on a variety of technologies that are licensed from third parties. We use software developed by these and other companies to perform key functions. These third-party licenses may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms in the future. The loss of any of these licenses could delay the introduction of software enhancements, interactive tools and other features until equivalent technology could be licensed or developed. Any such delays could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Government Regulation

Our business is subject to comprehensive regulation by the Ministry of Communications through the Telecom Commission and the DoT, pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act of 1885, or Telegraph Act, the India

Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933, or Wireless Act, the Information Technology Act, 2000 or IT Act and the terms of our Internet service provider license issued by the DoT under which we operate. Pursuant to the Telegraph Act, the provision of any telecommunications services in India requires a license from the Government of India, obtained through the DoT. While the Telegraph Act sets the legal framework for regulation of the telecommunications sector and the Wireless Act regulates the possession of wireless telegraphy equipment, much of the supervision and regulation of our Company is implemented more informally through the general administrative powers of the DoT, including those reserved to the DoT and other governmental agencies under our license.

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In March 1997, the Government of India established the TRAI, an independent regulatory authority, under the provisions of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act. The TRAI is an autonomous body consisting of a chairperson and at least two and not more than four members.

Under the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, the functions of the TRAI are to:

make recommendations on (i) the need and timing for the introduction of new service providers, (ii) the terms and conditions of licenses granted to service providers, (iii) the revocation of licenses for non-compliance, (iv) measures to facilitate competition and promote efficiency in the operation of telecommunications services so as to facilitate growth in such services, (v) technological improvements in the services provided by service providers, (vi) the type of equipment to be used by service providers, (vii) measures for the development of telecommunications technology and the telecommunications industry and (viii) the efficient management of the available spectrum;

discharge the following functions: (i) ensure compliance of the terms and conditions of licenses, (ii) fix the terms and conditions of interconnectivity between service providers, (iii) ensure technical compatibility and effective interconnection between service providers, (iv) regulate revenue sharing arrangements between service providers, (v) establish standards of quality of service, (vi) establish time periods for providing local and long distance telecommunications circuits between service providers, (vii) maintain and keep for public inspection a register of interconnect agreements and (viii) ensure effective compliance of universal service obligations;

levy fees and other charges at such rates and in respect of such services as may be determined by regulation; and

perform such other functions as may be entrusted to it by the Government of India or as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act.

The TRAI also has the authority to, from time to time, set the rates at which domestic and international telecommunications services are provided in India. The TRAI does not have authority to grant licenses to service providers or renew licenses, functions that remain with the DOT. The TRAI, however, has the following powers:

to call on service providers to furnish information relating to their operations;

to appoint persons to make official inquiries;

to inspect the books of service providers; and

to issue directives to service providers to ensure their proper functioning.

Failure to follow TRAI directives may lead to the imposition of fines. Decisions of the TRAI may be appealed to the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal.

In December 2004, the Government of India through DOT imposed new requirements on Internet Service Providers wishing to offer Internet Protocol Virtual Private Network (IP-VPN) services. Consequently, we applied for permission to offer IP-VPN services, and the DOT, Government of India issued a letter of intent to us on December 30, 2004 regarding amendment of our existing ISP license to include provision of IP-VPN services. In January 2005, we paid a Rs.100 million onetime entry fee and submitted a financial bank guarantee of Rs.10 million as required by the letter of intent.

On November 10, 2005, the GOI issued guidelines for obtaining National Long Distance (NLD) and International Long Distance (ILD) licenses including the terms and conditions for the licenses. These guidelines eliminated the IP-VPN license, entitling the Company to a full refund of the Rs.100 million entry fee, and permitting existing IP-VPN license holders to migrate to the NLD and ILD service licenses effective January 1, 2006.

As the NLD and ILD licenses were under the regime of Department of Telecommunications, the notification of the GOI dated 7 November 2005 was required to be complied with to obtain NLD and ILD licenses. The primary

condition set out in the notification among other conditions was that, the total composite foreign holding by the applicant should not exceed 74 %. Given that the foreign shareholding in Sify was higher than the aforesaid threshold limit, Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) decided to obtain the NLD and ILD licenses in its name and made necessary applications in this regard. To facilitate this, Sify divested its stake in Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) to the extent of 26% of its holding in Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary), or 4.680 million shares, to Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited, a related party, for a sale consideration of Rs.139,810 during the quarter ended December 31, 2005. Infinity Satcom Universal, a Company incorporated under the laws of India, was then owned by Ananda Raju Vegesna, who is the brother of Raju Vegesna, Chairman of Sify's Board of Directors and the principal of Infinity Capital Ventures, LP (Infinity Capital). Infinity Satcom is currently controlled by Raju Vegesna, Our Chief Executive Officer.

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On November 21, 2006, Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) executed two License Agreements with GOI, for NLD and ILD services respectively, which enabled Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) to provide IP-VPN services. Accordingly, the Company transferred its IP VPN business to Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) effective November 22, 2006 and the latter commenced the said services on the same day. Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) also furnished bank guarantees for Rs.200,000 each for NLD and ILD licenses to GOI. These licenses are valid for an initial period of 20 years and can be renewed for another 10 years at one time, upon request of the licensee made during the 19th year of license.

Pursuant to the shareholders approval at the meeting held on 12th February, 2009 which was convened as per the Orders of the Honorable High Court of Judicature at Madras (Court) and its Order in Company Petition Nos. 30 and 31 of 2009 on 26th June 2009 sanctioning the Amalgamation Scheme, the assets and liabilities of Sify Communications Limited, whose principal business was providing IP-VPN services, corporate / individuals and consultancy services to companies / Firms intending to set-up security systems for e-commerce transactions, were transferred to and vested in the Company with effect from the appointed date viz. 1st April 2008 in accordance with the Amalgamation Scheme so sanctioned. Effective upon the merger, NLD and ILD licenses of Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) have been transferred to the Company to provide IP-VPN services. Immediately following the merger, Infinity Capital and Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited held 26.06% and 27.24% of our outstanding equity shares, respectively. This has resulted in resident share holding of 27.24% post merger. Currently, Infinity Capital and Infinity Satcom hold approximately 8% of our outstanding shares.

Organizational Structure

We are not part of any group. A list of subsidiaries and relevant information about them is provided in Exhibit 8.1 to this Annual Report.

Property, Plant and Equipment

We own approximately 100,000 square feet corporate headquarters located in Chennai (Madras), India and an approximately 20,000 square feet regional office in Mumbai (Bombay). We have leased approximately 3,500 square feet network operations center in Chennai, a 27,000 square feet data center in Vashi, Mumbai, 95,250 square feet data center in Airoli and 46,600 square feet in Bangalore Data Centre. Our Chennai facility houses our central network servers as well as our network staff which monitors network traffic, service quality and equipment at all our points of presence, or POPs, to ensure a reliable Internet service. We have POPs in 625 towns/cities across India. Most of our POPs are staffed 24-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week. Our POPs average approximately 750 square feet at each location. We have backup power generators and software and hardware systems designed to prevent network downtime in the event of system failures. In the future, we may add additional facilities to supplement or add redundancy to our current network monitoring capability. Our property, plant and equipment are pledged towards obtaining loans / working capital facilities from banks.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The financial statements of the Company included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F have been prepared in accordance with English version of International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by International Accounting Standards Board. The information set forth in Operating and Financial Review and Prospects is also for the Company's three recent fiscal years. The discussion, analysis and information presented in this section should be read in conjunction with our financial statements included herein and the notes thereto.

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Operating Results

This information is set forth under the caption entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations below. Further, information relating to any governmental, economic policies or other factors which have materially affected, or could materially affect, directly or indirectly, the company's operations is set forth under the caption entitled Risk Factors above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

This information is set forth under the caption entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations below.

Research and Development

This information is set forth under the caption entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations below.

Trend Information

This information is set forth under the caption entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations below.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

We are one of the leading Internet service provider in India engaged in Internet, Networking and e-Commerce services. We provide integrated end-to-end solutions for both corporate customers and consumers, with a range of products and services delivered over a common Internet backbone infrastructure, such as, Internet, connectivity, security and consulting, hosting and managed service solutions; Internet access services to homes and through e-ports; online portal services and content offerings; web services, mass market products, e-learning software and infrastructure management services. Our clients rely on our solutions/products to enhance their business performance and/or secure their information systems.

Our professionals deliver high quality solutions by leveraging our delivery model through which we divide projects into components that we execute simultaneously at client sites and at our development centers in India. We seek to optimize our cost structure by maintaining the flexibility to execute project components where it is most cost effective. Our sales, marketing and business development teams are organized to focus on specific regions and market segments and this helps us to customize our service offerings to our client's needs. Our primary markets are India and to a limited extent in the US. We serve clients in financial services, manufacturing, telecommunications, retail, utilities, logistics and other industries.

Corporate network/data services

The demand for services / products of our corporate network/data services division is in the process of recovering from the economic slowdown. We have launched our NLD/ILD voice services in August 2008 and this stream has the potential to provide a sizable momentum to our business. The opening of our new data centre in Mumbai (Airoli) has facilitated us to enhance our position in the market. The bandwidth cost has reduced substantially during the period under review on account of market conditions. The reduction in bandwidth prices in India has led us to revise bandwidth rates to connectivity clients over the last few years and this trend is likely to continue in future. On account of prevailing market conditions, we experienced excessive pressure from our Corporate clients for price reduction in the current fiscal. Certain of our Hosting services clients may opt out for total outsourcing arrangements to reduce their operating costs and if this happens, our business may be affected. The reduced IT spending by our corporate clients exists during the last 12 to 18 months.

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Internet access services

Broadband business has been impacted due to severe competition from the existing operators. The customer base is reducing on account of competition. We have reduced our prices and have also launched flexible products.

There are changes in the regulatory environment. The Indian Government has introduced stringent KYC (Know Your Customer) norms on cybercafé users. The overall number of cybercafés has declined in India due to regulatory norms, higher rental costs for the cybercafés run by the franchisees and the migration of cybercafé users to Home Broadband.

To overcome this, we have launched connectivity based model which is seated on a cloud platform called *Sify Mylife*. *Sify Mylife* supports multiple VAS providers on a plug and play platform. This is also India's first consumer cloud offering. The advantage is that the platform is extendable to any number of VAS providers and is not binding in terms of usage.

Online portal services and content offerings

Advertising revenues continued to remain at same level despite spending by corporate clients and increased competition and an improvement in general market conditions.

Other services-Infrastructure Management Services

Market opportunity for remote infrastructure management services is growing. We wish to capitalize this trend by evaluating our pricing and engagement models. Market opportunity for remote infrastructure management services is growing. Sify over the last couple of years has been offering this service to global corporate. Sify enjoys higher brand equity in the international markets for consistency and quality of delivery. We wish to capitalize on this trend by evaluating our pricing and engagement models.

Other services-eLearning Services

As the business environment continues to be challenging in the international markets, there will be pricing pressures on pricing from customers and increased competition. We have introduced a learning infrastructure proposition on a services model. While the underlying need for eLearning products and services remains strong, there will be cutbacks and pressure on customer learning budgets. Our key customers have experienced contraction in their business due to global economic slowdown and there are positive signs for recovery. To compensate the business loss from such customers, we are adopting a new strategy of expanding our client base through new verticals, segments and geographies such as Europe, China and Japan, while improving cost efficiency with business process knowledge management.

There are numerous risks and challenges affecting the business. These risks and challenges are discussed in detail in the section entitled *Risk Factors* and elsewhere in this Annual Report.

As of March 31, 2011, we had 1,950 employees, as compared to approximately 1,885 employees as at March 31, 2010.

Revenues

Corporate network/data services

Our corporate network/data services revenues primarily include revenue from connectivity services, NLD/ILD services, and, to a lesser extent, revenues from the installation of the connectivity link and other ancillary services, such as e-mail, document management and domain registration. Generally, these elements are sold as a package consisting of all or some of the elements. We sell hardware and software purchased from third party vendors to our high value corporate clients. Our connectivity services include IPVPN services, Internet connectivity, last mile connectivity (predominantly through wireless), messaging services, security services and web hosting for businesses. We provide these services for a fixed period of time at a fixed rate regardless of usage, with the rate for the services determined based on the type of service provided, scope of the engagement and the Service Level Agreement, or SLA. Our web hosting service revenues are primarily generated from co-location services and connectivity services. Our security services revenues include revenue from consulting services, vulnerability assessment and penetration testing. We provide NLD (National Long Distance) and ILD (International Long Distance) services and carry voice traffic for Inter-connect Operators. Revenue is recognized based upon metered call units of voice traffic terminated on our network.

Internet access services

Internet access services revenues are generated from the Internet connectivity we provide to our retail customers through public access and home access services. Home access services are provided through broadband connectivity, which is provided through arrangements with CTOs. Our public access services are provided through franchised and company-owned cybercafés. Additionally, we generate revenue by providing Internet telephony services, allowing customers to make international telephone calls over the Internet. Our new launches include wireless connectivity to home customers at select cities and to small offices (SOHO).

Table of Contents*Online portal services and content offerings*

Online portal services revenues include advertising revenues from the various channels of our Internet portal, www.sify.com. We enter into contracts with customers to serve advertisements in the portal, and we are paid on the basis of impressions, click-throughs or leads. Revenues also accrue from commissions earned on products and services rendered through www.sifymall.com, and also from value-added services that are rendered using our mobile telephone short code, 54545.

Other services

Other services include revenue from Infrastructure management services and e-learning. We remotely manage customer Infrastructure and network overseas under Infrastructure management services. We develop and upload content for e-learning to facilitate web-based learning in various organizations. We provide e-learning services on time-and-materials or on a fixed-price basis.

In Note 34 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report, we provide supplemental segment data, which provides separate revenue and operating income (loss) information for each of these business segments. This information is available in Item 18 Financial Statements of this Annual Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

We have been historically operating with three segments of business viz Corporate network/data services, Internet access services (including Online portal services and content offerings) and others (e-Learning and Infrastructure Management services). The Industry in which these segments compete has witnessed newer competitions, business models resulting in dynamic market changes. In order to leverage the versatility and the organizational capability, the Chief Operations Decision Maker (CODM) has evaluated options of integrating certain services to address customers across segments, achieve better marketability, flexibility and scale. Based on the management decision, certain changes to the business structure are made effective April 1, 2011. Consequently there would be a change in operating segments as below:

Enterprise Service: Connectivity and voice services will be offered as Network Services, while Data Center Hosting and Managed Services, along with System Integration, will comprise IT services. They will service both domestic and International clients from large corporate and mid-market customers.

Commercial and Consumer Service: The scope of the Consumer business is being expanded to include SOHOs and SMBs apart from the cybercafés, Portals and broadband-to-home services, offering network, IT services and applications through the Cloud.

Software Service: The application services and e-learning would from Software services. This business line will offer applications through the Cloud, primarily targeted at enterprise and international customers.

Expenses**Cost of goods sold and services rendered***Corporate network/data services*

Cost of goods sold and services rendered for the corporate network/data services division consists of telecommunications costs necessary to provide services, customer support costs, and cost of goods in respect of communication hardware and security services sold, the cost of voice termination for voice and VoIP services and other direct costs. Telecommunications costs include the costs of international bandwidth procured from TELCOs and are required for access to the Internet, providing local telephone lines to our points of presence, the costs of using third-party networks pursuant to service agreements, leased line costs and costs towards spectrum fees payable to the Wireless Planning Commission or WPC for provision of spectrum to enable connectivity to be provided on the wireless mode for the last mile. Other costs include cost incurred towards our Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC), the cost of installation in connectivity business, the costs incurred in providing Hosting services, and the Document Management Services (DMS) costs for application services. In addition, the Government of India has imposed an annual license fee of 6% of the adjusted gross revenue generated from IP-VPN services and Voice services under the NLD/ILD license.

Table of Contents*Internet access services*

Cost of goods sold and services rendered for the internet access services division consists of primarily recurring telecommunications costs necessary to provide service to subscribers, the cost of goods sold and services rendered include commission paid to franchisees and cable television operators, voice termination charges for VoIP services. The Government of India imposed an annual license fee of 6% of the adjusted gross revenue from the provision of VoIP services.

Online portal services and content offerings

Cost of goods sold and services rendered for the online portal services and content offerings includes the cost of procuring and managing content for the websites and cost of ringtones downloaded by using our mobile telephone short code 54545, the cost of procuring merchandise for e-commerce sales.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses consists of salaries and commissions for sales and marketing personnel, salaries and related costs for executive, financial and administrative personnel, sales, marketing, advertising and other brand building costs, travel costs, and occupancy and overhead costs.

Depreciation and amortization

We depreciate our tangible assets on a straight-line basis over the useful life of assets, ranging from three to eight years and, in the case of buildings, 28 years.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at December 31.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash-generating unit). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Corporate assets for the purpose of impairment testing are allocated to the cash generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or group of units on a *pro rata basis*.

Inventories

Inventories comprising traded hardware and software are measured at the lower of cost (determined using first-in first-out principle) and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill, as the same is not deductible for tax purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally

enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

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Deferred taxation arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred taxation arising on the temporary differences arising out of undistributed earnings of the equity method accounted investee is recorded based on the management's intention. If the intention is to realise the undistributed earnings through sale, deferred tax is measured at the capital gains tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse. However, when the intention is to realise the undistributed earnings through dividend, the Group's share of the income and expenses of the equity method accounted investee is recorded in the statement of income, after considering any taxes on dividend payable by the equity method accounted investee and no deferred tax is set up in the Group's books as the tax liability is not with the group.

Stock compensation expense

A total of 5.73 million equity shares are reserved for issuance under our Associate Stock Option Plans (ASOPs). Our ASOP 2007 was adopted at the Eleventh Annual General Meeting held on September 24, 2007. As of March 31, 2011, we had outstanding an aggregate of 841,200, options (net of 81,801 options forfeited by employees) under our ASOP with a weighted average exercise price equal to approximately Rs.146.58 (\$3.28) per equity share. The unamortized stock compensation expense related to these grants amounted to Rs 12.71 million as of March 31, 2011.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain financial information as a percentage of revenues:

	2011	Fiscal 2010	2009
	%	%	%
Revenues	100	100	100
Cost of goods sold and services rendered	61.12	61.05	58.64
Other income/(expense)	1.06	1.96	1.44
Selling, general and administrative expenses	35.46	36.99	45.65
Depreciation and amortization expenses	9.96	9.79	8.34
Impairment loss on intangibles including goodwill	0.03	0.70	0.25
Income from legal settlement		8.36	
Profit /(loss) from operating activities	(5.51)	1.79	(11.19)
Finance income	0.66	0.42	1.99
Finance expenses	(3.76)	(4.38)	(4.08)
Net finance income/(Loss)	(3.10)	(3.96)	(2.09)
Share of profit of equity accounted investee	1.06	1.36	1.04
Profit before tax	(7.54)	(0.81)	(12.24)
Income tax (expense)/ benefit		1.21	(1.57)
Net profit/(loss) for the year	(7.54)	0.40	(13.81)

Results of year ended March 31, 2011 compared to year ended March 31, 2010

Revenues. We recognized Rs.6,886.63 million (\$154.24 million) in revenues for the year ended March 31, 2011, as compared to Rs. 6,710.19 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing an increase of Rs.176.44 million (\$3.96 million), or 2.63 %.

The revenues generated by our corporate network/data services businesses increased by Rs.336.65 million (\$7.54 million), or 6.31 %, from 5,335.27 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to Rs.5,671.92 million (US\$127.03 million) for the year ended March 31,2011. The increase is attributable to increases in (i) Voice revenues of Rs.429.34 million (\$9.62 million) due to increase in ILD services, (ii) Hosting services revenues of Rs.188.35 million (\$4.22 million) as a result of new contracts for new capacities created. (iii) Connectivity revenues of Rs.0.79 million (\$.02 million). The above increase is offset by a decrease of (i)System Integration revenues of Rs. 181.70 million (\$4.07 million) (ii) Hardware & Software sales of Rs.74.79 million (\$1.67 million) and (iii) Application Services revenues of Rs.25.77 million (\$0.58 million).

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Revenue from Consumer One services comprising of Internet Access services and Online Portal services, has decreased by Rs 318.41 million (\$7.13 million) or 37.69 % from Rs 844.77 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to Rs 526.36 million (\$11.79 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011. This is caused by a drop of Rs 310.03 million (\$6.94 million) or 43.42 % in the revenue from our Internet Access services and by Rs.8.37 million (\$.19 million) or 6.4 % in revenue from Portal services.

Our Internet Access services accounted for Rs.403.90 million (\$9.05 million) of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2011, as compared to Rs. 713.93 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing a decrease of Rs.310.03 million (\$6.94 million), or 43.42%. Such decrease is primarily on account of (i) decrease of Rs. 178.81 million (\$4.00 million) in broadband services revenue due to decrease in subscribers of the high speed Internet access to homes by 28% during the year, from 106,000 as of March 31, 2010 to 77,000 as of March 31, 2011 (ii) decrease of Rs. 116.58 million (\$2. 61 million) in cybercafé revenues due to closure of active cybercafés caused by unexpected rent increases in the recent years incurred by the franchisees for cybercafe premises. (iii) decrease of Rs.18.06 million (\$0.40 million) in voice revenues due to price reductions offered to our customers to retain the existing customers and/or attract new customers to combat competition and (iv) decrease of Rs.3.42 million (\$0. 07 million) from other Internet Access services.

Our Online portal and content offerings division accounted for Rs.122.47 million (\$2.75 million) of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2011, as compared to Rs. 130.84 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing a decrease of Rs.8.37 million (\$.18 million), or 6.40%. This decrease was on account of (i) a drop by Rs15.88 million (\$0.36 million) caused by a decline in Travels services. The above decrease is partially offset by increase of Rs.7.51 million (\$0.17 million) in revenues from advertisement.

Revenues from our other services increased by Rs.158.20 million (\$3.54 million) to Rs 688.35 million (\$15.41 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011 from Rs 530.15 million or 29.84 % for the year ended March 31, 2010. This is driven by Rs 121.94 million (\$2.73 million) or 42.17 % increase in the revenue from our IMS services and Rs.36.27 million (\$0.81 million) or 15.05 % increase in the revenue from our E-learning services. The increase in IMS and E-learning services is on account of new customer and increased engagement from the existing customers.

Other income. Other income was Rs.72.69 million (\$1.63 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to Rs. 131.79 million for the year ended March 31,2010, representing a decrease of Rs.59.01 million (\$1.32 million) or 44.8% mainly on account of decrease in income derived from duty credit entitlements under the Served from India Scheme (issued by the Government of India) in respect of the foreign exchange earnings from export of services.

Cost of goods sold and services rendered. Cost of goods sold and services rendered was Rs.4,209.43 million (\$94.27 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to Rs.4,096.54 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing an increase of Rs.112.89 million (\$02.53 million), or 2.76%. This increase was due to (i) a Rs.163.86 million (\$3.67 million) increase in Costs of Corporate Network and Data Services, and (ii) a Rs.162.88 million (\$3.65 million) increase in International business costs. These increases have been partly offset by a (i) decrease of Rs.213.85 million (\$4.79 million) in the Cost of Internet access services and online portals.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered by our corporate network / data services increased by Rs. 163.86 million (\$3.67 million) from Rs 3,234.15 for the year ended March 31,2010 to Rs 3398.01 million (\$76.10 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, representing an increase of 5.07%, on account of (i) increase of Rs.401.31 million (\$8.99 million) in carrier cost and interconnect charges due to increase in volume of minutes by 75%, (ii) increase of Rs. 79.74 million (\$1.79 million) in manpower cost and (iii) increase of Rs.150.68 million (\$3.37 million) in other direct costs. These increases have been offset by a decrease of (i) Rs.344.56 million (\$7.72 million) in the cost of hardware due to decrease in System Integration business, (ii) Rs.95.71 million (\$2.14 million) in the bandwidth costs due to reduction in price and Rs. 27.60 million (\$.62 million) in the Royalty payments.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered by our Internet Access services decreased to Rs.358.91 (\$8.04 million) for the year ended March 31,2011 from Rs.569.12 for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing a decrease of Rs.210.21 million (\$4.71 million) or 36.93 %. The decrease is on account of (i) Rs.121.51 million (\$2.73 million) decrease in the cost of revenue share paid to CTOs and franchisees due to reduction in volume of business, (ii) Rs.67.29 million (\$1.51 million) in the bandwidth costs due to usage and price reduction and (iii) Rs.26.15 million (\$0.58 million) on account of appropriate sizing in technology man power.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered by our portal business decreased by Rs.3.64 million (\$0.08 million) from Rs.52.69 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to Rs.49.05 million (\$1.09 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, representing a decrease of 7 %, due to a decrease of (i) Rs 12.1 million (\$0.27 million) in bandwidth costs, (ii) Rs.2.2 million (\$0.05 million) on account of reduction in content costs. The above decrease is partially offset by an increase of Rs.8.5 million (\$0.19 million) in the Manpower cost.

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The cost of goods sold and services rendered by our e-learning and IMS services increased by Rs.162.88 million (\$3.65 million) from Rs.240.65 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 to Rs.403.54 million (\$9.04 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, representing a increase of 67.65 %. The increase is on account of increase in direct cost by Rs.127.78 million (\$2.86 million) and allocated technology manpower by Rs. 35.10 million (\$0.78 million).

Selling, general and administrative expenses: Selling, general and administrative expenses were Rs.2,441.80 million (\$54.69 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to Rs.2,482.41 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing a decrease of Rs.40.61 million (\$0.91 million) or 1.64%. The decrease is primarily on account of decrease in (a) manpower costs by Rs. 146.19 million (\$3.27 million) due to manpower right sizing (b) marketing and selling expenses by Rs 25.14 million (\$.56 million) on account of cost effective marketing activities (c) legal and professional expenses by Rs 48.70 million (\$1.09 million) due to reduction in legal costs (d) Rs52.95 million(\$1.19 million) in other costs including ESOP amortisation and other indirect costs. These decreases are partially offset by an increase of (i) Operating costs by Rs. 167.01 million(\$3.74 million) on account of commencement of operations and achieving full scale at new facility(ii) Rs.22.61 million(\$0.51 million) on account of travel expense and (iii) Rs.309.43 million (\$6.93 million) in provision for doubtful debts against doubtful debtors and foreign exchange loss.

Depreciation and Amortization expenses: Depreciation and amortization expenses were Rs.685.84 million (\$15.36 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to Rs. 656.78 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing an increase of Rs.29.04 million (\$0.65 million), or (4.40%). The increase is attributable to an increase of Rs.29.04 million (\$0.65 million) in depreciation due to addition of fixed assets.

Impairment loss: In May 2006, the Group acquired travel business for a consideration of US\$2.5 million (Rs. 112,220) in cash along with an option to purchase 125,000 shares of Sify Technologies Limited and certain earn out payments aggregating to USD 0.5 million (Rs. 22,444). The assets acquired consist of system software, customer contracts and goodwill which collectively were considered as a cash generating unit (CGU) by management. The said business operates from India and United States.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, triggered by certain adverse market conditions such as decrease in revenue and increase in the cost of services, and other technological matters, the Group tested the carrying value of the above business for impairment. The recoverable amount of these intangibles including goodwill were determined based on the higher of the value in use (using discounted cash flow approach) and fair value less cost to sell. Fair value less cost to sell, being the higher of the two was determined as the recoverable amount of the CGU. Based on this assessment, the carrying value of the CGU was higher than its recoverable amount and as a result of the above, the group has recorded an impairment of the above intangibles including goodwill amounting to Rs 47,269 (US\$987) and adjusted the carrying value of these intangibles accordingly. The above impairment relates to online portal services segment.

During the year ended March 2011, due to further decrease in revenue and continued losses in its travel business, the Group has tested the carrying value of the remaining intangibles and the recoverable amount of these intangibles were determined as Nil. Hence an impairment charge was recorded for Rs. 1,857 (US \$42) equal to the carrying value of the remaining intangibles.

The above impairment charges relate to online portal services segment.

Net finance income / expense. The net finance expense was Rs.212.92 million (\$4.77 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to an expense of Rs. 265.88 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing a decrease of Rs.52.96 million (\$1.18 million), or (20.00 %). The finance income was Rs 45.70 million (\$1.02 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to Rs.27.99 million for the year ended March 31,2010, representing an increase of Rs.17.71 million \$.40 million). The finance expense was Rs.258.62 million (\$5.80 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to Rs.293.87 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing a decrease of Rs.35.25 million (\$0.79 million). This was caused by lesser utilization of borrowing limits due to availability of cash generated through internal accruals and equity infusion during the year.

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Share of profit of investment in associate. The share of profit of investment in associate was Rs.73.03 million (\$1.64 million) for the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to Rs.91.14 million for the year ended March 31,2010, representing a decrease of Rs. 18.11 million (\$0.41 million), or 19.87%. The decrease was due to unfavorable market conditions for MF Global Sify Securities India Private Limited.

Income tax expense. The income tax was Rs. Nil for the year ended March 31, 2011, compared to benefit of Rs.81.48 million for the year ended March 31, 2010. The benefit for the year ended March 31, 2010 was due to merger of Sify Communications Limited with the company.

Profit. The net loss for fiscal 2011 is Rs.519.49 million (\$11.64 million) compared to a net profit of 26.81 million for fiscal 2010 and is attributable to (i) due to one time income from legal settlement amounting to Rs 561 million which was received during the year 2009-10. (ii) an increase in Cost of Goods and Services by 112.89 million (\$2.53 million), (iii) an increase of Rs. 29.03 million (\$.65 million) in depreciation and amortization, (iv) decrease of Rs.59.09 million (\$1.32 million) in other income and

Results of year ended March 31, 2010 compared to year ended March 31, 2009

Revenues. We recognized Rs.6,710.19 million in revenues for the year ended March 31, 2010, as compared to Rs.6,162.16 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing an increase of Rs.548.02 million, or 8.89%.

The revenues generated by our corporate network/data services businesses increased by Rs.1030.06 million, or 23.93%, from Rs.4,305.21 million for the year ended March 31, 2009 to Rs.5,335.27 for the year ended March 31,2010. The increase is attributable to increases in (i) Voice revenues of Rs.615.40 million due to increase in ILD services, (ii) Hosting services revenues of Rs.262.74 million as a result of new contracts for new capacities created. (iii) S I revenues of Rs.448.55 million primarily due to launch SI services comprising of DC Build services, sizing and supply of hardware to customers (iv) Application services revenues of Rs.50.11 million due to increase in services like web services, Mail management, and online exams. The above increase is offset by a decrease of (i) connectivity revenues of Rs.316.88 million due to decrease in realization on account of bandwidth price reduction, competition (ii) Digital certification services revenues of Rs.23.86 million due to loss of customers and (iii) other services revenues of Rs.6.01 million.

Revenue from Consumer One services comprising of Internet Access services and Online Portal services, has decreased by Rs 460.74 million or 35.29 % from Rs 1,305.51 million for the year ended March 31, 2009 to Rs 844.77 million for the year ended March 31, 2010. This is caused by a drop of Rs 414.27 million or 36.72% in the revenue from our Internet Access services and by Rs.46.47 million or 26.21% in revenue from Portal services.

Our Internet Access services accounted for Rs.713.93 million of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2010, as compared to Rs. 1,128.20 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing a decrease of Rs.414.27 million), or 36.72% Such decrease is primarily on account of (i) decrease of Rs.245.21 million in broadband services revenues due to decrease in subscribers of the high speed Internet access to homes decreased by 35.59% during the year, from 165,000 as of March 31, 2009 to 106,000 as of March 31, 2010 (ii) decrease of Rs.134.23 million in cybercafé revenues due to closure of active cybercafés caused by unexpected rent increases in the recent years incurred by the franchisees for cybercafe premises, during the course of the year, the number of active cybercafés decreased from 1791 to 1,227 as of March 31, 2010 (iii) decrease of Rs.26.5 million in voice revenues due to price reductions offered to our customers to retain the existing customers and/or attract new customers to combat competition and (iv) decrease of Rs.8.32 million from Internet Access other services.

Our Online portal and content offerings division accounted for Rs.130.84 million of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2010, as compared to Rs. 177.31 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing a decrease of Rs.46.47 million, or 26.21%. This decrease was on account of (i) a drop by Rs24.70 million caused by a conscious reduction in corporate orders and (ii) a decrease of Rs.23.30 million in revenues from advertisement. The above decrease is partially offset by increase of Rs.1.53 million in revenues from travel services.

Corporate orders operate with small profit margins and large number of orders are required. Due to the slowdown in the economic environment, the margins on some of the orders were becoming unattractive. Management opted out of such orders resulting in lower volumes. The revenue from corporate orders decreased by Rs 24.70 million (\$0.55 million) as compared to the previous year and did not have a material effect on the Company's revenues.

Revenues from our other businesses decreased by Rs.21.29 million to Rs 530.15 million for the year ended March 31, 2010 from Rs 551.44 million or 3.86 % for the year ended March 31, 2009. This is driven by Rs 43.92 million or 17.91% increase in the revenue from our IMS services and Rs.65.21 million or 21.30% decrease in the revenue from our E-learning services. The increase in IMS services is on account of new customer and increased engagement from the existing customers. The decrease in e learning is on account of deferred decisions on projects by U.S based customers.

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Other income. Other income was Rs.131.79 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, compared to Rs. 89.10 million for the year ended March 31,2009, representing an increase of Rs.42.69 million or 47.9% mainly on account of increase in income derived from duty credit entitlements under the Served from India Scheme (issued by the Government of India) in respect of the foreign exchange earnings from export of services. Increase in duty credit entitlement is primarily on account of increase in export revenues during the current year as compared to the previous year ended March 31, 2009.

Income from legal settlement. During the year, the Company received Rs 561,120 in connection with settlement of legal matters. The said receipt has been recorded as income from legal settlement in the consolidated statement of income during the year ended March 31, 2010.

Cost of goods sold and services rendered. Cost of goods sold and services rendered was Rs.4,096.54 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, compared to Rs. 3613.35 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing an increase of Rs.483.19 million, or 13.37%. This increase was due to (i) a Rs.603.39 million increase in carrier cost and interconnect charges payable to carriers, (ii) a Rs.356.60 million increase in Cost of hardware purchase These increases have been partly offset by a (i) decrease of Rs.265.40 million in bandwidth costs, (ii) a Rs.177.74 million decrease in revenue share paid to Franchisees, CTO s and TRAI, (iii) a Rs.64.6 million decrease in directly attributable personnel costs to the technology division, and (iv) a increase of Rs.30.57 million in other costs.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered by our corporate network / data services increased by Rs. 912.32 million from Rs.2,321.84 million for the year ended March 31,2009 to Rs 3,234.15 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing an increase of 39.29 %, on account of (i) increase of Rs.606.50 million in carrier cost and interconnect charges due to increase in volume of minutes, (ii) increase of Rs.378.13 million in the cost of hardware due to increase in System Integration business, (iii) increase of Rs.48.40 million in other direct costs. These increases have been offset by a decrease of (i) Rs. 122.12 million in bandwidth costs due to price reduction. (ii) Rs.15.29 million) in the revenue share paid to TRAI (iii) Rs.12.24 million in the revenue share payable to alliance partner on account of reduced engagement.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered by our Internet Access services decreased to Rs.569.12 million for the year ended March 31,2010 from Rs.969.64 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing a decrease of Rs.400.83 million or 41.31 %. The decreases is on account of (i) Rs.150.64 million in the cost of revenue share paid to CTOs and franchisees due to reduction in engagement, (ii) Rs.1.85 million in the cost of revenue share payable to TRAI on account of reduction in revenue (iii) Rs.9.18 million in the Voice termination costs due to a drop in the Voice minutes, (v) Rs.100.13 million on account of appropriate sizing in technology man power, (vi) Rs.131.18 million in bandwidth cost and (vii) Rs.3.69 million in other costs. (viii) Rs.3.85 million in cost of goods sold.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered by our portal business decreased by Rs.20.62 million from Rs.73.16 million for the year ended March 31, 2009 to Rs.52.69 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing a decrease 28.19 %, due to a decrease of (i) Rs.16.20 million in due to reduction in corporate orders, (ii) Rs.6.14 million on account of reduction in cost of payment gateways, (iv) Rs.6.00 million reduction in bandwidth cost (v) Rs.4.59 million on account of reduction in technology man power. The above decrease is is partially offset by an increase of Rs.3.12 million in the content costs.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered by our e-learning and IMS services decreased by Rs.8.02 million from Rs.248.67 million for the year ended March 31,2009 to Rs.240.65 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, representing a decrease of 3.22 %. The decrease on account of reduction in direct cost of Rs.19.67 million on account of decrease in other direct costs. The above decrease is offset by an increase of Rs.11.65 million on account of additional employees are deployed in projects.

Selling, general and administrative expenses: Selling, general and administrative expenses were Rs.2,482.41 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, compared to Rs. 2,813.42 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing a decrease of Rs. 331.01 million or 11.77%. The decrease is primarily on account of decrease in (a) manpower costs by Rs. 242.52 million due to manpower right sizing (b) facilities and other indirect expenses by Rs. 39.08 million due to optimization and integration of offices (c) marketing and selling expenses by Rs 125.76 million on account of cost effective marketing activities (d) legal and professional expenses by Rs 68.67 million due to reduction in legal costs

(e) Rs.234.95 million in other costs including travel, contract payments and other indirect costs. These increase is partially offset by an increase of (i) Operating costs by Rs. 196.42 million on account of an expansion to more locations, New Data Center facilities created in Mumbai (ii) Rs.11.95 million foreign exchange loss on account of rupee depreciation,(iii) Rs.37.64 million in provision for doubtful debts against doubtful debtors.

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Depreciation and Amortization expenses: Depreciation and amortization expenses were Rs.656.78 million for the year ended March 31,2010, compared to Rs.498.87 million for the year ended March 31,2009, representing an increase of Rs.157.91 million, or (31.65%). The increase is attributable to an increase of Rs.151.08 million in depreciation due to addition of fixed assets as well as an increase of Rs.20 million in amortization expense due to addition of system software.

Impairment loss: In May 2006, the Group acquired travel business for a consideration of US\$2.5 million (Rs. 112,220) in cash along with an option to purchase 125,000 shares of Sify Technologies Limited and certain earn out payments aggregating to USD 0.5 million (Rs. 22,444). The assets acquired consist of system software, customer contracts and goodwill which collectively were considered as a cash generating unit (CGU) by management. The said business operates from India and United States.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, triggered by certain adverse market conditions such as decrease in revenue and increase in the cost of services, and other technological matters, the Group tested the carrying value of the above business for impairment. The recoverable amount of these intangibles including goodwill were determined based on the higher of the value in use (using discounted cash flow approach) and fair value less cost to sell. Fair value less cost to sell, being the higher of the two was determined as the recoverable amount of the CGU. Based on this assessment, the carrying value of the CGU was higher than its recoverable amount and as a result of the above, the group has recorded an impairment of the above intangibles including goodwill amounting to Rs 47,269 and adjusted the carrying value of these intangibles accordingly. The above impairment relates to online portal services segment.

Fair value less cost to sell was determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the continuing use of the unit and was based on the following key assumptions:

Cash flows were projected based on a 5 year business plan. Cash flows were arrived at as an excess of revenue over the related costs for the same period after giving due effect to non-cash charges and finance charges, if applicable, together with changes in working capital.

Management believes that this forecast period is justified due to the long term nature of the travel business.

The projected revenue growth included in the cash flow projections was 10% during the projected period. Management believes that this growth percentage was reasonable and is in line with the average trend of the industry.

The projected increase in cost was 5% for call center cost and 10% for administrative costs.

A pre-tax discount rate of 22.26% was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit. The discount rate was estimated based on an industry average weighted average cost of capital.

In view of the expected long term market conditions, a terminal year end growth rate of 2% is estimated.

The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the industry and are based on both external sources and internal sources.

Net finance income. The net finance expenses was Rs.265.88 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, compared to an expense of Rs.129.10 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing a increase of Rs.136.78 million, or (106.00 %). The finance income was Rs.27.99 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, compared to Rs.122.57 million for the year ended March 31,2008, representing a decrease of Rs.94.58 million caused by closure of bank deposits. The finance expense was Rs.293.87 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, compared to Rs.251.66 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing an increase of Rs.42.21 million caused by an increase in interest and bank charges on account of increased borrowings, and renewal / additional fund based working capital facilities and non-fund based limits.

Share of profit of investment in associate. The share of profit of investment in associate was Rs.91.14 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, compared to Rs.64.09 million for the year ended March 31,2009, representing a increase of Rs. 27.05 million, or 42%. The increase was due to better financial performance of MF Global Sify Securities India

Private Limited during the year.

Income tax expense. The income tax benefit was Rs.81.48 million for the year ended March 31, 2010, compared to expense of Rs. 97.05 million for the year ended March 31, 2009 due to merger of Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) with the company.

Profit. The net profit for fiscal 2010 is Rs.26.81 million compared to a net loss of Rs.851.63 million for fiscal 2009 and is attributable to (i) an decrease of Rs.331.01 million in selling, general and administrative expenses, (ii) an increase of Rs. 189.99 million in depreciation/amortization/impairment expenses, (iii) a increase of Rs.136.78 million from net finance expenses, (iv) a increase of Rs.27.05 million from the share of profit of equity accounted investee, (v) Income tax credit of Rs 81.48 million due to merger of Sify Communication Limited as against an income tax expenses of Rs. 97.05 million during the previous year and (vi) one time legal settlement of Rs 561.12 million.

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Revenues. We recognized Rs.6,162.16 million in revenues for the year ended March 31, 2009, as compared to Rs.6,006.22 million for the year ended March 31, 2008, representing an increase of Rs.155.94 million or 2.59 %.

The revenues generated by our corporate network/data services businesses increased by Rs.483.10 million or 12.64 %, from Rs.3,822.11 million for the year ended March 31, 2008 to Rs.4,305.21 million for the year ended March 31,2009. The increase is attributable to increases in (i) Voice services revenues of Rs.247.26 million due to new business, (ii) Hosting services revenues of Rs.137.50 million as a result of acquisition of new contracts and capacities sold from new data center, (iii) connectivity revenues of Rs.119.53 million due to increase in the sales from new and existing customers, including, (iv) Application services revenues of Rs.41.13 million primarily due to increased focus in DMS business, (v) Digital certification services revenues of Rs.14.33 million due to addition of new clients and renewal of repeat orders from the existing clients and (vi) other services revenues of Rs.3.06 million. The above increase is offset by a decrease in revenues from Hardware/Software sales of Rs.79.71 million caused by absence of bundled contract orders during the year under review.

Revenue from Consumer One services comprising of Internet Access services and Online Portal services, has decreased by Rs 450.48 million or 25.62 % from Rs 1,755.99 million for the year ended March 31, 2008 to Rs 1,305.51 million for the year ended March 31, 2009. This is caused by a drop of Rs 417.04 million or 26.99 % in the revenue from our Internet Access services and by Rs.33.44 million or 15.87 % in revenue from Portal services.

Our Internet Access services accounted for Rs.1,128.18 million of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2009, as compared to Rs.1,545.23 million for the year ended March 31, 2008, representing a decrease of Rs.417.04 million or 26.99%. Such decrease is primarily on account of (i) decrease of Rs.163.25 million in broadband services revenues due to decrease in subscribers (ii) decrease of Rs.190.48 million in cybercafe revenues due to closure of active cybercafés caused by unexpected rent increases in the current year incurred by the franchisees for cybercafe premises and economic slow down, (iii) decrease of Rs.49.70 million in voice revenues due to price reductions offered to our customers to retain the existing customers and/or attract new customers to combat competition and (iv) decrease of Rs.13.61 million from Internet Access other services.

During the course of the year, the number of active cybercafés decreased from 2,165 to 1,791 as of March 31, 2009. The subscribers of the high speed Internet access to homes decreased by 24.65 % during the year, from 218,000 as of March 31, 2008 to 165,000 as of March 31, 2009. The cybercafés are owned and operated by the franchisees. The franchisee procures the retail space, invests in furniture, interior decor, personal computers, point of sale signage and employs/trains the staff. The franchisee is responsible for the maintenance of the premises and interface with customers. Sify provides the complete back-end support, including bandwidth, the authentication / usage engine and the billing / collection system. Sify has discretion in establishing prices and determines the service specifications. Sify also reserves the right to make any change, alteration, modification in the services, business exploitation model, revenue generation, models, charges, policies, specifications etc at its sole discretion and the same is binding on the franchisee. Under the terms of the agreement, Sify is required to pay a commission at approximately 70% of the revenue generated by the franchisees from internet usage at cybercafés. The revenue earned from internet usage at cybercafés is recognized based on usage by the customer on a gross basis with the corresponding commission being recorded as an expense. The aforesaid revenue recognition policy is based on the principles set out in IAS 18

Revenue .

Our Online portal and content offerings division accounted for Rs.177.33 million of revenues for the year ended March 31, 2009, as compared to Rs.210.77 million for the year ended March 31, 2008, representing a decrease of Rs.33.44 million or 15.87%. This decrease was on account of (i) a drop by Rs.26.44 million caused by reduction in corporate orders and (ii) a decrease of Rs.7.00 million in revenues from travel services caused by depressed aviation market for air traffic between US and India as well as on account of increased competition from the existing operators. Corporate orders operate with small profit margins and large number of orders are required. Due to the slowdown in the economic environment, the margins on some of the orders were becoming unattractive. Management opted out of such orders resulting in lower volumes. The revenue from corporate orders decreased by Rs 26.44 million as compared to the previous year and did not have a material effect on the Company's revenues.

Revenues from our other businesses increased by Rs.123.33 million from Rs 428.12 million for the year ended March 31, 2008 to Rs 551.45 million or 28.81 % for the year ended March 31, 2009. This is driven by Rs 74.14 million or 43.34 % increase in the revenue from our IMS services and Rs.49.19 million or 19.14 % increase in the revenue from our E-learning services. These increases are attributed to new projects and high volume of the business from the existing customers.

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Other income. Other income was Rs.89.10 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, compared to Rs.46.15 million for the year ended March 31,2008, representing an increase of Rs.42.95 million or 93.06%. Other income primarily comprises of income derived from duty credit entitlements under the Served from India Scheme (issued by the Government of India) in respect of the foreign exchange earnings from export of services. Increase in duty credit entitlement is primarily on account of increase in export revenues during the current year as compared to the previous year ended March 31, 2008.

Cost of goods sold and services rendered. Cost of goods sold and services rendered was Rs.3,613.35 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, compared to Rs. 3,419.12 million for the year ended March 31, 2008, representing an increase of Rs.194.23 million or 5.68%. This increase was due to (i) a Rs.156.78 million increase in bandwidth costs, (ii) a Rs.180.66 million increase in directly attributable personnel costs to the technology, (iii) a Rs.11.06 million increase in revenue share paid to TRAI. These increases have been partly offset by a decrease of Rs.154.27 million in other costs.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered by our corporate network / data services increased by Rs.258.91 million from Rs.2,062.92 million for the year ended March 31,2008 to Rs.2,321.83 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing an increase of 12.55 %, on account of (i) increase of Rs.156.92 million in carrier cost and interconnect charges due to increase in volume of business (ii) increase of Rs. 75.50 million in bandwidth costs due to increase in usage, (iii) increase of Rs.126.22 million in the employee cost due to increase in the number of employees deployed for domestic projects, (iv) increase of Rs.16.55 million in the revenue share paid to TRAI,(v) increase of Rs.44.12 million in the cost of software due to proportional increase in the sales of Sify secure, (vi) increase of Rs.11.01 million in the cost of hardware due to proportional increase in the sales of application services, (vii) increase of Rs.10.65 million in the royalty amount paid to Verisign due to increase in business and (viii) increase of Rs.2.75 million in the cost of site development. These increases have been offset by a decrease of (a) Rs. 119.42 million in the cost of hardware purchased for connectivity business due to slump in the business, (b) Rs.32.07 million in the cost of safedox (a tool to secure data) purchased due to reduced market requirements, (c) Rs.18.51 million in the revenue share paid to Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) due to reduction in the business (d) Rs.2.72 million in the cost of hardware incurred towards hosting business and (e) Rs. 12.09 million from others.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered for our corporate Internet Access services decreased from Rs.1,038.10 million for the year ended March 31,2008 to Rs.969.64 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing a decrease of Rs.68.46 million or 6.59 %, due to a decrease of (i) Rs.162.93 million in the cost of revenue share paid to CTOs due to reduction in business from Cable Television Operators (CTOs), (ii) Rs.3.16 million in the cost of revenue share paid to TRAI on account of reduction in the volume of business, (iii) Rs.15.22 million in the line maintenance charges due to reduction in tele-centers for whom Line Maintenance Charges are paid for the connection and maintenance of last mile, (iv) Rs.12.74 million in the Voice termination costs due to a drop in the Voice revenues, and (v) Rs.7.24 million in the revenue share paid to Games business due to drop in Gaming revenue. These decreases have been offset by an increase of (a) Rs.57.43 million in the technology man power resources, (b) Rs.72.31 million in bandwidth cost and (c) Rs.3.09 million in other costs.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered for our portal business decreased by Rs.47.84 million from Rs.121.00 million for the year ended March 31, 2008 to Rs.73.16 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing a decrease 39.53 %, due to a decrease of (i) Rs.18.45 million in cost of vouchers sold on account of a drop in corporate orders, (ii) Rs.25.04 million in the content costs due to contents sourced at lower costs from various sources (iii) Rs.0.68 million in the cost of payment gateways due to processing of lesser number of transactions caused by business reduction, (iv) Rs.0.68 million in bandwidth cost due to reduction in business and (v) Rs.2.99 million in man power resources.

The cost of goods sold and services rendered for other services increased by Rs.51.62 million from Rs.197.10 million for the year ended March 31,2008 to Rs.248.72 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, representing an increase 26.16 %, due to increase of (i) Rs.42.39 million in cost of direct associates due to additional employees deployed for project in IMS revenue stream,(ii) Rs.12.31 million in cost of direct associates due to additional employees deployed for e-learning projects. This increase has been impacted by a decrease of Rs.3.08 million in other costs.

Selling, general and administrative expenses: Selling, general and administrative expenses were Rs.2,813.42 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, compared to Rs.2,434.72 million for the year ended March 31, 2008, representing an increase of Rs. 378.70 million or 15.55%. The increase is primarily on account of increase in (a) manpower costs by Rs. 178.26 million due to annual wage increases given to the employees (b) facilities and other indirect expenses by Rs. 131.06 million due to increase in number of offices and increase in rent and maintenance charges for the existing offices, (c) Operating costs by Rs. 124.43 million on account of an increase in the size of operations in Network and DC services (d) marketing expenses by Rs 76.49 million on account of enlarged marketing efforts undertaken in connection with brand logo change and (e) Rs.28.74 million in other costs. This increase is partially offset by a reduction of (i) Rs.36.00 million in legal expenses, (ii) Rs.5.67 million in selling expenses, (iii) Rs.23.62 million in contracts payments, (iv) Rs.54.33 million foreign exchange loss on account of covering of forward contracts caused by significant rupee depreciation,(v) Rs.40.65 million in provision for doubtful debts.

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Depreciation and Amortization expenses: Depreciation and amortization expenses were Rs.498.87 million for the year ended March 31,2009, compared to Rs.394.34 million for the year ended March 31,2008, representing an increase of Rs.104.53 million or (26.50%). The increase is attributable to an increase of Rs.97.00 million in depreciation due to addition of fixed assets as well as an increase of Rs.7.53 million in amortization expense due to addition of system software.

Impairment loss: The Company has performed impairment test with respect to goodwill relating to Globe Travels business consequent to which, a Rs. 15.20 million impairment charge was recorded during the year.

Net finance income. The net finance loss was Rs.129.09 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, compared to an income of Rs.104.10 million for the year ended March 31, 2008, representing a decrease of Rs.233.19 million or (224.00 %). The finance income was Rs.122.57 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, compared to Rs.161.78 million for the year ended March 31,2008, representing a decrease of Rs.39.21 million caused by a decrease in the interest income on bank deposits on account of closure for such deposits. The finance expense was Rs.251.66 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, compared to Rs.57.68 million for the year ended March 31, 2008, representing an increase of Rs.193.98 million caused by an increase Rs.193.56 million in bank charges or interest on account of increased borrowings, including demand loans against the deposits, fund based working capital facilities and non-fund based limits and a decrease of Rs.0.42 million in interest paid towards finance leases.

Share of profit of investment in associate. The share of profit of investment in associate was Rs.64.09 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, compared to Rs.181.12 million for the year ended March 31,2008, representing a decrease of Rs. 117.03 million or 64.61%. The decrease was due to poor financial performance of MF Global Sify Securities India Private Limited caused by sluggish stock market conditions.

Income tax expense. The income tax expense was Rs.97.05 million for the year ended March 31, 2009, compared to Rs. 63.97 million for the year ended March 31, 2008. The income tax expense represents the current tax and utilization of deferred tax assets created in respect of the carry forward business loss of Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) relating to previous years. This utilization was due to the taxable profits earned by the erstwhile subsidiary during the year.

Foreign Exchange Fluctuations and Forwards

We enter into foreign exchange derivative contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates on cash flows denominated in U.S. dollars. We enter into forward contracts where the counter party is a bank. These contracts generally mature between one to six months. These contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS. Foreign exchange contracts are marked to market as at the balance sheet date and recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Liquidity and capital resources

The following table summarizes our statements of cash flows for the periods presented:

	2011	2010	2009	2011
	Rs. In 000	Rs. in 000	Rs. in 000	US \$ in 000
Profit / (loss) before tax	(519,492)	26,813	(851,633)	(11,635)
Other adjustments for non-cash items	1,000,310	952,486	856,486	22,404
Income taxes paid	(42,440)	(164,455)	(108,560)	(951)
Net decrease (increase) in working capital	(213,019)	(55,042)	(258,173)	(4,771)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	225,359	759,802	(371,556)	5,047
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(730,650)	(896,683)	(1,174,156)	(16,363)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	551,700	(354,486)	968,797	12,356
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(627)	(2,934)	945	(14)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	46,409	(491,367)	(576,920)	1,039

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Our growth has been financed largely by cash generated from operations and bank borrowings and, to a lesser extent, from the proceeds from the issuance of equity.

As of March 31, 2011, we had a cash and cash equivalents of Rs.(135.80) million (\$3.04 million), including a negative working capital of Rs.36.35 million (\$0.81 million), cash and bank balances of Rs.543.09 million (\$12.16 million), and bank borrowings of Rs.1,298.41 million (\$29.08 million). Based on the projected cash flows, available lines of credit and promoter group capital infusion, we will have sufficient resources to meet capital expenditure needs and working capital requirements over the course of the next 12 months.

On October 22, 2010, the company entered into a subscription agreement with Mr Ananda Raju Vegesna, acting as representative (the Representative) of the purchasers in connection with the offering. Pursuant to the terms of this subscription agreement, the company issued and allotted 125,000,000 equity shares to an entity affiliated and controlled by Raju Vegesna, our Chief Executive Officer. In accordance with Indian law, the purchase price is to be paid at such time as determined by Board of Directors of the company. During the fiscal year 2011, the Company received an aggregate of Rs. 1000 million, or \$US 22.40 million, in connection with this private placement. A further sum of Rs.1000 million has been received in August 2011, resulting in an aggregate of Rs 2000 million receipt till date. Although all 125,000,000 shares are deemed issued and outstanding, the unpaid portion of the equity shares issued pursuant to the subscription agreement do not have any voting rights and are not entitled to dividends, if declared. As of the date of this Annual Report, Mr. Vegesna has paid for half of the shares of the subscription. The Board of Directors has the sole discretion as to the timing to require Mr. Vegesna to pay the balance of the subscription price.

The balance of the proceeds from the sale of the equity shares to our promoter group, or Rs. 2,000 million (\$44.79 million), will take place in tranches over the next two years as per our funding requirements. See note 42 in the notes to the financial statements included with this Annual Report.

Our principal sources of liquidity are our borrowings from banks. Our cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash and bank deposits. The restricted cash balance Rs.84.54 million (\$1.90 million) primarily represents fixed deposits pledged for availing bank borrowings.

Our external sources of credit include facilities sanctioned to us by Indian banks. We have working capital facilities in the form of short term loans, cash credit and overdraft facilities of an aggregate of Rs.1000 million (\$22.40 million) of which Rs.171 million (\$3.83 million) is unutilized as of March 31, 2011. Further, we were provided non-funded limits of Rs.1350.00 million (\$30.23 million) (primarily in the form of bank guarantees and letters of credit) out of which Rs.110.00 million (\$4.72 million) remained unutilized as of the reporting date. Our ongoing working capital requirements are significantly affected by the profitability of our operations and we continue to periodically evaluate existing and new sources of liquidity and financing.

We are taking steps to improve the cash position to meet our currently known requirements at least over the next twelve months. In light of the highly dynamic nature of our business, however, we cannot assure you that our capital requirements and sources will not change significantly in the future.

Net cash generated from operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2011 was Rs.225.36 million (\$5.05 million). This is mainly attributable to cash generated during the year and partially offset by increase in trade and other receivables by Rs.153.56 million (\$3.44 million) and increase in other assets by Rs.34.08 million (\$0.76 million) and decrease in trade and other payables by Rs.30.36 (\$0.68 million).

Net cash generated from operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2010 was Rs.759.80 million. This is mainly attributable to one time legal settlement amounting to Rs.561.12 million, increase in trade and other receivables by Rs.585.80 million, decrease in inventories by Rs.17.60 million, increase in other assets by Rs.64.11 million, Increase in trade and other payables by Rs.517.48 million, decrease in employee benefits by Rs.3.98 million and increase in deferred revenue by Rs 63.72 million.

Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended March 31, 2009 was Rs.371.55 million. This is mainly attributable to increase in trade and other receivables by Rs.314.35 million, increase in inventories by Rs.1.33 million, decrease in other assets by Rs.224.62 million, decrease in trade and other payables by Rs.171.26 million, increase in employee benefits by Rs.17.70 million and decrease in deferred revenue by Rs13.55 million.

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended March 31, 2011 was Rs.730.65 million (\$16.36 million) primarily on account of advance paid for purchase of ordinary shares in Hermit Projects Private Limited amounting to Rs.400 million (\$8.96 million) (Refer note 37 to the consolidated financial statement) and purchase of routers, modems, ports, servers, other capital equipments for our ongoing expansion plans. and advance payments towards undersea cable arrangement with EIG amounting to Rs.395 million (\$8.85 million). The increase was partly offset by increase in finance income by Rs.61.67 million (\$1.38 million).

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Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended March 31, 2010 was Rs.896.68 million primarily on account of purchase of routers, modems, ports, servers, other capital equipments for our ongoing expansion plans. and advance payments towards undersea cable arrangement with EIG.

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended March 31, 2009 was Rs.1,174.16 million primarily on account of purchase of routers, modems, ports, servers and other capital equipments for 2009 was Rs.1,170.8 million.

Net cash generated from financing activities for fiscal year 2011 was Rs.551.70 million (\$12.36 million) mainly on account of capital infusion from promoter group amounting to Rs.1,000 million (\$22.40 million). This was partly offset by decrease in bank borrowings and servicing of borrowings by Rs.397.13 (\$8.89 million).

Net cash used by financing activities for fiscal year 2010 was Rs.354.49 million mainly on account of servicing borrowings from banks and increase in payment on account of lease financing of capital and other purchases.

Net cash provided by financing activities for fiscal year 2009 was Rs.968.80 million on account of increase in borrowings from banks.

Capital expenditure

We incurred Rs.795 million (\$17.81 million) towards capital expenditure for the year ended March 31, 2011. We anticipate incurring further expenditure during the current fiscal of approximately Rs. 1150 million (US\$25.76 million) mainly on data centers and payment for undersea cable arrangement. This will be funded out of internal accruals, capital infusion from promoter group and through low cost debts like lease financing by strategic vendors.

Research and development

The Company does not have research and development activities and has also not undertaken any sponsored research and development activities.

Trends

The information is set forth under the caption Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Operating and Financial review and Prospects .

Off-balance sheet arrangements

We have not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined by SEC Final Rule 67 (FR-67), Disclosure in Management's Discussion and Analysis about Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Aggregate Contractual Obligations .

Contractual obligations

Set forth below are our contractual obligations as of March 31, 2011:

	Payments due by period (Rs 000s)				More than 5 years
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	
Contractual Obligations					
Long Term Debt Obligations	262,609		230,205	32,404	
Short Term Borrowings	1,035,803	1,035,803			
Finance Lease Obligations	188,253	60,507	110,986	16,760	
Non-cancellable Operating Lease obligations	1,884,544	105,693	220,433	368,541	1,189,877
Europe India Gateway Obligations	65,813	65,813			
Purchase Obligations	521,562	521,562			
Total	3,958,584	1,789,378	561,624	417,705	1,189,877

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Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2009, the IASB issued *IFRS 9, Financial instruments*, to introduce certain new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets. IFRS 9 divides all financial assets that are currently in the scope of IAS 39 into two classifications – those measured at amortized cost and those measured at fair value. The standard along with proposed expansion of IFRS 9 for classifying and measuring financial liabilities, de-recognition of financial instruments, impairment, and hedge accounting will be applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, although entities are permitted to adopt earlier. We are evaluating the impact which this new standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2009, the IASB issued *IFRIC 19, Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments*, to introduce requirements when an entity renegotiates the terms of a financial liability with its creditor and the creditor agrees to accept the entity's shares and other equity instruments to settle the financial liability fully or partially. This Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2010.

In May 2011, the IASB issued new standards and amendments on consolidated financial statements and joint arrangements. The following are new standards and amendments:

IFRS 10, Consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 11, Joint arrangements.

IFRS 12, Disclosure of interests in other entities.

IAS 27 (Revised 2011), Consolidated and separate financial statements, which has been amended for the issuance of IFRS 10 but retains the current guidance on separate financial statements.

IAS 28 (Revised 2011), Investments in associates, which has been amended for conforming changes on the basis of the issuance of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11.

All the standards mentioned above are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013; earlier application is permitted as long as each of the other standards in this group is also early applied. We are in the process of determining the impact of these amendments on our consolidated financial statements.

On June 16, 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to *IAS-19 Employee benefits*, which amended the standard as follows:

requires recognition of changes in the net defined benefit liability/(asset), including immediate recognition of defined benefit cost, disaggregation of defined benefit cost into components, recognition of re-measurements in other comprehensive income, plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

introduced enhanced disclosures about defined benefit plans.

modified accounting for termination benefits, including distinguishing benefits provided in exchange for services from benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment, and it affected the recognition and measurement of termination benefits.

provided clarification regarding various issues, including the classification of employee benefits, current estimates of mortality rates, tax and administration costs and risk-sharing and conditional indexation features.

incorporated, without change, the IFRS Interpretations Committee's requirements set forth in *IFRIC 14 IAS 19 The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction*.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013; earlier application is permitted. The Group is in the process of determining the impact of these amendments on our consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our accounting policies affecting our financial condition and results of operations are more fully described in Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. Certain of our accounting policies require the application of judgment by management in selecting appropriate assumptions for calculating financial estimates, which inherently contain some degree of uncertainty. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the reported carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses that may not be readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

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We believe the following are the critical accounting policies and related judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its Consolidated Financial Statements. Management has discussed the application of these critical accounting estimates with our Board of Directors and Audit Committee.

Revenue Recognition

Various streams of revenue are described below:

Corporate network/data services, which provides Internet, connectivity, security and consulting, hosting, voice and managed service solutions;

Internet access services, from homes and through cybercafés (e-ports);

Online portal services and content offerings; and

Other services such as development of e-learning software

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Transfers of risks and rewards vary depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale.

Revenue from services rendered is recognized in the consolidated income statement in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Revenue is recognized when the following conditions are met:

the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the seller;

the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably; and

the costs incurred, or to be incurred, in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

The revenue recognition in respect of the various streams of revenue is described below:

(i) Corporate network/data services

Corporate network service revenues primarily include NLD/ILD connectivity services and sale of hardware and software (purchased from third party vendors), and to a lesser extent, installation of a connectivity link, and other ancillary services such as e-mail and domain registration. Generally these elements are sold as a package consisting all or some of the elements. In these cases the Group applies the recognition criteria to the separately identifiable components of a single transaction in order to reflect the substance of the transaction with different revenue allocations for each component. These multiple element arrangements are recognised as separable elements because each element constitutes a separate earnings process, each element has a fair value that is reliable, verifiable and objectively determinable, and the undelivered element is not essential to functionality of the delivered elements. In this arrangement involving delivery of multiple elements, the units of accounting are determined based on whether the delivered items have a value to the customer on a standalone basis, whether there is objective and reliable evidence of fair value of the undelivered elements and if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered item, whether delivery or performance of the undelivered item(s) is considered probable and substantially in the control of the Group. The arrangement consideration is allocated to the units of accounting based on their relative fair values. Revenue on delivered items is recognised when the revenue recognition criteria applicable to that unit of accounting are met.

The Group provides connectivity for a fixed period of time at a fixed rate regardless of usage. Connectivity is the last element that is provided in the case of a bundled contract. The connectivity charges are the same when sold alone or as part of a package. The revenue attributable to connectivity services is recognised ratably over the period of the contract. The hardware and software are standard products that are freely traded in and purchased from the market,

have standard specifications and are not otherwise customized for the specific needs of a customer. The software sold by the Group is off-the-shelf software, such as antivirus utilities and firewalls. The fair value for the hardware and software is available from the market. The revenue attributable to hardware/software is recognised on delivery. Trading transactions relating to standard hardware and software and involving arrangement of purchases from suppliers and sales to customers are reported on gross basis or on net basis, by carrying out a fact-specific evaluation of whether or not all significant risks and rewards of ownership or property in the goods are transferred. In circumstances where there is multi element arrangement that includes both hardware/software sales and last mile connectivity services, revenue from sale of hardware/software is recognised only upon completion of the services relating to last mile connectivity. Installation consists of commissioning of the last mile connectivity to the customer premises either through the Group's wireless mode of broadband delivery or through the carrier exchange. However, once commissioned this last mile connectivity can be used by the customer to access any other service provider. When the customer has such last mile connectivity, the Group does not charge any installation fee. Due to the short duration, the revenue attributable to the installation of the link is recognised on completion of the installation work. Revenue from ancillary services such as e-mail and domain registration are recognised over the period such facilities are provided. All revenues are shown exclusive of sales tax and service tax.

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Web hosting service revenues primarily include co-location services on demand and cloud offerings.. On occasions, the Group also sells related hardware/software to its web hosting customers. At all times, such hardware and software belongs to the customer. This hardware as well as software are purchased from outside vendors and are freely traded in the market. The Group treats each element as a separate component of the arrangement which have separate earnings process. The value of the hosting service is determined based on fair value from similar services provided separately by the Group. When hardware and/or software is also included with hosting services and sold as a package, the revenue is allocated to the respective element based on their relative fair values. Revenue from hosting services is recognised over the period during which the service is provided.

The Group remotely manages the Information Technology infrastructure of global enterprises from India. The contracts are on time and material basis. Revenue in relation to time is measured as the agreed rate per unit of time multiplied by the units of time expended. The element of revenue related to materials is measured in accordance with the terms of the contract.

We provide NLD (National Long Distance) and ILD (International Long Distance) services through company's network. We carry voice traffic, both national and international, using the IP back-bone and delivers voice traffic to Direct Inter-connect Operators. Revenue is recognised based upon metered call units of voice traffic terminated on our network.

We started generating revenues from construction contracts. Contract revenue includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments, to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. As soon as the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. Contract expenses are recognised as incurred unless they create an asset related to future contract activity. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to the cost incurred till date to the total estimated costs. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. An expected loss on a contract is recognised immediately in Statement of Income.

(ii) Internet access services

Internet access services include Internet access at homes and businesses through dial-up or cable operator and internet access through a network of cybercafés. It also includes revenues from Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) or Internet telephony.

Dial-up Internet access is sold to customers either for a specified number of hours or for an unlimited usage within a specified period of time. Customers purchase user accounts or top-ups that enable them to access the Internet for a specified quantum of usage or for a specified period of time all within a contracted period. The amount received from customers on the sale of these user accounts or top-ups are not refundable. The revenue from sale of user accounts or top-ups is measured based on usage (where access is for a specified quantum of usage) or based on the time of usage (where access is for a specified period of time) by the customer. Any unused hours at the end of the contracted period are recognised as revenue.

VoIP services are mainly provided through Internet Telephony Booths at e-ports (formerly iway's) cybercafés and to a smaller extent through Cable TV operators, (CTOs). The user purchases the packs that enable them to use the Internet telephone facility through CTOs and revenue is recognised on the basis of usage by the customer. The customers use Internet telephony facilities at the e-port cybercafés and make the payment to the extent of usage of the facility.

Internet access at homes and businesses through cable networks is provided through a franchised network of cable operators in India. Customers buy user accounts for a specified usage or volume of data transfer or for a specified period of time all within a contracted period. Revenues are recognised on actual usage by customer (where access is for a specified quantum of usage) and based on time (where access is for a specified period of time). Any unused hours at the end of the contracted period are recognised as revenue.

In the case of franchised cybercafé operators, the Group enters into an agreement with the franchisee that establishes the rights and obligations of each party and grants each franchisee a non-exclusive license to operate the cybercafé using the Group's logo, brand and trade names. The cybercafés are owned and operated by the franchisees. The franchisee procures the retail space, invests in furniture, interior decor, PCs, and point of sale signage and employs

and trains the franchisee staff. The franchisee is responsible for the maintenance of the premises and interface with customers. The Group provides the complete backend support, including bandwidth, the authentication/usage engine and the billing and collection system.

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In the case of franchised cable network operators and franchised cybercafé operators, the Group enters into a standard arrangement with franchisees that provides for the payment to the Company, of an initial non-refundable franchisee fee in consideration for establishing the franchisee relationship and providing certain initial services. The fee covers the following upfront services rendered by the Group:

conducting a market survey and deciding on the best location for the cybercafé or cable head end;

installing the broadband receiver equipment on the roof top of the cybercafé or the cable head end and connecting it to one of Sify's broadcasting towers;

obtaining the regulatory approvals for clearance of the site for wireless transmission at the allotted frequency range;

installing the wiring from the receiver unit to the individual PCs in the cybercafé or the transmitting equipment in the cable head end;

assisting in obtaining facilities, including computers and interiors for the cybercafés; and

providing the operations manual with instructions and guidelines for running the cybercafé or distributing Internet access through cable network.

The initial franchisee fee revenue is recognised as revenue when all of the obligations required of the Group has been substantially accomplished or provided. Internet access revenue and Internet telephony revenues are recognised based on usage by the customer.

(iii) Online portal services

The Group enters into contracts with customers to serve advertisements in its portal and the Group is paid on the basis of impressions, click-throughs or leads and in each case the revenue is recognised based on actual impressions/click-throughs/leads delivered. Revenue from advertisements displayed on portals is recognised ratably over the period of contract

In the case of electronic commerce transactions, there are no performance obligations or minimum guarantees. The Group acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as the principal for these transactions, and the revenue recognised on a net basis is the amount of the commission earned by the Group.

In the case of value-added services that are rendered using Sify's mobile telephone short code 54545, are recognised upon delivery of the content/ring tones to the end subscriber and confirmation by the mobile phone service provider.

(iv) Other services

The Group provides e-learning software development services to facilitate web-based learning in various organizations. These customized services vary in size from customer to customer and relate to computer based and web based training in accordance with the customer specification. These services include information presentation, structured content delivery, content digitization and simulation based training. These services are generally provided on a fixed price basis. Revenue under such contracts is recognised when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably by reference to the stage of completion of transaction at the reporting date. The stage of completion being determined based on the actual time spent to the total estimated time.

Accounting Estimates

While preparing financial statements we make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period.

Our estimate of liability relating to pending litigation is based on currently available facts and our assessment of the probability of an unfavorable outcome. Considering the uncertainties about the ultimate outcome and the amount of losses, we re-assess our estimates as additional information becomes available. Such revisions in our estimates could materially impact our results of operations and our financial position. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements are prudent and reasonable. The actual results could differ

from these estimates.

Table of Contents*Allowance for accounts receivable*

The receivables primarily constitute dues from corporate connectivity, portals and other services. We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts receivable for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make contractually agreed payments. We also make allowances for a specific account receivables if the facts and circumstances indicate that such account receivable is unlikely to be collected.

We estimate the amount of uncollectible receivables each period and establish an allowance for uncollectible amounts. The amount of the allowance is based on the age of unpaid amounts, information about the creditworthiness of customers, current economic trends and other relevant information. The assessments reflect management's best assumptions and estimates. Significant management judgment is involved in estimating these factors, and they include inherent uncertainties. Management periodically evaluates and updates the estimates based on the conditions that influence these factors. The variability of these factors depends on a number of conditions, including uncertainty about future events, and thus our accounting estimates may change from period to period. Estimates of uncollectible amounts are revised each period, and changes are recorded in the period they become known.

Business Combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

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

Business combinations have been accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of IFRS 3(Revised). The cost of acquisition is measured at the fair of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition.

Transactions costs that the group incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are expenses as incurred.

We amortize intangible assets on straight line basis over their respective individual estimated useful lives. Our estimates of the useful lives of identified intangible assets are based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Estimated Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

In accordance with IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, we estimate the useful lives of plant and equipment in order to determine the amount of depreciation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. If technological changes were to occur more rapidly than anticipated or in a different form than anticipated, the useful lives assigned to these assets may need to be shortened, resulting in the recognition of increased depreciation expense in future periods. Likewise, if the anticipated technological or other changes occur more slowly than expected, the useful lives could be extended. This could result in a reduction of depreciation expense in future periods.

*Impairment**Financial assets:*

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired and impairment losses are recognized if objective evidence indicates that one or more events such as a loss event, the significant financial difficulty of the issuer, a breach of contract, the disappearance of an active market, which have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

Table of Contents*Financial assets measured at amortized cost:*

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Available-for-sale financial assets:

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

Loans and receivables:

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

Reversal of impairment loss:

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognized in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity.

Non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, the recoverable amount is estimated each year at 31 December.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the cash-generating unit). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Corporate assets for the purpose of impairment testing are allocated to the cash generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or group of units on a *pro rata basis*.

Reversal of impairment loss:

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

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Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill, as the same is not deductible for tax purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred taxation arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred taxation arising on the temporary differences arising out of undistributed earnings of the equity method accounted investee is recorded based on the management's intention. If the intention is to realise the undistributed earnings through sale, deferred tax is measured at the capital gains tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse. However, when the intention is to realise the undistributed earnings through dividend, the Group's share of the income and expenses of the equity method accounted investee is recorded in the statement of income, after considering any taxes on dividend payable by the equity method accounted investee and no deferred tax is set up in the Group's books as the tax liability is not with the group.

Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and**Employees****Directors and Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth the name, age and position of each director and senior management executive officer of our Company as of March 31, 2011:

Name	Age	Designation
Raju Vegesna	51	Chairman, CEO and Managing Director
Ananda Raju Vegesna	51	Executive Director
C B Mouli (1)	64	Director, Chairman & Financial Expert of Audit Committee
S K Rao (1) (2) (3)	67	Director
T H Chowdary (2) (3)	79	Director & Chairman of Compensation & Nominating Committees
P S Raju (2)	57	Director
S R Sukumara (1) (2) (3)	66	Director
M P Vijay Kumar	41	Chief Financial Officer
C V S Suri	51	Chief Operating Officer
Pijush Kanti Das (4)	57	President - Corporate Affairs
Natesh Mani	51	President - Consumer Infrastructure Business
Baskar R Sayyaparaju	44	President - International Business
Venkata Rao Mallineni	43	Head- Software Services
Pranesh Babu	45	Chief Technology Officer
C R Rao	51	Vice President - Head HR & Administration

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (3) Member of the Nominating Committee.
- (4) Resigned as of May 27, 2011.

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Raju Vegesna, Chairman, CEO and Managing Director, has served as a Director of our Company since November 2005. He was appointed as the Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director of the Company effective July 18, 2006. Mr. Vegesna is a Silicon Valley entrepreneur who founded several leading edge technology companies, including Server Works Corporation, acquired by Broadcom in 2001. After that acquisition and he had a brief stint with Broadcom. He holds a BS in Electrical Engineering from the University of Bangalore and holds an MS in Computer Engineering from Wayne State University, USA, and holds several patents in Microprocessor and Multiprocessor technology. He is also a Director of Server Engines LLC, Nulife Corp, USA. and Raju Vegesna Infotech & Industries Private Limited.

Mr Ananda Raju Vegesna, brother of Mr Raju Vegesna, Chairman and Managing Director, has served as an Executive Director of our Company since June 2007. He is the Managing Director of Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited and a Director of Village Inns (India) Limited, Raju Vegesna Infotech & Industries Limited and Server Engines India (Private) Limited.

C.B. Mouli has served as a Director of our Company since July 2005. Mr. Mouli is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and also holds a Bachelor of Law Degree. Mr Mouli, a partner of C.B. Mouli & Associates, a Chartered Accountants firm. He is a Director of Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited and Ammana Bio Pharma Limited.

S.K. Rao has served as a Director of our Company since July 2005. Mr Rao, currently is the Director General, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. Mr Rao previously worked at the Commonwealth Secretariat in London in various diplomatic capacities. He also acted as the Consultant for the United Nations and represented the Commonwealth Secretariat as an Observer at the meetings of the UN General Assembly. Mr. Rao holds a MA and a Ph.D in Economics from Trinity College, Cambridge, U.K.

T.H. Chowdary has served as a Director of our Company since February 1996. Dr. Chowdary retired as the Chief Executive Officer of VSNL. He has held key positions in the ITU, Intelsat and other international telecommunications organizations during the course of his career, and was involved in the establishment of the Centre for Telecommunications Management Studies (CTMS) at Hyderabad. Dr. Chowdary is also a director in Soft Solutions India Limited, Energy Leader Batteries India Limited and Tera Software Limited.

P. S. Raju has served as a Director of our Company since February 2006. Mr P S Raju is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Mr Raju is an independent practising Chartered Accountant. He is also a Director of Suryashakti Agro Tech Private Limited and Suryashakti Polypack Private Limited.

Mr S R Sukumara has served as a Director of our Company since January 2007. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Sukumara was the Director General of Police with the Indian Police Service and served 36 years in the Police Department. Presently, he is practicing as a Consultant.

M P Vijay Kumar has served as Chief Financial Officer since October 2007 and has over 15 years of experience in corporate audits, financial/management consulting, legal advisory services, management audit and investment banking. He is a Chartered Accountant and a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Fellow Member of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Associate member of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India.

C V S Suri has served as Chief Operating Officer since August 2006 and has over 23 years of experience in marketing, operations, commercial and regulatory matters. Suri is a graduate of Delhi University with an Honors Degree in Economics, and has a Masters in Human Resource Management from XLRI, Jamshedpur.

Natesh Mani has served as President Consumer Infrastructure Business since August 2009. He brings a wealth of experience in a career spanning 27 years, of which close to 22 years have been with Xerox Limited. His last assignment was with Xerox, as Director Middle East & Africa, based out of Dubai, where he was responsible for a turnover of US\$ 200 Mln per annum. He has a strong track record in the areas of Marketing, Sales Operations, and Channel development, which in turn has provided him with excellent exposure to business challenges of various kinds, and in varied environments.

Baskar R Sayyaparaju has been in service since August 2006 and presently designated as President International Business. He handles broad experience across infrastructure operations, network management, process development, application development/deployment, database management, website operations, desktop support operations and data

center management. Mr. Bhaskar has an M.S in Computer Science from Alabama A&M University.

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Venkata Rao Mallineni has been in service since September 2006 and presently designated as Head Software Services. He has more than 15 years of experience in IT and Communications He is a Graduate in Engineering in Industrial Products and also a Post Graduate in Technology.

Pranesh Babu has been in service since October 2000 and presently designated as Chief Technology Officer. Currently, responsible for strategizing the Core Network and Access network Engineering and developing Services, Pranesh has been a key contributor in Sify's Network expansion and in developing Network services for Enterprise and Retail Customers. With over 21 years of experience in the Telecom/Service provider industry and having handled diverse responsibilities, including projects, service delivery and engineering.

C R Rao has served as Vice President Head HR & Administration since March 2009. He is a Graduate in Commerce and Law and also holds an MBA. He comes with an overall experience of 21 years with around 16 years of rich experience in Strategic Planning and Operations Management. Prior to joining Sify, he was with GSA Lufthansa as Vice President, responsible for Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. His key responsibilities included Strategic Planning, Business Development, Sales and Marketing for the Cargo division.

Infinity Capital Ventures, LP beneficially owned 7.80% of our equity shares as of March 31, 2011. This shareholder is a party to the Subscription Agreement dated November 10, 2005 with our Company. The Subscription Agreement provides that, among other things, the Company shall appoint Mr Raju Vegesna as the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Infinity Capital shall also nominate another person to the Board of Directors and for so long as Infinity Capital continues to own at least 10% of the Company's outstanding Equity Shares, the Company shall not enter into any agreement pursuant to which it would provide a third party with registration rights for Company securities, without the consent of Infinity Capital. In November 2005, Mr Raju Vegesna, a nominee of Infinity Capital Ventures, LP, was appointed as Chairman of our Board of Directors. In February 2006, the Company also appointed Mr. P S Raju as the second nominee of Infinity Capital to the Board of Directors.

We believe Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited beneficially owned 8.15% of our equity shares as of March 31, 2011. Mr Ananda Raju Vegesna, Executive Director of the Company and brother of Mr Raju Vegesna, is the Director of Infinity Satcom. Infinity Satcom is presently controlled by Mr Raju Vegesna.

Director Compensation

Our Articles of Association provide that each of our directors may receive a sitting fee not exceeding the maximum limits prescribed under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1956. Accordingly, our Directors, other than the Chairman and Managing Director and Executive Director, have been receiving Rs.20,000 for each Board and Committee meeting attended by them, effective October 2005. Mr Raju Vegesna, who is our Chairman, CEO and Managing Director, does not receive any compensation for his service on our Board of Directors. Similarly, Mr Ananda Raju Vegesna, who is employed as our Executive Director, also does not receive any compensation for his service on our Board of Directors. Directors are reimbursed for travel and out-of-pocket expenses in connection with their attendance at Board and Committee meetings. T. H. Chowdary, a Director of our Company, has been receiving Rs.20,000 per month effective February 1, 2004 for the technical services rendered by him to us, after obtaining requisite Governmental permission for the same.

Officer Compensation

The following table sets forth all compensation paid by us during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 to our executive officers

Name	Summary Compensation Table (Rs. Million)	
	Salary(1)	Bonus
C V S Suri	1.07	
Bhaskar R Sayyaparaju	6.35	
M P Vijay Kumar	7.09	
P J Nath	6.34	

Natesh Mani	5.10	
Pijush Kanti Das	2.28	1.05
Venkat Rao Mallineni	3.74	
Pranesh Babu K	4.06	0.65
C R Rao	3.32	0.49
David Appasamy	0.36	0.03
Ajith K N	0.30	0.02

(1) Includes provident fund contributions.

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As per the service contracts entered into with the employees (including executive officers), the Company provides the following retirement benefits: (a) Provident fund contributions and (b) Gratuity.

Provident fund contribution is a defined contribution plan governed by a statute in India. Under this, both employer and employee make monthly contributions (determined in relation to the basic salary of the respective employees) to a fund administered by the Government of India.

Gratuity is a defined benefit retirement plan covering all employees and provides for lump sum payment to employees at retirement or termination (computed based on the respective employees last drawn basic salary and years of employment with the Company). Liability for gratuity is accrued based on an actuarial valuation on an overall Company basis.

The Directors (who are not executive officers) are not entitled for any remuneration including any pension, retirement or similar benefit schemes.

The details of our contribution to provident fund in respect of the executive officers are set out below:

Name	Rs. in million
C V S Suri	0.08
Bhaskar R Sayyaparaju	0.30
M P Vijay Kumar	0.33
P J Nath	0.30
Natesh Mani	0.26
Pijush Kanti Das	0.07
Venkat Rao Mallineni	0.18
Pranesh Babu K	0.16
C R Rao	0.18
David Appasamy	0.01
Ajith K N	0.05

Gratuity expense is determined at an overall Company level based on an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary. Thus, the cost for the year ended March 31, 2011 in respect of gratuity and compensated absences towards executive officers of the Company was not separately determined. Gratuity cost relating to such executive officers is not estimated to be material.

We make bonus payments to employees including executive officers upon satisfactory achievement of the following two performance criteria.

(i) Performance of the Company: Represents bonus payable on achievement of overall revenue and net profit targets for the Company. These performance targets were not achieved for the year ended March 31, 2010 and no bonus was paid under this category.

(ii) Performance of the individual: Represents bonus payable on achievement of the individual's Key Responsibility Areas (KRA) and Key Performance Indicators (KPI). These KRAs and KPIs vary in relation to each employee including executive officers and include both financial and non-financial parameters.

We have provided for Rs.46.14 million (\$1.03 million) towards bonus payable for the year ended March 31, 2011 to employees including executive officers who have achieved the KRAs and KPIs.

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Board Composition

Our Articles of Association set the minimum number of directors at three and the maximum number of directors at twelve. We currently have seven directors. The Indian Companies Act and our Articles of Association require the following:

at least two-thirds of our directors shall be subject to re-election by our shareholders; and

at least one-third of our directors who are subject to re-election shall be up for re-election at each annual meeting of our shareholders.

On July 15, 2005, we appointed Messrs. S.K. Rao and C.B. Mouli as independent Directors of the Board to comply with the applicable Nasdaq rules.

Mr S R Sukumara was appointed as an independent Director effective January 22, 2007. Dr T H Chowdary is also an independent director of the Board.

Each of these Directors (Messrs S.K.Rao, C.B.Mouli, S R Sukumara, T H Chowdary) continue to remain independent in accordance with Nasdaq rules.

The terms of Dr S K Rao expired at our Annual General Meeting held on September 28, 2011 and being eligible, they offered himself for reappointment. The shareholders have reappointed him for his next tenure.

The Company has service contracts with Mr. Raju Vegesna, Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director and Mr. Ananda Raju Vegesna, Executive Director. The Company does not have any service contract with any other Director of the Board of Directors. The service contracts with Mr. Raju Vegesna and Mr. Ananda Raju Vegesna do not provide for any benefits either during or upon termination of employment.

Board Committees

Details relating to Audit, Compensation and Nominating Committees of our board are provided below:

Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee is comprised of three independent directors, as determined under applicable Nasdaq rules. They are:

Mr C B Mouli;

Dr S K Rao; and

Mr S R Sukumara

The primary objective of the audit committee is to monitor and provide effective supervision of our financial reporting process with a view towards ensuring accurate, timely and proper disclosures and the transparency, integrity and quality of financial reporting. Our audit committee oversees the work carried out in the financial reporting process by our management, including the internal auditors and the independent auditor and reviews the processes and safeguards employed by each. In addition, our audit committee has the responsibility of oversight and supervision over our system of internal control over financial reporting, audit process, and process for monitoring the compliance with related laws and regulations. The audit committee recommends to our Board the appointment of our independent registered auditors and approves the scope of both audit and non-audit services. All members of the Audit Committee meet the independence requirements and majority of them meet financial literacy requirements as defined by applicable Nasdaq and SEC rules.

The Audit Committee held six meetings in person during fiscal 2011.

The Audit Committee has adopted a charter and it is reviewed annually.

Table of Contents**Compensation Committee**

Our Compensation Committee consists entirely of non-executive, independent directors as determined under applicable Nasdaq rules, and consists of:

Dr T H Chowdary;

Dr S K Rao;

Mr S R Sukumara; and

Mr P S Raju

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors determines the salaries, benefits and stock option grants for our employees, consultants, directors and other individuals compensated by our Company. The Compensation Committee also administers our compensation plans.

The Compensation Committee held four meetings in person during fiscal 2011.

The Compensation Committee has adopted a charter and reviewed annually.

Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee of the board consists exclusively of the following non-executive, independent directors as determined under applicable Nasdaq rules:

Dr T H Chowdary;

Dr S K Rao; and

Mr S R Sukumara

The purpose of our Nominations Committee is to oversee our nomination process for our top level management and specifically to identify, screen and review individuals qualified to serve as our Executive Directors, Non Executive Directors and Independent Directors consistent with criteria approved by our board and to recommend, for approval by our board, nominees for election at our annual general meeting of shareholders.

No meetings were held during the year 2010-11 as there was no requirement.

The Nominations Committee has adopted a charter.

Employees

As of March 31, 2011, we had 1,950 employees, compared with 1,885 as of March 31, 2010. Of our current employees, 106 are administrative, 358 form our sales and marketing staff, 53 are in product and content development, 1,390 are dedicated to technology and technical support, and 43 are in business process and customer care. None of our employees are represented by a union. We believe that our relationship with our employees is good.

Stock Ownership

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our equity shares as of September 30, 2011 by each director and our senior management executives. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting and investment power with respect to equity shares. Unless otherwise indicated, the persons named in the table have sole voting and sole investment control with respect to all equity shares beneficially owned.

Beneficial Owner	Equity Shares Beneficially Owned	
	Number	Percent
Raju Vegesna ^{*(1)}	154,011,051	86.30%
T. H. Chowdary		
C B Mouli		
P S Raju		
S K Rao		
S R Sukumara		
C V S Suri		

A indicates no ownership.

(1) All 125,000,000 shares have been allotted to Mr. Vegesna and his affiliated entities, as all shares are issued and outstanding. However, pursuant to Indian law, Mr. Vegesna does not have voting power for the shares until such

shares have been fully paid. As of September 30, 2011, the entities affiliated with Mr. Vegesna had paid for 50% of the shares sold pursuant to the subscription agreement described elsewhere in this Annual Report, and his beneficial ownership is approximately 79%. As only 62,500,000 shares have the right to vote at this time, he may only vote those 62,500,000 shares.

Other than the above, none of the executive officers of the Company hold any shares in the Company.

Table of Contents**Employee Stock Option Plan**

We have an Associate Stock Option Plan, or ASOP, which provides for the grant of options to employees of our Company. The ASOP 2007 was approved by our Board of Directors and our shareholders in September 2007 and 2,000,000 shares were reserved for issuance under the plan. This was in addition to the earlier ASOP Plans of 2000, 2002 and 2005. A total of 5.73 million equity shares are currently reserved for issuance under our ASOP Plans. As of March 31, 2011, we had outstanding an aggregate of 1,078,800 options (net of 81,801 options forfeited by employees) under our ASOP Plans with a weighted average exercise price equal to approximately Rs.146.58 (\$3.28) per equity share.

The ASOP Plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors. On the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, we issue option letters to identified employees, with the right to convert the issued options into our equity shares at the rates indicated in the options. The consideration for transfer of the options is Rs.1 per option to be paid by the employee before transfer of the options.

An employee holding options may apply for exercise of the options on a date specified therein which is referred to as the conversion date. The options are not transferable by an employee. The options lapse in the event of cessation of employment due to reasons of non-performance or otherwise. The equity shares transferred to the employee after conversion from options is the absolute property of the employee and will be held by the employee.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related**Party Transactions****Principal Shareholders**

The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our equity shares as of September 30, 2011 by each person or group of affiliated persons who is known by us based on our review of public filings to beneficially own 5% or more of our equity shares. The table gives effect to equity shares issuable within sixty days upon the exercise of all options and other rights beneficially owned by the indicated shareholders on that date. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting and investment power with respect to equity shares. Unless otherwise indicated, the persons named in the table have sole voting and sole investment control with respect to all equity shares beneficially owned. The information below is based on a review of filings made by such persons with the SEC.

Mr Raju Vegesna, the Co-Trustee of the Vegesna Family Trust, which is the owner of Infinity Capital Venture Management LLC, which is the general partner of Infinity Capital Ventures, LP, exercise voting control and dispositive power over the equity shares owned by Infinity Capital Ventures, LP. Mr Raju Vegesna, CEO and MD of our Company, is affiliated with Infinity Capital Ventures, LP.

Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited is owned and controlled by Mr Raju Vegesna, Managing Director of the Company.

Ramanand Core Investment Company Private Limited is wholly owned subsidiary company of Raju Vegesna Infotech and Industries Private Limited which is owned and controlled by Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited, which in turn is owned and controlled by Mr Raju Vegesna, Managing Director of the Company.

As of March 31, 2011, entities affiliated with our Chief Executive Officer, Raju Vegesna, beneficially owned approximately 86.30% of our outstanding equity shares, which includes the 125,000,000 shares (partly paid with proportionate voting rights) issued in connection with the private placement described below. This amount includes all of the shares issued in connection with the private placement. However, under Indian Law, shares that have not been fully paid are entitled to voting rights in proportion to the amount paid-up on those shares. As of September 30, 2011, the entities affiliated with Mr. Vegesna had paid for 50% of the shares sold pursuant to the subscription agreement described elsewhere in this Annual Report, and his beneficial ownership is approximately 79%.

Shareholder	Equity Shares Beneficially owned	
	Number	Percent
Infinity Capital Ventures, LP, 11601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1900, Los Angeles, CA 90025	13,902,860	7.79

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Vegesna Family Trust, LP, 11601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1900, Los Angeles, CA, 90025	578,191	0.32
Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited, Visakhapatnam	14,530,000	8.14
Ramanand Core Investment Company Private Limited, Visakhapatnam	125,000,000	70.05

Table of Contents**Details of significant change in the percentage ownership held by the major shareholders:**

Name of the shareholder	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Infinity Capital Ventures, LP, USA	17,902,860	41.81	13,902,860	26.06	13,902,860	7.80
Vegesna Family Trust, USA	578,191	1.35	578,191	1.08	578,191	0.38
Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited			14,530,000	27.24	14,530,000	8.15
Ramanand Core Investment Company Private Limited					125,000,000	70.09

Reference is drawn to note 42 to the Consolidated Financial Statement as regards the shareholding of M/s Ramanand Core Investment Company Private Limited. As on date, these shares are partly paid up to the extent of 50% of the face value and hence carry voting rights proportionate to the paid-up value of these shares.

The Company has not issued any shares having differential voting rights and hence the Company's major shareholders do not have differential voting rights, except for proportionate voting rights on the partly paid up shares.

United States Shareholders

As of March 31, 2011, 38,820,846 of our ADSs were held in the United States and we had approximately 20,574 shareholders in the United States. Each ADS represents one equity share.

Host country Shareholders

As on March 31, 2011, 139,530,652 of our equity shares were held in India and we had 23 shareholders on record in India. Each equity share has a par value of Rs.10/- each. Of the above, 125,000,000 shares were partly paid-up to the extent of Rs. 2.50 per share.

Control of Registrant

Based on our review of filings made with the SEC, we believe Infinity Capital Ventures, LP beneficially owned 7.80% of our equity shares as of March 31, 2011. This shareholder is a party to the Subscription Agreement dated November 10, 2005 with our Company. The Subscription Agreement provides that, among other things, the Company shall appoint Mr Raju Vegesna as the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Infinity Capital shall also nominate another person to the Board of Directors and for so long as Infinity Capital continues to own at least 10% of the Company's outstanding Equity Shares, the Company shall not enter into any agreement pursuant to which it would provide a third party with registration rights for Company securities, without the consent of Infinity Capital. In November 2005, Mr Raju Vegesna, a nominee of Infinity Capital Ventures, LP, was appointed as Chairman of our Board of Directors. In February 2006, the Company also appointed Mr. P S Raju as the second nominee of Infinity Capital to the Board of Directors.

Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited, India also beneficially owned 8.15% of our equity shares as of March 31, 2011.

As of March 31, 2011, entities affiliated with our Chief Executive Officer, Raju Vegesna, beneficially owned approximately 86.30% of our outstanding equity shares, which includes the 125,000,000 shares issued in connection with the private placement described below.

These shareholders are presently able to exercise control over many matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. Under Indian law, a simple majority is sufficient to control all shareholder actions except for those items, which require approval by a special resolution. If a special resolution is required, the number of votes cast in favor of the resolution must be not less than three times the number of votes cast against it. Examples of actions that require a special resolution include:

altering our Articles of Association;

issuing additional shares of capital stock, except for *pro rata* issuances to existing shareholders;

commencing any new line of business; and

commencing a liquidation.

Circumstances may arise in which the interests of Infinity Capital Ventures, LP or Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited or a subsequent purchaser of their shares could conflict with the interest of our other shareholders or holders of our ADSs. These shareholders could prevent or delay a change in control of our Company even if a transaction of that sort would be beneficial to our other shareholders, including the holders of our ADSs.

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On October 30, 2010, we consummated the issuance and sale of 125,000,000 of our equity shares in a private placement with our promoter group, including an entity affiliated with our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Raju Vegesna. See note 42 in the notes to the financial statements in this Annual Report.

Forfeiture of equity shares issued in a private placement

During the year ended March 31, 2008, Sify proposed a scheme of amalgamation to merge Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) with the Company and made applications to the appropriate authorities in India for approval of the proposed scheme of amalgamation with a to take over the IP-VPN services from Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary) upon the consummation of the merger. Under the provisions of the local telecom regulations, a Company engaged in the business of providing IP-VPN services was required to maintain Indian shareholding at least 26% of the total paid up share capital of the Company. In order to maintain the Indian shareholding at 26% in Sify consequent to the approval of the proposed scheme of amalgamation, Sify and Infinity Satcom Universal, an Indian entity (the Purchaser) entered into a Subscription Agreement (effective March 24, 2008), whereby the Company agreed to sell, and Infinity agreed to purchase, 12,817,000 equity shares of the Company (herein after referred to as the Share Purchase), at a per share purchase price of USD \$4.46/ per share (referred to as the Purchased Shares), equivalent to Rs. 175/- per share in Indian Rupees.

In connection with the private placement of shares to Infinity Satcom Universal, the independent directors of the Board of the Directors waived the provision of the Standstill Agreement dated November 10, 2005 prohibiting Infinity Capital Ventures, Raju Vegesna and any Affiliate from acquiring additional shares of the Company. Each of Messrs. Raju Vegesna and Ananda Raju Vegesna abstained from voting on the waiver.

The Company received a sum of Rs.112,149 (comprising of Rs.12,817 towards face value and Rs.99,332 towards securities premium) and called up a sum of Rs.448,595 (comprising of Rs.25,634 towards face value and Rs.422,961 towards securities premium). Subsequent to fiscal 2008, the Company withdrew its applications made to appropriate authorities for the approval of the proposed scheme of amalgamation with Sify Communications Limited (erstwhile subsidiary). Consequent upon the withdrawal of the merger, Infinity Satcom Universal communicated to Sify that they would not contribute to calls already made and any balance monies which would become payable under the Subscription Agreement. Hence, the Board of Directors forfeited the shares allotted and the monies collected (Rs. 112,149 including sums towards capital and premium) at the meeting held on August 29,2008.

Sale of shares in a private transaction

Pursuant to a Share Purchase Agreement dated May 31, 2009 between Infinity Capital Venture Management and Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited, a Company owned and controlled by Ananda Raju Vegesna, Executive Director of the Company and brother of Raju Vegesna, CEO & MD of the Company, Raju Vegesna has sold 4,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each of the Company to Infinity Satcom for a consideration of USD 3,000,000 in a private transaction.

Merger of Sify Communications Limited with Sify Technologies Limited

In November 2008, the Board of Directors of Sify Technologies Limited and Sify Communications limited decided to merge Sify Communications with Sify Technologies in view of the benefits accruing due to synergy of combined operations, availing of tax benefits, maximizing the utilisation of the infrastructural facilities, human, financial and other resources etc. Based on a petition for the Scheme of Amalgamation filed with the High Court of Madras, India, the Court has approved the Scheme vide its order dated 26th June, 2009. Consequent upon the consummation of merger, the Company has taken over the assets and liabilities of Sify Communications (erstwhile subsidiary) and Sify Communications ceased to exist and got dissolved without winding up.

As per the Scheme, Sify Technologies has issued and allotted 10,530,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each to Infinity Satcom, the only outside shareholder, towards the consideration for the assets and liabilities taken over by the Company.

Issuance of Equity Shares in private placement to the promoter group:

On October 30, 2010, we consummated the issuance and sale of 125,000,000 of our equity shares in a private placement with our promoter group, including an entity affiliated with our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Raju Vegesna. See note 42 in the notes to the financial statements in this Annual Report.

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The proceeds from the proposed issue will be utilised for the ongoing capital expenditure and future expansion plans of the Company. As of March 31, 2011, we had received an aggregate of \$22.40 million approximately of proceeds from the issuance. Although all 125,000,000 shares are deemed issued and outstanding, the unpaid portion of the equity shares issued pursuant to the subscription agreement do not have any voting rights and are not entitled to dividends, if declared. As of the date of this Annual Report, Mr. Vegesna has paid for half of the shares of the subscription and only has the right to vote 62,500,000 of those shares. The Board of Directors has the sole discretion as to the timing to require Mr. Vegesna to pay the balance of the subscription price.

Related Party Transactions

The related parties where control / significant influence exists are subsidiaries and associates. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director whether executive or otherwise.

In addition to the transactions described above regarding Mr. Raju Vegesna and Mr. Ananda Raju Vegesna, we engaged in the following transaction with an entity affiliated with Mr. Raju Vegesna.

VALS Developers Private Limited (VALS) is owned and controlled by Raju Vegesna Infotech & Industries Private Limited, in which Mr. Raju Vegesna, our principal share holder and Chief Executive Officer, was holding 94.66% equity in his personal capacity. During the year ended March 31, 2009, Sify entered into a memorandum of understanding with VALS Developers Private Limited to obtain land and building which is in the process of being constructed on a long term lease. The lease agreement, when final and executed, is expected to have an initial non-cancellable term of 5 years, with a further option for Sify to renew or cancel the lease for the incremental five year terms. In connection with this memorandum of understanding, Sify has paid a security deposit of Rs.125,700 and advance rental of Rs.157,125 to VALS. The security deposit will be refunded at the end of lease term and the advance rental would be adjusted over 15 months from the commencement of lease term. It is customary in India that whenever a premises is taken up on lease for commercial purpose, a rental advance is paid in multiple months of rent (e.g.) 10 months of rent, which shall be refunded at the time of vacating the premises without any interest. On October 30, 2010, with the consent of VALS, the Board of Directors have cancelled the Agreement for Sub lease and has decided to acquire the building along with land directly through acquisition of Pace Info Com Park Private Limited (PACE), an unrelated third party, which is the owner of the land and building for total consideration of Rs.1,140,000. The above deposits would be adjusted against the consideration payable for acquiring the shares of Pace.

The Company has entered into a lease agreement with Ms Radhika Vegesna, Daughter of Mr Anand Raju Vegesna, Executive Director of the company, to lease the premises owned by her for a period of three years effective June 1, 2010 on a rent of Rs.256 per month and payment of refundable security deposit of Rs.2,558. This arrangement will be automatically renewed for a further period of two blocks of three years with all the terms remaining unchanged. Also refer note 37.

Loans to employees

We provide salary advances to our employees in India who are not executive officers or directors. The annual rate of interest for these loans is 0%. As of March 31, 2011, there were no loans outstanding from any employees.

Item 8. Financial Information**Financial Statements**

We have elected to provide financial statements pursuant to Item 18 of Form 20-F. No significant change has occurred since the date of our annual financial statements for fiscal 2010.

Legal Proceedings

- (a) The Group and certain of its officers and directors are named as defendants in a securities class action lawsuit filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. This action, which is captioned In re Satyam Infoway Ltd. Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation, also names several of the underwriters involved in the Sify's initial public offering of American Depositary Shares as defendants. This class action is brought on behalf of a purported class of purchasers of the Sify's ADSs from the time of the Sify's Initial Public Offering (IPO) in October 1999 through December 2000. The central allegation in this action is that the underwriters in the Sify's IPO solicited and received undisclosed commissions from, and

entered into undisclosed arrangements with, certain investors who purchased the Sify s ADSs in the IPO and the aftermarket. The complaint also alleges that Sify violated the United States Federal Securities laws by failing to disclose in the IPO prospectus that the underwriters had engaged in these allegedly undisclosed arrangements. More than 300 issuers have been named in similar lawsuits.

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In July 2002, an omnibus motion to dismiss all complaints against issuers and individual defendants affiliated with issuers was filed by the entire group of issuer defendants in these similar actions. In October 2002, the cases against the Sify's executive officers who were named as defendants in this action were dismissed without prejudice. In February 2003, the court in this action issued its decision on defendants omnibus motion to dismiss. This decision denied the motion to dismiss the Section 11 claim as to Sify and virtually all of the other issuer defendants. The decision also denied the motion to dismiss the Section 10(b) claim as to numerous issuer defendants, including Sify. On June 26, 2003, the plaintiffs in the consolidated IPO class action lawsuits currently pending against the Sify and over 300 other issuers who went public between 1998 and 2000, announced a proposed settlement with Sify and the other issuer defendants. The proposed settlement provided that the insurers of all settling issuers would guarantee that the plaintiffs recover \$1 billion from non-settling defendants, including the investment banks who acted as underwriters in those offerings. In the event that the plaintiffs did not recover \$1 billion, the insurers for the settling issuers would make up the difference. This proposed settlement was terminated on June 25, 2007, following the ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on December 5, 2006, reversing the District Court's granting of class certification.

On August 14, 2007, the plaintiffs filed Amended Master Allegations. On September 27, 2007, the Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Class Certification. Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the focus cases on November 9, 2007. On March 26, 2008, the Court ruled on the Motion to Dismiss, holding that the plaintiffs had adequately pleaded their Section 10(b) claims against the Issuer Defendants and the Underwriter Defendants in the focus cases. As to the Section 11 claim, the Court dismissed the claims brought by those plaintiffs who sold their securities for a price in excess of the initial offering price, on the grounds that they could not show cognizable damages, and by those who purchased outside the previously certified class period, on the grounds that those claims were time barred. This ruling, while not binding on the Sify's case, provides guidance to all of the parties involved in this litigation. On October 2, 2008, plaintiffs requested that the class certification motion in the focus cases be withdrawn without prejudice. On October 10, 2008, the Court signed an order granting that request. On April 2, 2009, the parties lodged with the Court a motion for preliminary approval of a proposed settlement between all parties, including Sify and its former officers and directors. The proposed settlement provides the plaintiffs with \$586 million in recoveries from all defendants. Under the proposed settlement, the Issuer Defendants collectively would be responsible for \$100 million, which would be paid by the Issuers' insurers, on behalf of the Issuer Defendants and their officers and directors.

Accordingly, any direct financial impact of the proposed settlement is expected to be borne by the Sify's insurers. On June 12, 2009, the Federal District Court granted preliminary approval of the proposed settlement. On October 6, 2009, the District Court issued an order granting final approval of the settlement. Subsequent to the final approval of Settlement agreement by the District court, there are several notices of appeal filed. Most were filed by the same parties that objected to the settlement in front of the District Court. These will likely be consolidated into a single appeal and briefing schedule will be provided shortly. Any direct financial impact of the preliminary approved settlement is expected to be borne by the Sify's insurers. Sify believes, the maximum exposure under this settlement is approximately USD 338,983, an amount which it believes is fully recoverable from the its insurers.

- b) Proceedings before Department of Telecommunications
 - (i) License fees

On October 12, 2009 (as later clarified by the DoT), the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) raised a demand on the Company for INR 14 million after correcting the arithmetical error in the Assessment letter.

On February 26, 2010 DOT raised a demand on Sify Communications (erstwhile subsidiary merged with this Company) for INR 26 million.

The above demands were made by the DoT on the premise that all amounts of income (whether direct or indirect) including certain items like other income, interest on deposits, gain on foreign exchange fluctuation, profit on sale of assets & provision written back, that have not got anything to do with telecom operations of the Company or arise in connection with the Telecom business of the Company, are to be considered as income for the purpose of calculation of the license fee.

The Company has responded to the above demand notices stating that the above demands are not tenable as the demands were not in accordance with the Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) Order, in which Order the TDSAT has clarified in its order that the items of income which are liable for license fee and items of income on which license fees are not liable to be paid. The TDSAT Order however has been challenged and is presently pending before the Supreme Court. Till such time the Supreme Court pronounces its final verdict on this case, the TDSAT Order continues to be in force and the Company currently continues to pay the license fee in accordance with the TDSAT Order. The Company believes that it has adequate legal defenses for these demands and the ultimate outcome of these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

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- (ii) In November 2009, the Company received a demand notice pertaining to the allocation of spectrum in the 3.3-3.4 GHz frequency, from DoT, demanding INR 345 million (US \$7.68 million) towards spectrum charges payable from the date of issue of allocation letter for 170 Base Stations. As per the notice, in case no payment is received within 15 days from the date of issue of the notice, then it would be presumed that the Company is no longer interested for the frequency assignments in 3.3-3.4 GHz band.

Whilst the Company received allotment letter for Spectrum in 3.3 GHz band (3303.5/3353.5 MHz) (Total 12 MHz) the Company had neither started any operations in this frequency band nor had applied for any Operating License from DOT/ Wireless Planning Commission (WPC). Sify believes that the obligation to make payment will arise only after obtaining the operating license from DOT/WPC. It also believes that it has adequate legal defence for these demands, as the Company has not yet obtained any operative license, hence such demand is not tenable. Nevertheless, the Company has as a commitment to hold and use the spectrum in the above band has paid INR 11.56 million towards 40 Base Stations and has surrendered the remaining 130 Base Stations. The Company believes that the ultimate outcome of these actions will not have a material adverse effect.

- c) The Group is party to additional legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Based on the available information, as at March 31, 2011, Sify believes that it has adequate legal defences for these actions and that the ultimate outcome of these actions will not have a material adverse effect. However in the event of adverse judgement in all these cases, the maximum financial exposure would be Rs 9,051 (March 31, 2010: Rs 9,051).

Dividends

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our equity shares since inception and do not expect to pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance the expansion of our business. Investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our ADSs.

Under Indian law, a corporation may pay dividends upon a recommendation by its Board of Directors and approval by a majority of its shareholders. Any future cash dividends on our equity shares represented by ADSs will be paid to the depository in rupees and will generally be converted into dollars by the depository and distributed to holders of ADSs, net of the depository's fees and expenses.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing**Trading Markets**

There is no public market for our equity shares in India, the United States or any other market. Our ADSs evidenced by American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, are traded in the United States only on the Nasdaq Global Market. Each ADS represents one equity share. The ADRs evidencing ADSs were issued by our depository, Citibank, N.A., pursuant to a Deposit Agreement.

Price History

Our ADSs commenced trading on the Nasdaq Market on October 19, 1999. The tables below set forth, for the periods indicated, high and low trading prices for our ADSs in United States dollars:

Prior Fiscal Years

Fiscal year ended	High \$	Low \$
March 31, 2011	3.89	1.18
March 31, 2010	1.76	1.59
March 31, 2009	5.30	0.42
March 31, 2008	10.47	4.00
March 31, 2007	14.78	7.43

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	High	Low
	\$	\$
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2010		
First Quarter	1.74	1.66
Second Quarter	2.26	2.17
Third Quarter	1.75	1.70
Fourth Quarter	1.76	1.59

	High	Low
	\$	\$
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2011		
First Quarter	1.91	1.30
Second Quarter	3.22	1.18
Third Quarter	3.05	1.66
Fourth Quarter	3.89	2.12

Most recent six months

Month	High	Low
	Rs.	Rs.
September 2011	5.05	3.99
August 2011	5.67	4.00
July 2011	6.42	3.99
June 2011	5.98	3.86
May 2011	8.04	4.23
April 2011	8.54	3.61

Item 10. Additional Information

Our authorized share capital is Rs. 1800,000,000, divided into 180,000,000 Equity Shares, having a par value Rs.10 per share. As of March 31, 2011, 178,351,498 Equity Shares were issued, outstanding, of which 125,000,000 Equity Shares were partly paid and the balance fully paid, compared to 53,351,498 Equity Shares as of March 31, 2010. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011, the Company had issued 125,000,000 equity shares, par value Rs.10 per share to Raju Vegesna Infotech and Industries Private Limited, and entity controlled by Raju Vegesna, in a private placement.

The equity shares are our only class of share capital. Some of the share capital, 24,445,891 shares, is represented by American Depository Shares issued by our Company in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Our Articles of Association and the Indian Companies Act permit us to issue classes of securities in addition to the equity shares. For the purposes of this annual report, *shareholder* means a shareholder who is registered as a member in the register of members of our Company. The term *shareholders* and *ADSs holders* have the same meaning in this annual report since the Indian Companies Act only defines a shareholder.

A total of 5.73 million equity shares are reserved for issuance under our Associate Stock Option Plans (ASOPs). As of March 31, 2011, we had outstanding an aggregate of 841,200, options (net of 81,801 options forfeited by employees) under our ASOP with a weighted average exercise price equal to approximately Rs.146.58 (\$3.28) per equity share. The unamortized stock compensation expense related to these grants amounted to Rs 12.71 million as of March 31, 2011.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2004, Venture Tech, who had subscribed for the shares of our Company in terms of an Investor Rights Agreement, sold 2,017,641 shares reducing their holding from 15.9% to 10.1% and SAIF sold 4,750,000 shares reducing their holding from 21.6% to 8%.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, Venture Tech sold an additional 783,326 shares reducing their holding from 10.1% to 7.7% and SAIF sold an additional 800,000 shares reducing their holding from 8% to 5.68%.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of our shareholders held on December 23, 2005, the shareholders had approved by a Special Resolution the issue and allotment of 4.97 million equity shares of the par value of Rs.10/- per share at

such price as may be determined to the public in India as the initial public offer to comply with the statutory requirement of domestic listing of the shares of our Company, as and when announced by the Government of India.

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During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006, Venture Tech sold the remaining 2,750,000 shares of our Company and SAIF sold the remaining 2,008,140 shares of our Company. Satyam Computer Services had divested their entire holding of 11,182,600 shares in the Company to Infinity Capital Ventures, LP through a sponsored ADS programme arranged by us. Further, Infinity Capital, pursuant to the Subscription Agreement dated November 10, 2005 acquired another 6,720,260 shares of the Company in a private transaction. On conclusion of this transaction, the issued and outstanding share capital of our Company was 42,389,514 equity shares, with a par value of Rs.10/- per share.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited has entered into a Subscription Agreement for the subscription of 12,817,000 additional equity shares of the Company with par value of Rs.10/- per share at a premium of Rs 165/- per share.

On March 24, 2008, the Company received a sum of Rs 112.14 million (comprising of Rs 12.81 towards face value and Rs 99.33 million towards securities premium / share premium). Subsequently, Infinity Satcom Universal communicated to the Company vide their letter dated August 27, 2008 that consequent to the merger petition of Sify Communications Limited amalgamating with Sify Technologies Limited has been withdrawn from the High Court of Madras, that they would focus their attention on the business of Sify Communication Limited and hence shall not contribute the balance money towards the subscription of 12,817,000 Equity Shares on call. On August 29, 2008, the Board of Directors, forfeited the shares allotted and the application monies collected (Rs. 112.14 million including sums towards capital and premium).

Pursuant to a Share Purchase Agreement dated May 31, 2009 between Raju Vegesna and Infinity Satcom Universal Private Limited, a Company owned and controlled by Ananda Raju Vegesna, Executive Director of the Company and brother of Raju Vegesna, CEO & MD of the Company, Raju Vegesna has sold 4,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each of the Company to Infinity Satcom for a consideration of USD 3,000,000 in a private transaction.

In November 2008, the Board of Directors of Sify Technologies Limited and Sify Communications limited decided to merge Sify Communications with Sify Technologies. Based on a petition for the Scheme of Amalgamation filed with the High Court of Madras, India, the Court has approved the Scheme vide its order dated June 26, 2009. Consequent upon the consummation of merger, the Company has taken over the assets and liabilities of Sify Communications (erstwhile subsidiary) and has issued and allotted 10,530,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each to Infinity Satcom, the only outside shareholder, towards the consideration for the assets and liabilities taken over by the Company.

On October 30, 2010, we consummated the issuance and sale of 125,000,000 of our equity shares in a private placement with our promoter group, including an entity affiliated with our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Raju Vegesna. These shares carry voting rights proportionate to the amount paid-up on these shares. Further, company has a lien on these shares till the shares are fully paid-up. Also refer note 42 to the consolidated financial statements.

Memorandum and Articles of Association

Set forth below is the material information concerning our share capital and a brief summary of the material provisions of our Articles of Association, Memorandum of Association and the Indian Companies Act, all as currently in effect. The following description of our equity shares and the material provisions of our Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by our Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association that are incorporated by reference to this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Objects of Memorandum of Association

The following is a summary of our Objects as set forth in Section 3 of our Memorandum of Association:

1. To develop and provide Internet service, Internet Telephony, Infrastructure based services, Virtual Private Network and other related data, voice and video services, wide area communication network, value added services on the network, lease or other transfers of network, software, peripherals and related products, and to provide marketing services.
2. To provide security products for corporate, carry on the business of consulting, software and hardware, integrated platform(s) for the e-commerce solutions, applications, information technology, security and all other kinds of technology solutions or services, and to acquire, maintain, operate, manage and undertake technology and infrastructure for this purpose.

- 3 To develop, service & sell/lease data based through direct or electronic media, to develop a wide area communication network of sell / lease the network or provide value added services on the network to develop, service, buy / sell computers, software, peripherals and related products to provide marketing services rising direct as well as electronic media;

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- 4 To undertake the designing and development of systems and applications software either for its own use or for sale in India or for export outside India and to design and develop such systems and application software for or on behalf of manufacturers, owners and users of computer systems and digital / electronic equipments in India or elsewhere in the world;
- 5 To set up and run electronic data processing centres and to carry on the business of data processing, word processing, software consultancy, system studies, management consultancy, techno-economic feasibility studies of projects, design and development of management information systems, share / debenture issues management and / or registration and share/debenture transfer agency;
6. To undertake and execute feasibility studies for Computerisation, setting up of all kind of computer systems and digital/electronic equipments and the selection, acquisition and installation thereof whether for the Company or its customers or other users;
- 7 To conduct, sponsor or otherwise participate in training programmes, courses, seminar conferences in respect of any of the objects of the Company and for spreading or imparting the knowledge and use of computers and computer programming languages including the publication of books, journals, bulletins, study / course materials, circulars and news-letters; and to undertake the business as agents, stockist, distributors, franchise holders or otherwise for trading or dealing in computer systems, peripherals, accessories, parts and computer consumables, continuous and non-continuous stationery, ribbons and other allied products and things and standard software packages.
- 8 To conduct e-commerce for sale of all kinds of products and services through direct or electronic media as well as on and off line e-commerce including travel related services, buying and selling of products and services / merchandise, software, data information etc., in India and abroad.

Our Articles of Association provide that the minimum number of directors shall be 3 and the maximum number of directors shall be 12. Currently, we have 7 directors. Our Articles of Association provide that at least two-thirds of our directors shall be subject to re-election by our shareholders; and, at least one-third of our directors who are subject to re-election shall be up for re-election at each Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

Our Articles of Association do not require that our directors have to hold shares of our Company in order to serve on our board of directors.

Our Articles of Association provide that any director who has a personal interest in a transaction must disclose such interest, must abstain from voting on such a transaction and may not be counted for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present at the meeting. Such director's interest in any such transaction shall be reported at the next meeting of shareholders. The remuneration payable to our directors may be fixed by the board of directors in accordance with provisions prescribed by the Government of India. Our Articles of Association provide that our board of directors may generally borrow or secure the payment of any sum of money for our business purposes, provided, however, where any amounts are to be borrowed, that when combined with any already outstanding debt, exceed the aggregate of our paid-up capital and free reserves, we cannot borrow such amounts without the consent of our shareholders.

Board of Directors

In terms of the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company and the Indian Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) no director of the Company can vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which he is materially interested;
- (b) the directors of the Company cannot vote on a proposal in the absence of an independent quorum for compensation to themselves or their body;
- (c)

each of our directors is entitled to receive a sitting fee not exceeding Rs.20,000 for every meeting of the Board of Directors and each meeting of a Committee of the Board of Directors, as well as all traveling and out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending such meetings;

- (d) the directors are empowered to borrow moneys through board meetings up to the prescribed limit and beyond that with the approval of the shareholders through a General Meeting;
- (e) retirement of directors are determined by rotation and not based on age limit; and
- (f) no director is required to hold any qualification shares.

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For additional information, please see Item 6. Director, Senior Management and Employees Board Composition, -Board Committees and -Director Compensation, and -Officer Compensation of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Dividends

Under the Indian Companies Act, unless our Board of Directors recommends the payment of a dividend which is then declared by our shareholders in a general meeting, we may not declare a dividend. However, the board is not obliged to recommend a dividend. Similarly, under our Articles of Association and the Indian Companies Act, although the shareholders may, at the annual general meeting, approve a dividend in an amount less than that recommended by the Board of Directors, they cannot increase the amount of the dividend. In India, dividends generally are declared as a percentage of the par value of a Company's equity shares. The dividend recommended by the Board of Directors, and thereafter declared by the shareholders in general meeting and subject to the limitations described above, is required to be distributed and paid to shareholders in proportion to the paid up value of their shares within 30 days of the declaration by the shareholders at the annual general meeting. Pursuant to our Articles, our Board of Directors has the discretion to declare and pay interim dividends without shareholder approval. Under the Indian Companies Act, dividends can only be paid in cash to the registered shareholder, the shareholder's order or the shareholder's banker's order, at a record date fixed on or prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting. We must inform the stock exchanges on which our equity shares and ADSs are listed on the record date for determining the shareholders who are entitled to receive dividends.

The Indian Companies Act provides that any dividends that remain unpaid or unclaimed after the 30-day period from the date of declaration of a dividend are to be transferred to a special bank account opened by the Company at an approved bank. We have to transfer any dividends that remain unclaimed for seven years from the date of the transfer to an Investor Education and Protection Fund established by the Government of India under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. After the transfer to this fund, such unclaimed dividends may not be claimed.

With respect to equity shares issued during a particular fiscal year (including any equity shares underlying ADSs issued to the depository), cash dividends declared and paid for such fiscal year generally will be prorated from the date of issuance to the end of such fiscal year.

Under the Indian Companies Act, dividends may be paid out of profits of a Company in the year in which the dividend is declared or out of the undistributed profits of previous fiscal years after providing for depreciation. Before declaring a dividend greater than 10% of the par value of its equity shares, a Company is required under the Indian Companies Act to transfer to its reserves a minimum percentage of its profits for that year, ranging from 2.5% to 10% depending upon the dividend percentage to be declared in such year.

The Indian Companies Act further provides that, in the event of an inadequacy or absence of profits in any year, a dividend may be declared for such year out of the Company's accumulated profits that has been transferred to its reserves, subject to the following conditions:

the rate of dividend to be declared may not exceed 10% of its paid up capital or the average of the rate at which dividends were declared by the Company in the prior five years, whichever is less;

the total amount to be drawn from the accumulated profits earned in the previous years and transferred to the reserves may not exceed an amount equivalent to 10% of its paid up capital and free reserves, and the amount so drawn is to be used first to set off the losses incurred in the fiscal year before any dividends in respect of preference or equity shares are declared; and

the balance of reserves after withdrawals shall not fall below 15% of its paid up capital.

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Voting Rights

At any general meeting, voting is by show of hands unless a poll is demanded by a shareholder or shareholders present in person or by proxy holding at least 10% of the total shares entitled to vote on the resolution or by those holding shares with an aggregate paid up capital of at least Rs.50,000. Upon a show of hands, every shareholder entitled to vote and present in person has one vote and, on a poll, every shareholder entitled to vote and present in person or by proxy has voting rights in proportion to the paid up capital held by such shareholders. The Chairperson has a casting vote in the case of any tie.

Any shareholder of the Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of the Company may appoint a proxy. The instrument appointing a proxy must be delivered to us at least 48 hours prior to the meeting. Unless the articles of association otherwise provide, a proxy may not vote except on a poll. A corporate shareholder may appoint an authorized representative who can vote on behalf of the shareholder, both upon a show of hands and upon a poll. An authorized representative is also entitled to appoint a proxy.

Ordinary resolutions may be passed by simple majority of those present and voting at any general meeting for which the required period of notice has been given. However, specified resolutions such as amendments to our Articles and the Memorandum of Association, commencement of a new line of business, the waiver of preemptive rights for the issuance of any new shares and a reduction of share capital, require that votes cast in favor of the resolution (whether by show of hands or on a poll) are not less than three times the number of votes, if any, cast against the resolution by members so entitled and voting. As per the Indian Companies Act, unless the articles of association of a Company provide for all directors to retire at every annual general meeting, not less than two-third of the directors of a public Company must retire by rotation, while the remaining one-third may remain on the board until they resign or are removed. Our Articles of Association require two thirds of our Directors to retire by rotation. One-third of the directors who are subject to retirement by rotation must retire at each Annual General Meeting. Further, the Indian Companies Act requires certain resolutions such as those listed below to be voted on only by a postal ballot:

amendments of the memorandum of association to alter the objects of the Company and to change the registered office of the Company under section 146 of the Indian Companies Act;

the issuance of shares with differential rights with respect to voting, dividend or other provisions of the Indian Companies Act;

the sale of the whole or substantially the whole of an undertaking or facilities of the Company;

providing loans, extending guarantees or providing a security in excess of the limits allowed under Section 372A of the Indian Companies Act;

varying the rights of the holders of any class of shares or debentures;

the election of a director by minority shareholders; and

the buyback of shares.

Bonus Shares

In addition to permitting dividends to be paid out of current or retained earnings as described above, the Indian Companies Act permits us to distribute an amount transferred from the reserve or surplus in our profit and loss account to our shareholders in the form of bonus shares, which are similar to a stock dividend. The Indian Companies Act also permits the issuance of bonus shares from a share premium account. Bonus shares are distributed to shareholders in the proportion recommended by the Board. Shareholders of record on a fixed record date are entitled to receive such bonus shares.

Consolidation and Subdivision of Shares

The Indian Companies Act permits a Company to split or combine the par value of its shares, provided such split or combination is not made in fractions. Shareholders of record on a fixed record date are entitled to receive the split or

combination.

Preemptive Rights and Issue of Additional Shares

The Indian Companies Act gives shareholders the right to subscribe for new shares in proportion to their respective existing shareholdings unless otherwise determined by a special resolution passed by a General Meeting of the shareholders. Under the Indian Companies Act, in the event of an issuance of securities, subject to the limitations set forth above, a Company must first offer the new shares to the shareholders on a fixed record date. The offer must include: (i) the right, exercisable by the shareholders of record, to renounce the shares offered in favor of any other person; and (ii) the number of shares offered and the period of the offer, which may not be less than 15 days from the date of offer. If the offer is not accepted it is deemed to have been declined and thereafter the board of directors is authorized under the Indian Companies Act to distribute any new shares not purchased by the preemptive rights holders in the manner that it deems most beneficial to the Company.

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Annual General Meetings of Shareholders

We must convene an annual general meeting of shareholders each year within 15 months of the previous annual general meeting or within six months of the end of previous fiscal year, whichever is earlier and may convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders when necessary or at the request of a shareholder or shareholders holding at least 10% of our paid up capital carrying voting rights. In certain circumstances a three month extension may be granted by the Registrar of Companies to hold the Annual General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders is generally convened by our Company Secretary pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors. In addition, the Board may convene an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders when necessary or at the request of a shareholder or shareholders holding at least 10% of our paid up capital carrying voting rights. Written notice setting out the agenda of any meeting must be given at least 21 days prior to the date of the General Meeting to the shareholders of record, excluding the days of mailing and date of the meeting. Shareholders who are registered as shareholders on the date of the General Meeting are entitled to attend or vote at such meeting. The Annual General Meeting of shareholders must be held at our registered office or at such other place within the city in which the registered office is located, and meetings other than the Annual General Meeting may be held at any other place if so determined by the board of directors.

Our Articles provide that a quorum for a general meeting is the presence of at least five shareholders in person.

2011 Annual General Meeting

Our Annual General Meeting for the fiscal year 2011 was held on September 28, 2011 at the registered office of our Company, 2nd Floor, Tidel Park, 4 Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Taramani, Chennai 600 113, India.

At the Annual General Meeting, the shareholders have approved the following items:

Adopted of audited financials for the year ended March 31, 2011 as per Indian GAAP.

Reappointment of Dr S K Rao as director.

Appointment of M/s ASA & Associates as statutory auditors in the place of M/s CKS Associates.

Limitations on the Rights to Own Securities

The limitations on the rights to own securities of Indian companies, including the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold securities, are discussed in the section entitled *Ownership Restrictions* below.

Register of Shareholders; Record Dates; Transfer of Shares

We maintain a register of shareholders as required under the Indian Companies Act, 1956. For the purpose of determining the shares entitled to annual dividends, the register is closed for a specified period prior to the annual general meeting. The date on which this period begins is the record date.

To determine which shareholders are entitled to specified shareholder rights such as dividend, we may close the register of shareholders. The Indian Companies Act requires us to give at least seven days prior notice to the public before such closure. We may not close the register of shareholders for more than thirty consecutive days, and in no event for more than forty-five days in a year.

Following the introduction of the Depositories Act, 1996, and the repeal of Section 22A of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, which enabled companies to refuse to register transfers of shares in some circumstances, the equity shares of a public Company are freely transferable, subject only to the provisions of Section 111A of the Indian Companies Act and the listing agreement entered into between the Company and relevant stock exchange on which the shares of the Company are listed. Since we are a public Company under Indian law, the provisions of Section 111A will apply to us. Our Articles currently contain provisions, that give our directors discretion to refuse to register a transfer of shares in some circumstances. According to our Articles, our directors are required to exercise this right in the best interests of our Company. While our directors are not required to provide a reason for any such refusal in writing, they must give notice of the refusal to the transferee within two months after receipt of the application for registration of transfer by our Company. In accordance with the provisions of Section 111A(2) of the Indian Companies Act, our directors may exercise this discretion if they have sufficient cause to do so. If our directors refuse to register a transfer of shares, the shareholder wishing to transfer his, her or its shares may file a civil suit or an appeal with the Company Law Board or CLB/Tribunal.

Pursuant to Section 111A(3), if a transfer of shares contravenes any of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act and Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 or the regulations issued there under or the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 or any other Indian laws, the CLB/Tribunal may, on application made by the relevant Company, a depository incorporated in India, an investor, a participant, or the Securities and Exchange Board of India or other parties, direct the rectification of the register, record of members and/or beneficial owners. Pursuant to Section 111A(4), the CLB/Tribunal may, in its discretion, issue an interim order suspending the voting rights attached to the relevant shares before making or completing its investigation into the alleged contravention. Notwithstanding such investigation, the rights of a shareholder to transfer the shares will not be restricted.

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Under the Indian Companies Act, unless the shares of a Company are held in a dematerialized form, a transfer of shares is effected by an instrument of transfer in the form prescribed by the Indian Companies Act and the rules there under together with delivery of the share certificates. Our transfer agent is Citibank, N.A. Mumbai branch.

Disclosure of Ownership Interest

Section 187C of the Indian Companies Act requires holders on record who do not hold beneficial interests in shares of Indian companies to declare to the Company certain details, including the nature of the holder's interest and details of the beneficial owner. Any person who fails to make the required declaration within 30 days may be liable for a fine of up to Rs. 1,000 for each day the declaration is not made. Any charge, promissory note or other collateral agreement created, executed or entered into with respect to any share by the ostensible owner thereof, or any hypothecation by the ostensible owner of any share, pursuant to which a declaration is required to be made under Section 187C, shall not be enforceable by the beneficial owner or any person claiming through the beneficial owner if such declaration is not made. Failure to comply with Section 187C will not affect the obligation of the Company to register a transfer of shares or to pay any dividends to the registered holder of any shares pursuant to which such declaration has not been made.

Audit and Annual Report

Under the Indian Companies Act, a Company must file its annual report with the Registrar of Companies within 7 months from the close of the accounting year or within 30 days from the date of the Annual General Meeting, whichever is earlier. At least 21 days before the annual general meeting of shareholders excluding the days of mailing and receipt, we must distribute to our shareholders a detailed version of our audited balance sheet, profit and loss account and cash flow statement and the related reports of the Board and the auditors, together with a notice convening the annual general meeting. These materials are also generally made available at our corporate website, www.sifycorp.com. Under the Indian Companies Act, we must file the balance sheet and annual profit and loss account presented to the shareholders within 30 days of the conclusion of the annual general meeting with the Registrar of Companies in Tamil Nadu, India, which is the state in which our registered office is located. We must also file an annual return containing a list of our shareholders and other information within 60 days of the conclusion of the meeting.

As per the directive of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, effective fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 onwards, the Company is required to file the audited financials in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) mode by using XBRL taxonomy.

Company Acquisition of Equity Shares

A Company may, under some circumstances, acquire its own equity shares without seeking the approval of the High Court. However, a Company would have to extinguish the shares it has so acquired within the prescribed time period. Generally, a Company is not permitted to acquire its own shares for treasury operations. An acquisition by a Company of its own shares (without having to obtain the approval of the High Court) must comply with prescribed rules, regulations and conditions as laid down in the Indian Companies Act and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations, 1998, or Buy-back Regulations.

Any ADS holder may participate in a Company's purchase of its own shares by withdrawing his or her ADSs from the depository facility, acquiring equity shares upon the withdrawal and then selling those shares back to the Company.

There can be no assurance that equity shares offered by an ADS investor in any buyback of shares by us will be accepted by us. The regulatory approvals required for ADS holders to participate in a buyback are not entirely clear. ADS investors are advised to consult their legal advisors for advice prior to participating in any buyback by us, including advice related to any related regulatory approvals and tax issues.

Liquidation Rights

Subject to the rights of creditors, employees and the holders of any shares entitled by their terms to preferential repayment over the equity shares and taxes, if any, as may be prescribed under the Indian Companies Act, in the event of our winding-up the holders of the equity shares are entitled to be repaid the amounts of paid up capital or credited as paid up on those equity shares. All surplus assets after payments due to the holders of any preference shares at the commencement of the winding-up shall be paid to holders of equity shares in proportion to their shareholdings.

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Redemption of Equity Shares

Under the Indian Companies Act, equity shares are not redeemable.

Discriminatory Provisions in Articles

There are no provisions in our Articles of Association discriminating against any existing or prospective holder of such securities as a result of such shareholder owning a substantial number of shares.

Alteration of Shareholder Rights

Under the Indian Companies Act, and subject to the provisions of the articles of association of a Company, the rights of any class of shareholders can be altered or varied (i) with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued shares of that class; or (ii) by special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the issued shares of that class. In the absence of any such provision in the articles, such alteration or variation is permitted as long as it is not prohibited by the agreement governing the issuance of the shares of that class.

Under the Indian Companies Act, the articles of association may be altered by a special resolution of the shareholders

Provisions on Changes in Capital

Our authorized capital can be altered by an ordinary resolution of the shareholders in a General Meeting. The additional issue of shares is subject to the preemptive rights of the shareholders. In addition, a Company may increase its share capital, consolidate its share capital into shares of larger face value than its existing shares or sub-divide its shares by reducing their par value, subject to an ordinary resolution of the shareholders in a General Meeting.

Material Contracts

See the agreements listed in Item 7, Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions regarding our material contracts involving certain of our officers and directors.

Exchange Controls

General

The subscription, purchase and sale of shares of an Indian Company by Person Resident outside India (non-residents) are governed by various Indian laws regulating the transfer or issue of Securities by the Company to non-residents. These regulations have been progressively relaxed in recent years. Set forth below is a summary of various forms of investment, and the regulations applicable to each, including the requirements under Indian law applicable to the issuance of ADSs.

Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India is governed by the FDI Policy announced by the Government of India and the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. Reserve Bank has issued Notification No. FEMA 20 /2000-RB dated May 3, 2000 which contains the Regulations in this regard. This Notification has been amended from time to time. The various amendments are compiled every year in Master Circulars. In terms of Master Circular issued in July 1, 2009, FDI is freely permitted in almost all sectors. Under the FDI Scheme, investments can be made by non-residents in the shares / convertible debentures / preference shares of an Indian Company, through two routes; the Automatic Route and the Government Route. Under the Automatic Route, the foreign investor or the Indian Company does not require any approval from the Reserve Bank or Government of India (RBI) for the investment. Under the Government Route, prior approval of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) is required. The details of FDI are contained in the policy and procedures in respect of FDI in India are available in the Manual on Investing in India Foreign Direct Investment, Policy & Procedures .

In terms of Master Circular issued in July 2009, in most manufacturing / service sectors do not require prior approval of the FIPB, or the RBI, if the activity of the investee-Company fulfill the conditions prescribed for Automatic Route. These conditions include certain eligibility norms, pricing requirements, subscription in foreign exchange, compliance with the Takeover Code (as described below), and ownership restrictions based on the nature of the foreign investor (as described below). Purchases by foreign investors of ADSs are treated as direct foreign investment in the equity issued by Indian companies for such offerings. Foreign investment up to 74% of our share capital is currently permitted in our industry (telecom industry).

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Subsequent Transfers

Restrictions for subsequent transfers of shares of Indian companies between residents and non-residents were relaxed significantly as of October 2004. As a result, for a transfer between a resident and a non-resident of securities of an Indian Company in the Telecom sector, such as ours, no prior approval of either the RBI or the Government of India is required, as long as the terms and conditions set out in A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 16 of October 4, 2004 is complied with. These conditions / procedure include compliance with pricing guidelines, Consent letters from the Transaction Parties, applicability of regulatory requirements such as FDI and the Takeover Code, filing Form FC TRS with Authorised Dealers (authorized bankers) with relevant enclosures and so on.

Transfers of shares or convertible debenture, by way of sale or gift, between two non-residents are not subject to RBI approvals or pricing restrictions, provided the buying non-residents do not have investment in similar business / collaboration / commercial arrangements in India. If the buying non-residents have similar investment / collaboration / commercial arrangements in India, prior Government Approval is required for such transaction.

Issue of shares by Indian companies under ADR / GDR

i) Depository Receipts (DRs) are negotiable securities issued outside India by a Depository bank, on behalf of an Indian Company, which represent the local Rupee denominated equity shares of the Company held as deposit by a Custodian bank in India. DRs are traded on Stock Exchanges in the US, Singapore, Luxembourg, etc. DRs listed and traded in the US markets are known as American Depository Receipts (ADRs) and those listed and traded elsewhere are known as Global Depository Receipts (GDRs). In the Indian context, DRs are treated as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

ii) Indian companies can raise foreign currency resources abroad through the issue of ADRs/GDRs, in accordance with the Scheme for issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares (Through Depository Receipt Mechanism) Scheme, 1993 and guidelines issued by the Government of India thereunder from time to time.

iii) A Company can issue ADRs / GDRs if it is eligible to issue shares to persons resident outside India (non-resident) under the FDI Scheme. However, an Indian listed Company, which is not eligible to raise funds from the Indian Capital Market including a Company which has been restrained from accessing the securities market by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) will not be eligible to issue ADRs/GDRs.

iv) Unlisted companies, which have not yet accessed the ADR/GDR route for raising capital in the international market, would require prior or simultaneous listing in the domestic market, while seeking to issue such overseas instruments. Unlisted companies, which have already issued ADRs/GDRs in the international market, have to list in the domestic market within three years of having started making profit. Further, they are prohibited to issue further ADRs/GDRs till the listing in the domestic market is completed.

Takeover Code

Upon conversion of ADSs into equity shares, a holder of ADSs will be subject to the Takeover Code as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Fungibility of ADSs

A limited two-way fungibility scheme has been put in place by the Government of India for ADRs / GDRs. Under this Scheme, a stock broker in India, registered with SEBI, can purchase shares of an Indian Company from the market for conversion into ADRs/GDRs based on instructions received from overseas investors. Re-issuance of ADRs / GDRs would be permitted to the extent of ADRs / GDRs which have been redeemed into underlying shares and sold in the Indian market.

Currently, there is no public trading market for our equity shares in India or elsewhere nor can we assure you that we will take steps to develop one. Our equity securities are only traded on Nasdaq through the ADSs as described in this report. Under prior Indian laws and regulations, our Depository could not accept deposits of outstanding equity shares and issue ADRs evidencing ADSs representing such equity shares without prior approval of the Government of India. The Reserve Bank of India has announced fungibility regulations permitting, under limited circumstances, the conversion of ADSs to equity shares and the reconversion of equity shares to ADSs provided that the actual number of ADSs outstanding after such reconversion is not greater than the original number of ADSs outstanding. If you elect to surrender your ADSs and receive equity shares, you will not be able to trade those equity shares on any securities market and, under present law, likely will not be permitted to reconvert those equity shares to ADSs.

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If in the future a market for our equity shares is established in India or another market outside of the United States, those shares may trade at a discount or premium to the ADSs. Under current Indian regulations and practice, the approval of the Reserve Bank of India is not required for the sale of equity shares underlying ADSs by a non-resident India to a resident India as well as for renunciation of rights to a resident of India, unless the sale of equity shares underlying the ADSs is through a recognized stock exchange or in connection with the offer made under the regulations regarding takeovers. The shareholders who intend transferring their equity shares shall comply with the procedural requirements set out under the head subsequent transfers above.

Transfer of ADSs and Surrender of ADSs

A person resident outside India may transfer the ADSs held in Indian companies to another person resident outside India without any permission. An ADS holder is permitted to surrender the ADSs held by him in an Indian Company and to receive the underlying equity shares under the terms of the Deposit Agreement. Under Indian regulations, the re-deposit of these equity shares with the Depository for ADSs may not be permitted.

Government of India Approvals

Pursuant to the RBI's regulations relating to sponsored ADS offerings, an issuer in India can sponsor the issue of ADSs through an overseas depository against underlying equity shares accepted from holders of its equity shares in India. The guidelines specify, among other conditions, that:

the ADSs must be offered at a price determined by the lead manager of such offering;

all equity holders may participate;

the issuer must obtain special shareholder approval; and

the proceeds must be repatriated to India within one month of the closure of the issue.

Ownership Restrictions

The Securities and Exchange Board of India and Reserve Bank of India regulate Portfolio Investments in Indian Companies by Foreign Institutional Investors and Non-Resident Indians, both of which we refer to as foreign portfolio investors. The Reserve Bank of India issued a circular in August 1998 stating that foreign institutional investors in aggregate may hold no more than 30% of the equity shares of an Indian Company and non-resident Indians and overseas corporate bodies in aggregate may hold no more than 10% of the shares of an Indian Company through portfolio investments. Under current Indian Law, the aggregate of the investment by the Foreign Institutional Investors can't be more than 24% of the equity share capital of an Indian Company, and the aggregate of the investment by the Non-Resident Indians can't be more than 10% of the equity share capital of an Indian Company through Portfolio Investments. The 24% and 10% limit referred above may be increased to 49% and 24% respectively on passing of a Special Resolution by the Shareholders to that effect. Moreover, no single Foreign Institutional Investor may hold more than 10% of the shares of an Indian Company and no single Non-Resident Indian may hold more than 5% of the shares of an Indian Company.

Foreign institutional investors are urged to consult with their Indian legal and tax advisers about the relationship between the foreign institutional investor regulations and the ADSs and any equity shares withdrawn upon surrender of ADSs.

Under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997, Every purchaser who acquires (directly or indirectly) more than 5% of the equity share capital at any point of time (the aggregate of the existing shares and the newly acquired shares) of a Listed Public Indian Company, is required to notify the Company within four days of such acquisition or receipt of allotment information and the Company in turn is required to notify all the stock exchanges on which the shares of the Company are listed with seven days.

Any purchaser whose proposed acquisition entitled him to hold 15% (the aggregate of the existing shares and the newly acquired shares) or more of such shares or a change in control of the Company, either by himself or with others acting in concert is required to make annual disclosures of the purchaser's holdings in the Company and to make an Open Offer to the other Shareholders offering to purchase at least 20% of all the outstanding shares of the Company at

a minimum offer price as determined pursuant to the provisions of the regulations. A purchaser who holds between 15% and 75% of a Company's shares cannot acquire additional shares or voting rights that would entitle the purchaser to exercise an additional 5% of the voting rights in any 12 month period unless such

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purchaser makes a public announcement offering to acquire an additional 20% of the Company's shares. Upon conversion of ADSs into equity shares, an ADS holder will be subject to the Takeover Code. The Takeover Code does not apply to purchases involving the acquisition of shares (i) by allotment in a public and rights issue, (ii) pursuant to an underwriting agreement, (iii) by registered stockbrokers in the ordinary course of business on behalf of customers, (iv) in unlisted companies, (v) pursuant to a scheme of reconstruction or amalgamation or (vi) pursuant to a scheme under Section 18 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The Takeover Code does not apply to purchases in the ordinary course of business by public financial institutions either on their own account or as a pledgee. In addition, the Takeover Code does not apply to the purchase of ADSs so long as they are not converted into equity shares. However, since we are an unlisted Company, the provisions of the new regulations will not apply to us. If our shares are listed on an Indian stock exchange in the future, the new regulations will apply to the holders of our ADSs.

Open market purchases of securities of Indian companies in India by foreign direct investors or investments by non-resident Indians and foreign institutional investors above the ownership levels set forth above require Government of India approval on a case-by-case basis.

Voting Rights of Deposited Equity Shares Represented by ADSs

Holders of ADSs generally have the right under the deposit agreement to instruct the depository bank to exercise the voting rights for the equity shares represented by the related ADSs. At our request, the depository bank will mail to the holders of ADSs any notice of shareholders' meeting received from us together with information explaining how to instruct the depository bank to exercise the voting rights of the securities represented by ADSs.

If the depository bank timely receives voting instructions from a holder of ADSs, it will endeavor to vote the securities represented by the holder's ADSs in accordance with such voting instructions. In the event that voting takes place by a show of hands, the depository bank will cause the custodian to vote all deposited securities in accordance with the instructions received by holders of a majority of the ADSs for which the depository bank receives voting instructions.

Please note that the ability of the depository bank to carry out voting instructions may be limited by practical and legal limitations and the terms of the securities on deposit. We cannot assure you that ADS holders will receive voting materials in time to enable them to return voting instructions to the depository bank in a timely manner. Securities for which no voting instructions have been received will not be voted except as discussed above.

As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to the SEC's proxy rules, which regulate the form and content of solicitations by United States-based issuers of proxies from their shareholders. To date, our practice has been to provide advance notice to our ADS holders of all shareholder meetings and to solicit their vote on such matters, through the depository, and we expect to continue this practice. The form of notice and proxy statement that we have been using does not include all of the information that would be provided under the SEC's proxy rules.

Under Indian law, the ADS holders have the right to vote on any general meetings either by show of hands or by poll only on becoming the Shareholder of the Company by converting the ADS into equity shares of the Company.

Taxation*Indian Taxation*

General. The following relates to the principal Indian tax consequences for holders of ADSs and equity shares received upon withdrawal of such equity shares who are not resident in India, whether of Indian origin or not. We refer to these persons as non-resident holders. The following summary is based on the law and practices of the Income-tax Act, 1961, or 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 or the Scheme, as amended. 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

This section is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of the individual tax consequences to non-resident holders under Indian law for the acquisition, ownership and sale of ADSs and equity shares. Personal tax consequences of an investment may vary for non-resident holders in various circumstances, and potential investors should therefore consult their own tax advisers on the tax consequences of such acquisition, ownership and sale,

including specifically the tax consequences under the law of the jurisdiction of their residence and any tax treaty between India and their country of residence.

Table of Contents*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 amounting to 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 (i) in case of a citizen of India who leaves India in a previous year for the purposes of employment outside of India or (ii) in the case of a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin living abroad who visits India or (iii) a member of crew of Indian ship.

Taxation of Distributions. The Finance Act, 2003 has inserted with effect from April 1, 2003, dividend income from domestic Company will be exempt from tax in the hands of shareholders as the domestic companies will be liable to pay a dividend distribution tax at the rate of 16.995% inclusive of applicable surcharge and education cess. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced Section 115 O (1A) effective April 1, 2008 under which a domestic Company, subject to certain conditions, can set off the dividend income received from its subsidiary from the amount of dividend income declared by it to its shareholders and would therefore be liable to dividend distribution tax only on the balance dividend after such set-off. Any distributions of additional ADSs or equity shares to resident or non-resident holders will not be subject to Indian tax. Similarly, the acquisition by a non-resident holder of equity shares upon redemption of ADSs will not constitute a taxable event for Indian income tax purposes as it is not regarded as transfer under sec 47(xa) of the Indian Income tax laws. Such acquisition will, however, give rise to a stamp duty as described below under Stamp Duty and Transfer Tax.

Minimum Alternate Tax. The Indian Government had introduced Section 115JA to the Income Tax Act which came into effect in April 1, 1997, to bring certain zero tax companies under the ambit of a Minimum Alternative Tax, or MAT. If the taxable income of a Company computed under this Act, in respect of a previous year was less than 30% of its book profits, the total income of such Company chargeable to tax for the relevant previous year shall be deemed to be an amount equal to 30% of such book profits. Effective April 1, 2001, Finance Act, 2000 introduced Section 115JB, pursuant to which the income of companies eligible for tax holiday under sections 10A or 10AA of the Act was exempted from MAT. The amount of income to which any of the provisions of section 10A or section 10AA apply, was reduced from the book profit for the purposes of calculation of income tax payable under the aforesaid section. The Finance Act, 2007 included income eligible for deductions under sections 10A and 10B of the Act in the computation of book profits for the levy of MAT. The rate of MAT for domestic companies, effective April 1, 2007, was 11.33% (inclusive of applicable surcharge and education cess) and levied on its book profits. The Income tax Act provides that the MAT paid by the companies can be adjusted against its tax liability under the normal provisions of the India Income tax laws but limited to the extent that is over and above the tax computed under MAT provisions over the next seven years which is being increased to 10 years by the Finance (No 2) Act 2009. The Finance Act (No 2) 2009 has increased the rate of MAT to 16.995%(inclusive of applicable surcharge and education cess) and increased the number of years to 10 years to carry forward the MAT credit. The rate was further increased to 19.93% by the Finance Act 2010. The rate was further increased to 20.01% by the Finance Act 2011.

Fringe Benefits Tax. The Finance Act, 2007 imposed a Fringe Benefits Tax, or FBT in respect of any specified security or sweat equity shares allotted or transferred, directly or indirectly, by a Company free of cost or at concessional rate to its current or former employees. The FBT is applicable for all options granted under a Company's stock option plan, where such option is exercised on or after April 1, 2007. The value of fringe benefit is the fair market value, or FMV, of the specified security or share as on the date of vesting of the option with the employee as reduced by the amount actually paid by, or recovered from the employee in respect of such security or share. The value of the fringe benefit is subject to FBT at the rate of 33.99%, inclusive of applicable surcharge and education cess. The Finance Act, 2007 introduced a new section 115WKA in the Income Tax Act enabling an employer to recover FBT payable in respect of specified securities or sweat equity shares from its employees. The Finance Act, 2008 introduced a new section 115WKB, effective April 1, 2008, which provides that FBT paid by the employer and subsequently recovered from the employee shall be deemed to be tax paid by the employee in relation to the value of fringe benefits provided to him. However, the employee is not entitled to any refund of such deemed payment of tax and shall not be entitled to any claim of credit against any other tax liability. The Ministry of Finance has abolished the FBT from fiscal 2009- 2010 onwards.

Taxation of Capital Gains. Any gain realized on the sale of ADSs by a non-resident holder to any non-resident outside India is not subject to Indian capital gains tax as it is not regarded as transfer by virtue of section 47(viia) of Indian Income tax laws which is prerequisite for taxing as capital gains.

Since our ADS offerings were approved by the Government of India under the Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares Scheme, non-resident holders of the ADSs have the benefit of tax concessions available under Section 115AC. As a result, gains realized on the sale of ADSs will not be subject to Indian taxation. The effect of the Scheme in the context of Section 115AC is unclear as to whether such tax treatment is available 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 surrender of the ADSs. If concessional tax treatment is not available, gains realized on the sale of such equity shares will be subject to customary Indian taxation on capital gains as discussed below. The Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares 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 such concessional tax treatment.

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Subject to any relief provided pursuant to an applicable tax treaty, any gain realized on the sale of equity shares to an Indian resident or inside India generally will be subject to Indian capital gains tax. However, the acquisition by non-resident holders of equity shares in exchange for ADSs will not be subject to Indian capital gains tax. When the sale of equity shares is liable to capital gain tax the cost of acquisition for computing the tax is taken as the original cost of acquisition of the ADSs by virtue of the section 49(2A) of the Indian Income tax laws. Therefore, the original cost of acquisition of the ADSs may be treated as the cost of acquisition for the purposes of determining the capital gains tax. According to the Issue of Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds and Ordinary Shares Scheme, a non-resident holder's holding period for purposes of determining the applicable Indian capital gains tax rate in respect of equity shares received in exchange for ADSs commences on the date of the notice of the redemption by the depository to the custodian. The India-U.S. Treaty does not provide an exemption from the imposition of Indian capital gains tax.

Under Section 115AC, taxable gain realized in respect of equity shares held for more than 12 months, or long-term gain, is subject to tax at the rate of 10.30%. Taxable gain realized in respect of equity shares held for 12 months or less, or short-term gain, is subject to tax at variable rates with a maximum rate of 41.20%. The actual rate of tax on short-term gain depends on a number of factors, including the country of residence of the non-resident holder and the type of income chargeable in India.

Withholding Tax on Capital Gains. Any taxable gain realized by a non-resident on the sale of ADSs or equity shares is to be withheld at the source by the buyer. However, as per the provisions of Section 196D(2) of the Income Tax Act, no withholding tax is required to be deducted from any income by way of capital gains arising to Foreign Institutional Investors as defined in Section 115AD of the Income Tax Act on the transfer of securities defined in Section 115AD of the Income Tax Act.

Buy-back of Securities. Indian companies are not subject to any tax on the buy-back of their shares. However, the shareholders will be taxed on any resulting gains. We would be 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% of the aggregate value of the shares issued, provided that the issue of dematerialized shares is not subject to Indian stamp duty. A transfer of ADSs is not subject to Indian stamp duty. However, upon the acquisition of equity shares from the depository in exchange for ADSs, the non-resident holder will be liable for Indian stamp duty at the rate of 0.25% of the market value of the equity shares on the redemption date. Similarly upon a sale of shares in physical form, stamp duty at the rate of 0.25% of the market value of the equity shares on the trade date is payable, although customarily such duty is borne by the purchaser. Our equity shares, if and when issued and traded in dematerialized form, are not subject to Indian stamp duty.

Wealth Tax. The holding of the ADSs in the hands of non-resident holders and the holding of the underlying equity shares by the depository as a fiduciary will be exempt from Indian wealth tax. Non-resident holders are advised to consult their own tax advisers in this context.

Gift Tax and Estate Duty. Indian gift tax was abolished in October 1998. In India, there is no estate duty law. As a result, no estate duty would be applicable in India. Non-resident holders are advised to consult their own tax advisors in this context. However, gift receipt by non-relatives or firms or closely held companies would be taxed as income in the hands of the recipient under the Income tax Act. Yet, gifts between non-residents (being transfers outside India) would not get taxed in India.

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 10.30%. The stock broker is responsible for collecting the service tax from the shareholder and paying it to the relevant authority.

Table of Contents**Income Tax Matters**

The statutory corporate income tax rate and the surcharge thereon are subject to change in line with the changes announced in the Union Budget each year. For fiscal year 2010, the corporate income tax rate was 30%, subject to a surcharge of 7.5% and education cess of 2% and 1% secondary and higher education cess, resulting in an effective tax rate of 33.22%. For fiscal year 2011, the corporate income tax rate is 30%, subject to a surcharge of 5% and education cess of 2% and 1% secondary and higher education cess, resulting in an effective tax rate of 32.45%. We cannot assure you that the current income tax rate will remain unchanged in the future. We also cannot assure you that the surcharge will be in effect for a limited period of time or that additional surcharges will not be levied by the Government of India. Until April 1, 2002, dividends declared, distributed or paid by an Indian corporation were subject to a dividend tax of 10.2%, including the applicable surcharge for fiscal 2002, of the total amount of the dividend declared, distributed or paid. This tax is not paid by shareholders nor is it a withholding requirement, but rather it is a direct tax payable by the corporation before distribution of a dividend. Effective April 1, 2002, Indian companies were no longer to be taxed on declared dividends. The Finance Act, 2003 proposed that after April 1, 2003, dividend income will be exempt from tax for shareholders and that domestic companies will be liable to pay a dividend distribution tax at the rate of 12.5% plus a surcharge and education cess at the time of the distribution. The Finance Act 2007 has increased the rate of dividend distribution tax to 15% plus applicable surcharge and education cess resulting in an effective rate of 16.995%.

Material United States Federal Tax Consequences

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 citizens or residents of the United States, or corporations (or other entities treated as corporations for U.S. federal tax purposes) created in or under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof or therein, estates, the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, and trusts for which a U.S. court exercises primary supervision and a U.S. person has the authority to control all substantial decisions or that has a valid election under applicable U.S. Treasury regulation 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 for U.S. federal income tax purposes generally, for investment. 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, including any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holds the 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. A partner in a partnership holding equity shares or ADSs should consult his, her or its own 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 tax laws of the United States as in effect on the date of this Annual Report and on United States Treasury Regulations in effect or, in some cases, proposed, as of the date of this Annual Report, 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 HIS, HER OR ITS OWN TAX ADVISOR WITH RESPECT TO THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND NON-U.S. TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ACQUIRING, OWNING 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

Dividends. The gross amount of any distributions of cash or property with respect to ADSs or equity shares (before reduction for any Indian withholding taxes) generally will 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 Depository, to the extent such distributions are made from the current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles), of our Company. Such dividends 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 our Company exceeds our Company's current and accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles) such excess will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the U.S. holder's tax basis in the equity shares or ADSs, and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to certain limitations, dividends paid to non-corporate U.S. holders, including individuals, may be eligible for a reduced rate of taxation if we are deemed to be a qualified foreign corporation for United States federal income tax purposes. A qualified foreign corporation includes a foreign corporation if (1) its shares (or, according to legislative history, its ADSs) are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States or (2) it is eligible for the benefits under a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States. In addition, a corporation is not a qualified foreign corporation if it is a passive foreign investment company (as discussed below). The ADSs are traded on the Nasdaq Global Market. Due to the absence of specific statutory provisions addressing ADSs, however, there can be no assurance that we are a qualified foreign corporation solely as a result of our listing on Nasdaq Global Market. Nonetheless, we may be eligible for benefits under the comprehensive income tax treaty between India and the United States. Each U.S. holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the treatment of dividends and such holder's eligibility for a reduced rate of taxation.

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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 should 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, distributions on ADSs or ordinary shares generally will be passive category income or general category income for purposes of computing the United States foreign tax credit allowable to a U.S. holder.

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 or exchange of equity shares or ADSs equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized and the U.S. holder's tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in the equity shares or ADSs. Subject to special rules described below governing passive foreign investment companies, 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 were held for more than one year. Gain or loss, if any, recognized by a U.S. holder generally will be treated as U.S. source gain or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit limitation purposes. The deductibility of capital losses may be subject to limitation.

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 owned 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.

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 is passive income; or

on a quarterly average for the taxable year by value (or, if it is not a publicly traded corporation and so elects, by adjusted basis) 50% or more of its assets produce or are held for the production of passive income.

For the purposes of this test, such non-U.S. corporation will be treated as owning its proportionate share of the assets and earning its proportionate share of the income of any other corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more (by value) of the stock.

We do not believe that we satisfy either of the tests for passive foreign investment Company status. Since this determination is made on an annual basis, however, 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:

pay an interest charge together with tax calculated at maximum ordinary income rates on excess distributions (as that term is defined in relevant provisions of the U.S. tax laws), and on any gain on a sale or other disposition of equity shares or ADSs;

if a qualified electing fund election is made (as that term is defined in relevant provisions of the U.S. tax laws), include in their taxable income their pro rata share of undistributed amounts of our income; or

if the equity shares are marketable (as that term is defined in relevant provisions of the U.S. tax laws), and a mark-to-market election is made, mark-to-market the equity shares each taxable year and recognize ordinary gain and, to the extent of prior ordinary gain, ordinary loss for the increase or decrease in market value for such taxable year.

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If a U.S. holder holds equity shares or ADSs in any year in which we are a passive foreign investment Company, that U.S. holder will be required to file Internal Revenue Service Form 8621 (or similar such form) regarding distributions received on equity shares or ADSs and any gain realized on the disposition of equity shares or ADSs.

Backup Withholding Tax and Information Reporting Requirements. Dividends paid, if any, on equity shares of ADSs to a holder who is not an exempt recipient, may be subject to information reporting and, unless a U.S. holder either furnishes its taxpayer identification number or otherwise establishes an exemption, may also be subject to U.S. backup withholding tax. In addition, information reporting will apply to payments of proceeds from the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of equity shares or ADSs by a paying agent, including a broker, within the United States to a U.S. holder, other than an exempt recipient. An exempt recipient includes a corporation. In addition, a paying agent within the United States will be required to backup withhold 28% of any payments of the proceeds from the sale or redemption of equity shares or ADSs within the United States to a holder, other than an exempt recipient, if such holder fails to furnish its correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with such backup withholding requirements. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and may be refunded (or credited against the U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any), provided that certain required information is furnished to the IRS. The information reporting requirements may apply regardless of whether withholding is required.

The above summary is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to ownership of equity shares or ADSs. You should consult your own tax advisor concerning the tax consequences of your particular situation.

Documents on Display

This report and other information filed or to be filed by us can be inspected and copied at the public reference facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of these materials can also be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC, 100 F Street, NE., Washington, DC 20549, at prescribed rates. Additionally, all of our publicly filed SEC reports are available at the SEC's website, www.sec.gov, which contains all the public filings and other information regarding registrants that make electronic filings with the SEC using its EDGAR system.

Additionally, documents referred to in this Annual Report may be inspected at our corporate offices which are located at Tidel Park, No. 4, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Taramani, Chennai, 600 113 India.

Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative**Disclosures About Market Risk***General*

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, to fair values or to future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, foreign currency receivables, payables and debt. Our exposure to market risk is a function of our investment and borrowing activities and our revenue generating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of our earnings and equity to loss.

Risk Management Procedures

We manage market risk through a corporate treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. Our corporate treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies which are approved by senior management and our Audit Committee. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies on a daily basis.

Refer to note 39 of the notes to consolidated financial statements to this Annual Report for further analysis and exposure arising out of credit risk, liquidity risk and currency risk.

Table of Contents**Item 12. Description of Securities Other Than Equity Securities**

Item 12(d). American Depositary Shares

Citibank, N.A. (the Depository) serves as the depository for our ADSs, pursuant to that certain Deposit Agreement by and between the Company and the Depository, dated as October 18, 1999, as amended from time to time. ADS holders are required to pay various fees to the Depository and the Depository may refuse to provide any service for which a fee is assessed until the applicable fee has been paid. For purposes of this section, Shares means the Company's equity shares.

The fees and charges payable by holders of our ADSs include the following:

- (i) a fee not in excess of US \$5.00 per 100 ADSs is charged for each issuance of ADS upon deposit of Shares, excluding certain issuances described below;
- (ii) a fee not in excess of US \$5.00 per 100 ADSs is charged for each surrender of ADSs, property and cash in exchange for the underlying deposited securities;
- (iii) a fee not in excess of US \$2.00 per 100 ADSs for each distribution of cash dividend or other cash distribution pursuant to the deposit agreement;
- (iv) a fee not in excess of US \$2.00 per 100 ADSs for the distribution of ADSs pursuant to stock dividends or other free distributions or an exercise of rights; and
- (v) a fee not in excess of \$5.00 per 100 ADSs for depository services.

Additionally, under the terms of our deposit agreement, the depository is entitled to charge each registered holder, beneficial owner, persons depositing Shares and person surrendering ADS for cancellation and for the purpose of withdrawing deposited securities the following:

- (i) taxes (including applicable interest and penalties) and other governmental charges;
- (ii) such registration fees as may from time to time be in effect for the registration of shares or other deposited securities on the share register and applicable to transfers of shares or other deposited securities to or from the name of the custodian, the Depository or any nominees upon the making of deposits and withdrawals, respectively;
- (iii) such cable, telex and facsimile transmission and delivery expenses as are expressly provided in the Deposit Agreement to be at the expense of the person depositing shares or holders and beneficial owners of ADSs;
- (iv) the expenses and charges incurred by the Depository in the conversion of foreign currency;
- (v) such fees and expenses as are incurred by the Depository in connection with compliance with exchange control regulations and other regulatory requirements applicable to shares, deposited securities, ADSs and ADRs; and
- (vi) the fees and expenses incurred by the Depository in connection with the delivery of deposited securities.

If any tax or other governmental charge is payable by the holders and/or beneficial owners of ADSs to the depository, the depository, the custodian or the Company may withhold or deduct from any distributions made in respect of deposited securities and may sell for the account of the holder and/or beneficial owner any or all of the deposited securities and apply such distributions and sale proceeds in payment of such taxes (including applicable interest and penalties) or charges, with the holder and the beneficial owner thereof remaining fully liable for any deficiency.

Direct and Indirect Payments by the Depository to Sify

Pursuant to the Deposit Agreement with Citibank, we received the following payments from Citibank during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011 in connection with our ADS Program:

<i>Fee</i>	<i>Amount in \$USD</i>
Financial Audit Fees	23,469.59
US Legal Counsel Fees	151,543.92
Internet, telephone and mail charges	855.45
Printing and mailing	34,706.63

Processing Fees	6,692.02
Processing Fees for Annual General Meeting	25.00
Text Conversion charges	450.00
Total amount received	217,742.61

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PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

Not applicable.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

None

Item 15. Controls and procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. The term *disclosure controls and procedures* means controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding our required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met.

Based on their evaluation as of March 31, 2011, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and that material information related to us and our consolidated subsidiaries is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions about required disclosure

Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting

1) Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets.

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and

provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

- 2) Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2011. In conducting its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management based its evaluation on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2011.
- 3) Our independent registered public accounting firm, ASA & Associates, has audited the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F, and as part of their audit, has issued their report, included herein, on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2011.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Sify Technologies Limited

We have audited Sify Technologies Limited's (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2011, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated statement of financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2011 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2011, and our report dated October 12, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

ASA & Associates

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Chennai, India

October 12, 2011

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Changes in internal control over financial reporting

During the period covered by this Annual Report, the changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting are described below.

Management identified a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2010:

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the controls over the accounting evaluation of certain revenue transactions relating to the purchase of products for onward sales in the Systems Integration business failed. Certain transactions which otherwise qualified for being accounted on a net basis were reported on a gross basis as revenues and cost of goods sold. The root cause of the error was the result of a failure in the operating effectiveness of an internal control relating to carrying out an independent accounting review of the trading transactions of the System Integration business. Whilst, the potential for error existed and the control deficiency remained unremediated as at March 31, 2010, the errors identified were corrected prior to the finalization of the March 31, 2010 annual consolidated financial statements. Due to the existence of this control deficiency, management concluded that there was a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual financial statements could not have been prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Our previous independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG, as part of their audit in the previous year, had issued their report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2010 wherein it was indicated that the Company had a material weakness in internal controls relating to the failure of a control intended to carry out an accounting evaluation of certain transactions relating to the purchase of goods for onward sales.

In order to remediate the material weakness described in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, during the months of August and September 2010, the Company:

introduced specific policies to ensure that all transactions relating to purchase of products for onward sales in the System Integration business are subject to a fact specific accounting evaluation to enforce operating effectiveness.

augmented the IFRS expertise in our accounting team by imparting specific training to evaluate the trading transactions from a Gross Versus Net reporting.

performed an accounting evaluation of all the transactions of purchase of products for onward sales in the System Integration business and noted that the accounting controls surrounding appropriateness of the Gross versus Net reporting are operating effectively.

We believe that the remediation efforts described above have remediated the material weakness described in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

Item 16A. Audit Committee financial expert

Mr. C. B. Mouli, a member of our audit committee, has been deemed independent per the applicable SEC and NASDAQ rules. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr Mouli is the audit committee financial expert as defined by the applicable rules of the SEC.

Item 16 B. Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct and Conflict of Interest Policy that is applicable to all employees. The text of the policy was filed as an Exhibit under Item 19 to the Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2005. This policy is available on our corporate website www.sifycorp.com.

We have also adopted a written Code of Ethics, as defined in Item 406 of Regulation S-K, applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and all officers working in our finance, accounting, treasury, tax, legal, purchase, investor relations functions, disclosure committee members, and senior management, as well as members of the audit committee and the board of directors. This policy is available in our www.sifycorp.com. We will post any amendments to, or waivers from, our Code of Ethics at that location on our website.

Our Audit Committee has also adopted a Whistleblower Policy wherein it has established procedures for receiving, retaining and treating complaints received, and procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of complaints regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters, conduct which results in a violation of law by Sify or in a substantial mismanagement of Company resources. Under this policy, our employees are encouraged to report questionable accounting matters, any reporting of fraudulent financial information to our shareholders, the government or the financial markets any conduct that results in a violation of law by Sify to our management (on an anonymous basis, if employees so desire). Under this policy, we have prohibited discrimination, retaliation or harassment of any kind against any employee who, based on the employee's reasonable belief that such conduct or practices have occurred or are occurring, reports that information or participates in an investigation.

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We have also adopted a Code of Conduct, applicable to all officers, directors and employees. The Code of Conduct is available on our website, www.sifycorp.com.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The following table sets forth for the fiscal years indicated the fees paid to our principal accountant and its associated entities for various services provided us in these periods.

Type of Service	Fiscal year ended	
	march 31, 2011	march 31, 2010
	Rs.2.00	Rs.12.45
	million	million
(a) Audit Fees	Nil	Nil
(b) Audit Related Fees	Nil	Nil
(c) Tax Fees	Nil	Nil
(d) All Other Fees	Nil	Nil

The Audit Fees for fiscal 2011 comprise fees for professional services paid to ASA & Associates in connection with the Company's audit of the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011. The Audit Fees for fiscal 2010 comprise fees for professional services paid to KPMG, the Company's independent auditor in connection with the Company's audit of the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. Our Audit Committee requires pre-approval of all audit and permissible non-audit services to be performed for the Company by its independent auditors, subject to the de-minimis exception for non-audit services described in Section 10A(i)(1)(B) of the Securities Exchange act of 1934.

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

We have not sought any exemption from the listing standards for audit committees applicable to us as foreign private issuer, pursuant to Rule 10(A)-3(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Item 16E. Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

Item 16F: Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

KPMG was previously the principal accountants for Sify Technologies Limited. On October 27, 2010, that firm declined to stand for re-election for the fiscal period ending March 31, 2011.

On recommendation of the Audit Committee at its meeting held on May 3, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Company has approved the engagement of ASA & Associates, as its independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2011.

During the two fiscal years ended March 31, 2010, and the period through November 30, 2010, there were no (1) disagreements with our previous auditors KPMG on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedures, which disagreements if not resolved to their satisfaction would have caused them to make reference in connection with their opinion to the subject matter of the disagreement, or (2) reportable events, except that the audit report of KPMG on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2010 contained an adverse opinion due to the existence of a material weakness related to the failure of a control intended to carry out an accounting evaluation of certain transactions relating to the purchase of products for onward sales.

The audit reports of our previous auditors KPMG on the consolidated financial statements of Sify Technologies and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2010 and for the years ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor were they qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles. The audit report of KPMG, as of March 31, 2010, contained an adverse opinion due to the existence of a material weakness related to the failure of a control intended to carry out an accounting evaluation of certain transactions relating to the purchase of products for onward sales. The Company received a copy of a letter addressed to the commission which was included as an exhibit 15.3 in the Form 20-F dated November 30, 2010.

During the two most recent fiscal years, the Company has not consulted with ASA & Associates regarding either (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed; or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements, and neither a written report was provided to the Company or oral advice was provided that ASA & Associates concluded was an important factor considered by the Company in reaching a decision as to the accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue; or (ii) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement, as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K and the related instructions to Item 304 of Regulation S-K, or a reportable event, as that term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

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Item 16 G. Corporate Governance

Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5615(a)(3) provides that a foreign private issuer may follow its home country practice in lieu of the requirements of Rule 5600 series, provided such foreign private issuer shall disclose in its annual reports filed with SEC or on its website each requirement that it does not follow and describe the home country practice followed by the issuer in lieu of such requirements.

Under the Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5620 (c), companies, other than limited partnerships, that maintain a listing on NASDAQ are required to provide for a quorum as specified in its by-laws for any meeting of its stockholders, and in no case shall the quorum be less than 33-1/3% of the outstanding shares of a Company's common voting stock. In India, the requirement for a quorum is the presence of at least five shareholders in person. Our Articles of Association provide that a quorum for a General Meeting of our shareholders is constituted by the presence of at least five shareholders in person. Hence, we do not meet the quorum requirements under Rule 5620 (c), and instead we follow our home country practice. Under the Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5620 (b), companies, other than limited partnerships, that maintain a listing on Nasdaq are required to solicit proxies and provide proxy statements for all meetings of shareholders and also provide copies of such proxy solicitation to Nasdaq. However, the SEC proxy rules are not applicable to us, since we are a foreign private issuer, and Section 176 of the Indian Companies Act prohibits a Company incorporated under that Act from soliciting proxies. Because we are prohibited from soliciting proxies under Indian law, we will not meet the proxy solicitation requirement of Rule 5620 (b). However, as described above, we give written notices of all our shareholder meetings to all the shareholders and we also file such notices with the SEC. With regard to issuance of securities, we also comply with the home country regulations.

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PART III

Item 17. Financial Statements

See Item 18.