Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Axis Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Axis Bank Limited (hereinafter referred to as 'the Bank') and its subsidiaries (the Bank and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group') and its Associate, comprising of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'Consolidated Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with rules made thereunder, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2023, and of their consolidated profit and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters prescribed below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the Matter was addressed in our report
1	**Acquisition of Citibank's India Consumer Business**	
	Refer Note No. 1 of Schedule 18 relating to acquisition of the consumer business of Citibank N. A. (CBNA) and Citicorp Finance (India) Ltd (CFIL) as going concerns without assigning values to individual assets and liabilities with effect from beginning of March 01, 2023 (Legal Day One/LD1) by the Bank. The Assets and Liabilities are recognized in the books of the Bank on LD1. The initial purchase consideration was determined and recognized based on the position of business assets and business liabilities acquired as at end of day January 31, 2023. Subsequently, on best estimate of the position of business assets and business liabilities acquired as at beginning of day 1 March, 2023 the purchase consideration was trued up to record a further payable to CBNA at March 31, 2023. These amounts are subject to a review of the final closing statement in FY 2023-24, which will also be verified by an independent practitioner. Based on the report of an independent valuer, the estimated adjusted purchase price of ₹ 11,949.08 crores is attributed to various intangible business and commercial rights such as Customer Relationship (including contracts), Co-branding arrangements, Business processes / information, Non-compete rights (collectively "Intangibles") and goodwill. The purchase price allocation between various intangible assets and goodwill involves a significant amount of judgement by the valuer and the Management.	Our approach included understanding the structure of the acquisition, determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures, and conducting the same. We have performed following audit procedures for verification of the accounting of acquisition of Citibank's India Consumer Business: • Review of the Business Transfer Agreements, Transitional Services Agreement, regulatory approvals and other related documents to obtain an understanding of the structure and terms of the acquisition. • Verification of the preliminary closing statement prepared by Citibank India for transfer of assets and liabilities based on the position of January 31, 2023 on LD1, best estimates position as on March 1, 2023 as prepared by the Bank's Management and subsequent integration post LD1. • Verification of the integration of Citibank's India Consumer Business accounting records into the financial reporting system of the Bank including verification of the general ledgers mapping between Citibank's India Consumer Business and Axis Bank trial balances, and the process of opening new control accounts. • Evaluation of the fair value of the assets acquired along with the valuation methodology and key assumptions applied. We also evaluated the reasonableness of key assumptions and estimates used in the valuation based on our knowledge of the business and industry.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the Matter was addressed in our report
	The Bank has continued use of the intangible assets for business purposes. The Bank, as a prudent measure and to protect its ability to pay dividends, has fully amortised these intangible assets and goodwill in the Profit and Loss account for the year. The value of the purchase consideration, other intangible assets, goodwill and the amount payable to CBNA are subject to changes based on the final closing statement, which is subject to verification by a jointly appointed independent practitioner and independent review by the Bank and CBNA. Though the Bank has continued use of the intangible assets for business purposes, as a prudent measure, the depreciation on such intangibles fully amortized through the Profit & Loss Account is not considered for tax purpose in the books. As per the Business Transfer Agreements executed with CBNA and CFIL, till final migration, the Bank will rely on the Information Technology systems of CBNA/CFIL and data residing therein. The accounting of the acquisition has been determined as key audit matter due to the following: • Materiality and complexities of the said transaction including the estimations involved in recognising the assets and liabilities acquired. • Assumptions, estimates and judgements used by the Bank and the independent valuer for the purchase price allocation at the time of initial recognition and true-up based on estimated position as on March 1, 2023. • Changes expected, if any, based on the verification of final closing statement by the Bank, CBNA and independent practitioner. • Reliance placed by the Bank on IT system and internal controls at CBNA/CFIL during the transition period.	• Verification of the accounting treatment for other intangible assets and goodwill and tax impact arising out of the allocation of the purchase consideration based on the valuation report accepted by the Management of the Bank. • Understanding and testing the process of resulting accounting effect on various areas such as alignment of accounting estimates and policies, NPA identification, classification and provisioning, employee benefits, operating expenses, taxation and related disclosures. • Assessment of the internal controls in relation to financial reporting for the accounting and reporting on the said acquired consumer business and reviewing the Bank's disclosures on the same. • Evaluation of testing carried out by the Management on existence and operating efficiency of internal control at Citibank India Consumer Business. • Evaluation of Management's assessment on treatment of amortization of intangible assets and goodwill for taxation purposes.
2	**Information Technology (IT) Systems and controls over financial reporting**	
	The Bank's financial accounting and reporting systems are highly dependent on the effective working of the Core Banking Solution (CBS) and other IT systems linked to the CBS or working independently. Considering the extensive volume, diverse nature and complexity of transactions that are processed daily, there is a risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls may not be accurately designed and operating effectively. There exists a risk that gaps in the IT control environment could result in the financial accounting and reporting records being materially misstated. Appropriate IT controls are required to ensure that the IT applications perform as planned and the changes made are properly authorized, tested and controlled. Such controls contribute to risk mitigation of erroneous output data. The audit outcome is heavily dependent on the robustness of IT systems and controls. We have identified IT Controls Framework as a Key Audit Matter as the Bank's business is highly dependent on technology. The IT environment of the Bank is complex and the design and operating effectiveness of IT controls have a direct impact on its financial reporting process. Review of these controls allows us to provide assurance on the integrity and completeness of data processed through various IT applications which are used for the preparation and presentation of financial reports.	• We have planned, designed and carried out the desired audit procedures and sample checks, taking into consideration the IT systems of the Bank. For this purpose, we obtained an understanding of the Bank's IT environment. As part of our IT controls testing, we have tested IT General Controls (ITGC) as well as IT Application Controls (ITAC) for selected applications. • The procedures adopted by us are, in our opinion, adequate to provide reasonable assurance on the adequacy of IT controls in place. Critical areas for improvement, if any, as and when noticed are communicated to the Bank's Management and the adequacy of action taken by the Bank where necessary, is reviewed by us periodically as part of our audit procedures. • IT audit specialists are an integral part of our engagement team. • In addition, we have also relied on IS audit conducted by Internal Audit department, and also the audit of Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting conducted by Operations Health and Control Team of the Bank. • We also tested key automated and manual business cycle controls and logic for system generated reports relevant to the audit; including testing of compensating controls or performed alternate procedures to assess whether there were any unaddressed IT risks that would materially impact the Standalone Financial Statements. • We have also carried out independent alternative audit procedures like substantive testing, analytical procedures etc. to verify the accuracy of the data generated from the IT system.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the Matter was addressed in our report
3	**Income Recognition, Asset Classification (IRAC) and provisioning on Loans & Advances and Investments as per the regulatory requirements**	
	Please refer to Note No. 3.4 of Schedule 18 relating to Asset Quality in respect of movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and also Note No. 2.1 of Schedule 18 regarding the provisions made due to the probable impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The Management of the Bank relies on its automated IT systems to determine asset classification, income recognition, provisioning for standard and non-performing advances/ investments and for compliance of applicable regulatory guidelines issued by the RBI. The Management supplements its assessment by availing services of experts (like independent valuers, lawyers, legal experts and other professionals) to determine the valuation and enforceability of security of such advances/investments. The Bank makes provisions for the performing and non-performing advances/Investments, as per its governing framework which includes Management's assessment of the degree of impairment subject to and guided by minimum provisioning levels prescribed under RBI guidelines. Compliance of relevant prudential norms issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances as well as those pertaining to investments is a key audit matter due to materiality, complexity and uncertainty involved and the current processes at the Bank which requires certain manual interventions, Management estimates and judgement.	Our audit approach included testing the design, operating effectiveness of internal controls and substantive audit procedures in respect of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances and investments. In particular: • We have evaluated and understood the Bank's internal control system in adhering to the relevant RBI guidelines regarding income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances and investments. • We have tested key IT systems / applications used and their design and implementation as well as operational effectiveness of relevant controls, including involvement of manual process and manual controls in relation to income recognition, asset classification, and provisioning pertaining to advances and investments and compliances of other regulatory guidelines issued by the RBI; • We have test checked advances to examine the validity of the recorded amounts, loan documentation, examined the statement of accounts, indicators of impairment, impairment provision for non-performing assets, and compliance with income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances in terms of applicable RBI guidelines; • We have evaluated the past trends of Management judgement, governance process and review controls over impairment provision calculations and discussed the provisions made with the top and senior management of the Bank. • We have also relied on work done by external experts like valuers, lawyers, concurrent auditors etc. in specific areas. • Critical areas for improvement, if any, as and when noticed are communicated to the Bank's Management and the adequacy of action taken by the Bank where necessary, is reviewed by us periodically as part of our audit procedures.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Bank's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the standalone financial statements, consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon and the Pillar III Disclosures under Basel III Capital Regulation, Leverage Ratio, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Other Information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Bank's Board of Directors and Management are responsible for the matter stated in Section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the relevant rules issued thereunder, provision of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the circulars, guidelines and directions issued by Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") from time to time. The respective Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management and Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Bank and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Bank and such other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our Auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements of nine subsidiaries and two step down subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 31,735.21 crores and net assets of ₹ 7,370.97 crores as at March 31, 2023, total revenues of ₹ 5,025.18 crores and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 333.59 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of Section 143(3) of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

    One of the above subsidiaries is located outside India whose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in that country and which has been audited by other auditor under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in that country. The Bank's Management has converted the financial statements of such subsidiary located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in that country to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Bank's Management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiary located outside India is based on the report of other auditor and the conversion adjustments prepared by the Management of the Bank and audited by us.

(b) The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 65.85 crores for the year ended March 31, 2023 in respect of one Associate entity based on Management's best estimates in the absence of the financial information which has been relied upon by us. According to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, the financial information of the Associate is not material to the Group.

    Our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, as noted in the "Other Matters" paragraph above, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

(a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements;

(b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors;

(c) the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements;

(d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI;

(e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Bank as on March 31, 2023 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Bank and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies, incorporated in India, are disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act; and

(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in the "Annexure A";

(g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. the Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group - Refer Schedule 12 Contingent Liabilities to the Consolidated Financial Statements;

ii. provision has been made in the Consolidated Financial Statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer note 3.18(f) of Schedule 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in respect of such items as it relates to the Group;

iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India.

iv. (a) the Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 3.16 of Schedule 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Bank ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) the Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 3.16 of Schedule 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Bank from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. (a) the final dividend paid by the Bank during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

(b) as stated in note 3.6 of Schedule 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Bank has proposed final dividend for the financial year 2022-2023 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act.

vi. as proviso to rule 3(1) of the companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Bank with effect from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 on using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is not applicable.

vii. with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and the reports of the statutory auditors of the subsidiary companies incorporated in India, the remuneration paid / provided by those subsidiaries to their directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. Further, Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Bank by virtue of Section 35B (2A) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

For M. P. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101851W

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No. 041037
UDIN: 23041037BGPVNP4335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2023

For CNK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101961 W/W-100036

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No. 101684
UDIN: 23101684BGWNCE8365

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2023

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the consolidated financial statements of Axis Bank Limited for the year ended March 31, 2023

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid consolidated financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Axis Bank Limited ('the Bank') as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Bank and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors, in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiary companies.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

A Bank's internal financial control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Bank's internal financial control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements 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 Bank;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Bank are being made only in accordance with authorisations of Management and Directors of the Bank; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on consideration of reporting of the auditors as mentioned in Other Matters paragraph below, the Bank and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note.

Other Matter

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements in so far as it relates to nine subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matter with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

For M. P. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101851W

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No. 041037
UDIN: 23041037BGPVNP4335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2023

For CNK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 101961 W/W-100036

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No. 101684
UDIN: 23101684BGWNCE8365

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2023

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As on 31 March, 2023

(₹ in crores)

	Schedule No.	As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital	1	615.37	613.95
Employees' Stock Options Outstanding		426.09	150.77
Reserves & Surplus	2	128,740.25	117,495.94
Minority Interest	2A	393.39	261.35
Deposits	3	945,824.72	821,164.80
Borrowings	4	206,213.57	199,778.16
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	62,204.57	56,314.18
Total		**1,344,417.96**	**1,195,779.15**
Assets			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	66,117.76	94,034.51
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	7	42,590.17	18,309.00
Investments	8	288,094.83	274,608.13
Advances	9	868,387.54	725,376.14
Fixed Assets	10	4,852.58	4,679.12
Other Assets	11	74,085.84	78,483.01
Goodwill on Consolidation		289.24	289.24
Total		**1,344,417.96**	**1,195,779.15**
Contingent Liabilities	12	1,443,666.01	1,293,755.36
Bills for Collection		68,176.55	66,947.44
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	17 & 18		

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet

In terms of our report attached.

For M. P. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101851W

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

For CNK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101961W/W100036

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

For Axis Bank Ltd.

Rakesh Makhija
Chairman

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Girish Paranjpe
Director

T.C. Suseel Kumar
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Meena Ganesh
Director

Date : 27 April, 2023
Place: Mumbai

Consolidated Profit & Loss Account

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in crores)

		Schedule No.	Year ended 31-03-2023	Year ended 31-03-2022
I	**Income**			
	Interest earned	13	87,448.37	68,846.06
	Other income	14	18,706.38	17,268.13
	Total		**106,154.75**	**86,114.19**
II	**Expenditure**			
	Interest expended	15	43,389.15	34,922.66
	Operating expenses	16	41,227.07	24,824.23
	Provisions and contingencies	18 (3.1)	10,685.87	12,202.95
	Total		**95,302.09**	**71,949.84**
III	**Net Profit for the year**		**10,852.66**	**14,164.35**
	Share of earnings/(loss) in Associate		65.85	42.54
	Consolidated net profit for the year before deducting minorities interest		**10,918.51**	**14,206.89**
	Minority interest		(100.06)	(87.60)
IV	**Consolidated Net Profit Attributable to Group**	18.1	**10,818.45**	**14,119.29**
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account brought forward from previous year		40,604.49	31,466.92
V	**Amount Available for Appropriation**		**51,422.94**	**45,586.21**
VI	**Appropriations:**			
	Transfer to Statutory Reserve		2,394.92	3,256.37
	Transfer to Special Reserve		841.00	609.19
	Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve		(148.50)	148.50
	Transfer to General Reserve		2.46	2.32
	Transfer to Capital Reserve		67.84	441.04
	Transfer to Reserve Fund u/s 45 IC of RBI Act, 1934		115.83	69.30
	Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve		73.00	455.00
	Dividend paid	18 (3.6)	307.14	-
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account carried forward		47,769.25	40,604.49
	Total		**51,422.94**	**45,586.21**
VII	**Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 2/- Per Share)**	18 (3.4)		
	Basic (in ₹)		35.20	46.04
	Diluted (in ₹)		35.04	45.91
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	17 & 18		

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

In terms of our report attached.

For M. P. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101851W

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

For CNK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101961W/W100036

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

Date : 27 April, 2023
Place: Mumbai

For Axis Bank Ltd.

Rakesh Makhija
Chairman

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Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Girish Paranjpe
Director

T.C. Suseel Kumar
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Meena Ganesh
Director

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in crores)

	Year ended 31-03-2023	Year ended 31-03-2022
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before taxes	18,521.12	18,841.86
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation on fixed assets, intangibles and goodwill (Refer Note 18.1)	13,145.65	1,048.99
Depreciation on investments	595.57	(264.48)
Amortisation of premium on Held to Maturity investments	889.11	823.78
Provision for Non Performing Assets (including bad debts)/restructured assets	6,225.90	7,580.80
Provision on standard assets and other contingencies	(421.94)	2,224.17
Profit/(loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)	7.69	6.11
Employee Stock Option Expense	286.02	150.77
	39,249.12	**30,412.00**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in investments	4,622.29	(24,189.72)
(Increase)/Decrease in advances	(149,553.15)	(106,571.94)
Increase /(Decrease) in deposits	125,161.20	122,611.53
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	2,968.61	2,920.04
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities & provisions	6,313.23	7,401.45
Direct taxes paid	(6,686.52)	(4,446.06)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**22,074.78**	**28,137.30**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(1,389.42)	(1,408.97)
Purchase consideration for acquistion of Citibank India consumer business (Refer Note 18.1)	(11,602.54)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Held to Maturity investments	(19,714.15)	(25,830.38)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	11.73	7.25
Net cash used in investing activities	**(32,694.38)**	**(27,232.10)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue/(Repayment) of subordinated debt, Additional Tier I instruments (net)	6,382.65	(2,377.45)
Increase/(Decrease) in borrowings (other than subordinated debt, Additional Tier I instruments (net))	52.76	49,906.90
Proceeds from issue of share capital	1.42	1.20
Proceeds from share premium (net of share issue expenses)	378.81	275.83
Payment of dividend	(307.14)	-
Increase in minority interest	132.04	87.60
Net cash generated from financing activities	**6,640.54**	**47,894.08**

(₹ in crores)

	Year ended 31-03-2023	Year ended 31-03-2022
Effect of exchange fluctuation translation reserve	343.48	119.87
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,635.58)	48,919.15
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	112,343.51	63,424.36
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**108,707.93**	**112,343.51**
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement:		
1. Cash and cash equivalents includes the following		
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India (Refer Schedule 6)	66,117.76	94,034.51
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice (Refer Schedule 7)	42,590.17	18,309.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**108,707.93**	**112,343.51**
2. Amount of Corporate Social Responsibility related expenses spent during the year in cash ₹193.53 crores (previous year ₹128.24 crores)		

In terms of our report attached.

For M. P. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101851W

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

For CNK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101961W/W100036

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

Date : 27 April, 2023
Place: Mumbai

For Axis Bank Ltd.

Rakesh Makhija
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Deputy Managing Director

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Director

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Director

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Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Meena Ganesh
Director

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As on 31 March, 2023

Schedule 1 - Capital

(₹ in crores)

	As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
Authorised Capital		
4,250,000,000 (Previous year - 4,250,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹2/- each	**850.00**	**850.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up capital		
3,076,852,012 (Previous year - 3,069,747,836) Equity Shares of ₹2/- each fully paid-up	**615.37**	**613.95**

Schedule 2 - Reserves and Surplus

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	**Statutory Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	18,055.42	14,799.05
	Additions during the year	2,394.92	3,256.37
		20,450.34	**18,055.42**
II.	**Special Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	609.19	-
	Additions during the year	841.00	609.19
		1,450.19	**609.19**
III.	**Share Premium Account**		
	Opening Balance	51,547.87	51,272.03
	Additions during the year	387.98	275.86
	Less: Share issue expenses	(0.07)	(0.02)
		51,935.78	**51,547.87**
IV.	**Investment Reserve Account**		
	Opening Balance	148.50	-
	Additions/(Deductions) during the year	(148.50)	148.50
		-	**148.50**
V.	**General Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	428.29	425.97
	Additions during the year	4.08	2.32
		432.37	**428.29**
VI.	**Capital Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	3,722.23	3,281.19
	Additions during the year	67.84	441.04
		3,790.07	**3,722.23**

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
VII.	**Foreign Currency Translation Reserve [Refer Schedule 17 (4.7)]**		
	Opening Balance	351.11	231.25
	Additions during the year	343.47	119.86
		694.58	**351.11**
VIII.	**Reserve Fund u/s 45 IC of RBI Act, 1934**		
	Opening Balance	319.84	250.54
	Additions during the year	115.83	69.30
		435.67	**319.84**
IX.	**Investment Fluctuation Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	1,709.00	1,254.00
	Additions during the year	73.00	455.00
		1,782.00	**1,709.00**
X.	**Balance in Profit and Loss Account brought forward**	47,769.25	40,604.49
	Total	**128,740.25**	**117,495.94**

Schedule 2A - Minority Interest

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	Minority Interest at the date on which the parent-subsidiary relationship came into existence	40.23	8.25
	Subsequent increase	353.16	253.10
	Closing Minority Interest	**393.39**	**261.35**

Schedule 3 - Deposits

(₹ in crores)

				As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
A.	I.	Demand Deposits			
		(i)	From banks	4,760.03	4,792.62
		(ii)	From others	143,543.86	122,154.54
	II.	Savings Bank Deposits		297,415.99	242,449.27
	III.	Term Deposits			
		(i)	From banks	36,777.64	21,824.13
		(ii)	From others	463,327.20	429,944.24
		Total (I, II and III)		**945,824.72**	**821,164.80**
B.	I.	Deposits of branches in India		931,486.13	818,558.88
	II.	Deposits of branches/subsidiaries outside India		14,338.59	2,605.92
		Total (I and II)		**945,824.72**	**821,164.80**

Schedule 4 - Borrowings

(₹ in crores)

			As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	Borrowings in India			
	(i)	Reserve Bank of India	7,769.00	18,102.00
	(ii)	Other banks[1]	13,696.28	8,518.11
	(iii)	Other institutions & agencies[2]	147,235.52	118,770.87
II.	Borrowings outside India[3]		37,512.77	54,387.18
	Total (I and II)		**206,213.57**	**199,778.16**
	Secured borrowings included in I & II above		24,053.16	36,709.00

1. Borrowings from other banks include Subordinated Debt of ₹15.60 crores (previous year ₹15.60 crores) in the nature of Non-Convertible Debentures [Also refer Schedule 18 (3.2)(b)]
2. Borrowings from other institutions & agencies include Subordinated Debt of ₹25,034.40 crores (previous year ₹14,809.40 crores) nature of Non-Convertible Debentures and Perpetual Debt amounting to Nil (previous year ₹3,700.00 crores) [Also refer Schedule 18 (3.2)(b)]
3. Borrowings outside india include Additional Tier I Bonds in the nature of Perpetual Debt amounting to $600 million (₹4,930.20 crores); previous year $600 million (₹4,547.55 crores) [Also refer Schedule 18 (3.2)(b)]

Schedule 5 - Other Liabilities and Provisions

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	Bills payable	9,543.81	8,499.36
II.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	-	-
III.	Interest accrued	4,097.95	4,662.33
IV.	Contingent provision against standard assets	7,988.94	7,346.31
V.	Others (including provisions)	40,573.87	35,806.18
	Total	**62,204.57**	**56,314.18**

Schedule 6 - Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India

(₹ in crores)

			As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)		9,665.88	9,840.10
II.	Balances with Reserve Bank of India:			
	(i)	in Current Account	43,003.88	36,993.41
	(ii)	in Other Accounts	13,448.00	47,201.00
	Total (I and II)		**66,117.76**	**94,034.51**

Schedule 7 - Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice

(₹ in crores)

			As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	In India			
	(i)	Balance with Banks		
		(a) in Current Accounts	1,517.10	1,240.04
		(b) in Other Deposit Accounts	4,061.40	886.98
	(ii)	Money at Call and Short Notice		
		(a) With banks	200.00	-
		(b) With other institutions	11,260.03	998.48
	Total (i and ii)		**17,038.53**	**3,125.50**
II.	Outside India			
	(i)	in Current Accounts	4,930.27	2,722.53
	(ii)	in Other Deposit Accounts	10,083.06	5,518.38
	(iii)	Money at Call & Short Notice	10,538.31	6,942.59
	Total (i, ii and iii)		**25,551.64**	**15,183.50**
	Grand Total (I+II)		**42,590.17**	**18,309.00**

Schedule 8 - Investments

(₹ in crores)

			As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	Investments in India in -			
	(i)	Government Securities[1]	219,706.84	219,508.11
	(ii)	Other approved securities	-	-
	(iii)	Shares	1,193.12	1,194.08
	(iv)	Debentures and Bonds	54,797.65	44,737.83
	(v)	Associates[2]	863.74	797.89
	(vi)	Others (Mutual Fund units, PTC etc.)	2,827.25	2,435.57
	Total Investments in India		**279,388.60**	**268,673.48**
II.	Investments outside India in -			
	(i)	Government Securities (including local authorities)	8,487.64	5,669.76
	(ii)	Associates	-	-
	(iii)	Others (Equity Shares and Bonds)	218.59	264.89
	Total Investments outside India		**8,706.23**	**5,934.65**
	Grand Total (I+II)		**288,094.83**	**274,608.13**

(₹ in crores)

			As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
III.	**Investments in India**			
	(i)	Gross value of investments	281,539.72	271,077.85
	(ii)	Aggregate of provisions for depreciation (includes provision for non-perfoming investments)	(2,151.12)	(2,404.37)
	(iii)	**Net investments**	**279,388.60**	**268,673.48**
IV.	**Investments outside India**			
	(i)	Gross value of investments	8,965.75	6,180.57
	(ii)	Aggregate of provisions for depreciation (includes provision for non-perfoming investments)	(259.52)	(245.92)
	(iii)	**Net investments**	**8,706.23**	**5,934.65**
	Grand Total (III+IV)		**288,094.83**	**274,608.13**

1. Includes securities costing ₹85,079.35 crores (previous year ₹58,436.89 crores) pledged for availment of fund transfer facility, clearing facility and margin requirements
2. Includes goodwill on acquisition of associates amounting to ₹368.54 crores (previous year ₹368.54 crores)

Schedule 9 - Advances

(₹ in crores)

					As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
A.	(i)	Bills purchased and discounted			18,422.86	35,575.80
	(ii)	Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand[1]			244,470.21	189,787.87
	(iii)	Term loans			605,494.47	500,012.47
		Total (i, ii and iii)			**868,387.54**	**725,376.14**
B.	(i)	Secured by tangible assets[2]			622,686.69	539,276.86
	(ii)	Covered by Bank/Government Guarantees[3]			5,497.26	14,261.37
	(iii)	Unsecured			240,203.59	171,837.91
		Total (i, ii and iii)			**868,387.54**	**725,376.14**
C.	I.	Advances in India				
		(i)	Priority Sector		306,850.92	254,162.74
		(ii)	Public Sector		17,719.94	22,195.70
		(iii)	Banks		1,112.52	2,446.93
		(iv)	Others		509,024.03	398,233.79
		Total (i, ii, iii and iv)			**834,707.41**	**677,039.16**
	II.	Advances Outside India				
		(i)	Due from banks		205.42	560.86
		(ii)	Due from others -			
			(a)	Bills purchased and discounted	6,954.73	23,888.56
			(b)	Syndicated loans	150.63	236.56
			(c)	Others	26,369.35	23,651.00
		Total (i and ii)			**33,680.13**	**48,336.98**
		Grand Total [C.I.+C.II.]			**868,387.54**	**725,376.14**

1. Net of borrowings under Inter Bank Participation Certificate (IBPC) ₹8,593.09 crores (previous year Nil), includes lending under IBPC ₹2,162.00 crores (previous year ₹4,925.70 crores)
2. Includes advances against Book Debts
3. Includes advances against L/Cs issued by other banks

Schedule 10 - Fixed Assets

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	**Premises**		
	At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year	1,706.82	1,623.97
	Additions on account of acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business (Refer Note 18.1)	0.86	-
	Additions during the year	0.27	34.31
	Intra-category transfer	(44.36)	48.54
	Deductions during the year	-	-
	Depreciation to date	(250.58)	(230.09)
	Net Block	**1,413.01**	**1,476.73**
IA.	**Premises under construction**	-	-
II.	**Other fixed assets (including furniture & fixtures and intangibles)**		
	At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year	9,260.42	8,192.32
	Additions on account of acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business (Refer Note 18.1)	11,984.56	-
	Additions during the year[1]	1,451.77	1,277.83
	Deductions during the year	(252.79)	(209.73)
	Depreciation to date (Refer Note 18.1)	(19,330.70)	(6,421.11)
	Net Block	**3,113.26**	**2,839.31**
IIA.	**Leased Assets (Premises given on lease)**		
	At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year	165.24	213.78
	Additions during the year including adjustments	-	-
	Deductions during the year including provisions	-	-
	Intra-category transfer	44.36	(48.54)
	Depreciation to date	(25.43)	(17.29)
	Net Block	**184.17**	**147.95**
	Grand Total (I,IA,II and IIA)	**4,710.44**	**4,463.99**
III.	**Capital-Work-in progress (including Leased Assets) net of Provisions**	**142.14**	**215.13**
	Grand Total (I,IA,II,IIA and III)	**4,852.58**	**4,679.12**

1. includes movement on account of exchange rate fluctuation

Schedule 11 - Other Assets

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	-	-
II.	Interest Accrued	10,286.10	8,559.19
III.	Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net of provisions)	748.87	783.85
IV.	Stationery and stamps	1.33	0.63
V.	Non banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims[1]	-	-
VI.	Deferred Tax assets (net)	6,405.76	7,452.79
VII.	Others[2]	56,643.78	61,686.55
	Total	**74,085.84**	**78,483.01**

1. Represents balance net of provision of ₹2,068.24 crores (previous year ₹2,068.24 crores) on Land held as non-banking asset
2. Includes Priority Sector Shortfall Deposits of ₹30,564.20 crores (previous year ₹41,653.61 crores)

Schedule 12 - Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
I.	Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	2,072.26	1,021.65
II.	Liability for partly paid investments	301.03	319.49
III.	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange and derivative contracts :		
	a) Forward Contracts	604,835.27	517,803.37
	b) Interest Rate Swaps, Currency Swaps, Forward Rate Agreement & Interest Rate Futures	582,389.13	542,976.63
	c) Foreign Currency Options	40,929.92	47,958.55
	Total (a+b+c)	**1,228,154.32**	**1,108,738.55**
IV.	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
	In India	91,763.78	72,435.86
	Outside India	10,613.41	7,313.13
V.	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	52,361.53	56,941.54
VI.	Other items for which the Group is contingently liable	58,399.68	46,985.14
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV+V+VI) [Refer Schedule 18 (3.18)]	**1,443,666.01**	**1,293,755.36**

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

Schedule 13 - Interest Earned

(₹ in crores)

		Year ended 31-03-2023	Year ended 31-03-2022
I.	Interest/discount on advances/bills	66,728.52	51,013.36
II.	Income on investments (including dividend)	18,224.36	14,658.11
III.	Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	907.19	1,529.02
IV.	Others	1,588.30	1,645.57
	Total	**87,448.37**	**68,846.06**

Schedule 14 - Other Income

(₹ in crores)

		Year ended 31-03-2023	Year ended 31-03-2022
I.	Commission, exchange and brokerage	16,642.23	13,446.19
II.	Profit/(loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)[1]	(7.69)	(6.11)
III.	Profit/(loss) on exchange/derivative transactions (net)	1,804.00	1,913.42
IV.	Profit/(loss) on sale of investments (net)	(236.73)	1,158.23
V.	Profit/(loss) on revaluation of investments (net)	-	264.48
VI.	Lease finance income (including management fee, overdue charges and interest on lease rent receivables)	-	-
VII.	Miscellaneous Income	504.57	491.92
	Total	**18,706.38**	**17,268.13**

1. includes provision for diminution in value of fixed assets

Schedule 15 - Interest Expended

(₹ in crores)

		Year ended 31-03-2023	Year ended 31-03-2022
I.	Interest on deposits	31,717.27	26,678.41
II.	Interest on Reserve Bank of India/Inter-bank borrowings	2,271.55	1,021.58
III.	Others	9,400.33	7,222.67
	Total	**43,389.15**	**34,922.66**

Schedule 16 - Operating Expenses

(₹ in crores)

		Year ended 31-03-2023	Year ended 31-03-2022
I.	Payments to and provisions for employees	9,664.96	8,414.06
II.	Rent, taxes and lighting	1,481.25	1,376.98
III.	Printing and stationery	319.12	234.67
IV.	Advertisement and publicity	216.23	147.59
V.	Depreciation on Group's property		
	a) Other than Leased Assets (Refer Note 18.1)	13,143.37	1,045.59
	b) On Leased Assets	2.28	3.40
VI.	Directors' fees, allowance and expenses	10.07	7.18
VII.	Auditors' fees and expenses	7.70	6.61
VIII.	Law charges	183.74	213.95
IX.	Postage, telegrams, telephones etc.	389.11	308.20
X.	Repairs and maintenance	1,595.42	1,449.92
XI.	Insurance	1,425.54	1,289.74
XII.	Amortisation of Goodwill	-	-
XIII.	Other expenditure (Refer Note 18.1)	12,788.28	10,326.34
	Total	**41,227.07**	**24,824.23**

17 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

1. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Axis Bank Limited ('the Bank'), its Subsidiaries and Associate (together 'the Group'). As on 31 March, 2023, the Bank has overseas branches at Singapore, DIFC - Dubai and an Offshore Banking Unit at the International Financial Service Centre (IFSC), Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City), Gandhinagar, India.

The Bank consolidates its Subsidiaries in accordance with Accounting Standard ('AS') 21, Consolidated Financial Statements notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 on a line-by-line basis by adding together the like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Investments in entities where the Bank has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for under the equity method of accounting as prescribed under Accounting Standard 23 "Accounting for investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements" and the pro-rata share of their profit/(loss) is included in the consolidated Profit and Loss account.

Effective 1 March 2023, the Bank completed the acquisition of Citibank's India Consumer Business from Citibank N.A. (acting through its branch in India) ('CBNA') and the NBFC Consumer Business from Citicorp Finance (India) Limited ('CFIL') as going concerns without assigning values to individual assets and liabilities post receipt of statutory and other approvals and completion of all other conditions as stipulated under the respective Business Transfer Agreements (BTAs).

2. Basis of preparation

a) The consolidated financial statements ('financial statements') have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India, unless otherwise stated by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI'), to comply with the statutory requirements prescribed under the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the circulars, notifications, guidelines and directives issued by the RBI from time to time and the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 to the extent applicable and practices generally prevalent in the banking industry in India. Accounting policies applied have been consistent with the previous year except otherwise stated.

b) The consolidated financial statements present the accounts of the Bank including the following entities:

Name	Relation	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest
Axis Capital Limited	Subsidiary	India	100.00%
Axis Trustee Services Limited	Subsidiary	India	100.00%
Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited	Subsidiary	India	75.00%
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	Subsidiary	India	75.00%
Axis Finance Limited	Subsidiary	India	100.00%
Axis Securities Limited	Subsidiary	India	100.00%
Freecharge Payment Technologies Pvt. Limited	Subsidiary	India	100.00%
A. Treds Limited	Subsidiary	India	67.00%
Axis Bank UK Limited	Subsidiary	U.K.	100.00%
Axis Capital USA LLC	Step down subsidiary	USA	100.00%
Axis Pension Fund Management Limited (with effect from 17 May, 2022)	Step down subsidiary	India	47.27%
Max Life Insurance Company Limited	Associate	India	12.99%

c) The financial statements of certain subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with notified Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind-AS'). The financial statements of such subsidiaries used for consolidation are special purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ('GAAP') specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021.

d) The audited financial statements of the above subsidiaries/step-down subsidiaries have been drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Bank, i.e. 31 March, 2023.

e) The financial statements of the Bank's foreign subsidiary, Axis Bank UK Limited ('the Company') are prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards which have been converted to Indian GAAP for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group. Following the termination of the Share Purchase Agreement between OpenPayd Holdings Limited and the Bank for the sale of 100% stake in Axis Bank UK Limited in August 2022, the Company has initiated the wind down of its operations. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Considering the size and scale of operations of Axis Bank UK, the impact of the above is not material on the financial statements/position of the Group.

f) The Group's share of net profit after tax for the year ended 31 March, 2023 as included in the Consolidated Financial Statements in respect of one Associate is based on management's best estimate in the absence of financial information of such Associate.

3. Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) at the date of the financial statements, revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Management believes that the estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Any revisions, as and when carried out, to the accounting estimates are recognised prospectively in the current and future periods.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Investments

Axis Bank Limited

Classification

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, investments are classified at the time of purchase as:

- Held for Trading ('HFT');
- Available for Sale ('AFS'); and
- Held to Maturity ('HTM').

Investments that are held principally for sale within a short period are classified as HFT securities. As per the RBI guidelines, HFT securities, which remain unsold for a period of 90 days are transferred to AFS securities.

Investments that the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified under the HTM category. Investments in the equity of subsidiaries/joint ventures and investments under TLTRO guidelines are categorised as HTM in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

All other investments are classified as AFS securities.

For disclosure in the Balance Sheet, investments in India are classified under six categories - Government Securities, Other Approved Securities, Shares, Debentures and Bonds, Investment in Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures and Others. Investments made outside India are classified under three categories - Government Securities, Subsidiaries and/or Joint Ventures abroad and Others.

All investments are accounted for on settlement date, except investments in equity shares which are accounted for on trade date.

Transfer of security between categories

Transfer of security between categories of investments is accounted for as per the RBI guidelines.

Acquisition cost

Costs incurred at the time of acquisition, pertaining to investments, such as brokerage, commission etc. are charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

Broken period interest is charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

Cost of investments is computed based on the weighted average cost method.

Valuation

Investments classified under the HTM category: Investments are carried at acquisition cost unless it is more than the face value, in which case the premium is amortised over the period remaining to maturity on a constant yield to maturity basis. Such amortization of premium is adjusted against interest income under the head 'Income from Investments' under Schedule 13 in Profit and Loss Account. As per the RBI guidelines, discount on securities held under HTM category is not accrued and such securities are held at the acquisition cost till maturity.

Investments classified under the AFS and HFT categories: Investments under these categories are marked to market. The market/fair value of quoted investments included in the AFS and HFT categories is the market price of the scrip as available from the trades/quotes on the stock exchanges or prices declared by the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India ('FIMMDA')/ Financial Benchmark India Private Limited ('FBIL'), periodically. Net depreciation, if any, within each category of each investment classification is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. The net appreciation if any, under each category of each investment classification is ignored. Net depreciation on each type of investments falling under the residual category of 'Others' (i.e. mutual funds, Pass Through Certificates (PTCs), security receipts etc.) is not offset against gain in another class of investment falling within the 'Others' category. Further, in case of standard investments classified as weak (including certain internally unrated investments) as per the Bank's internal framework, the Bank recognizes net depreciation without availing the benefit of set-off against appreciation within the same class of investments as permitted under the extant RBI circular. The depreciation on securities acquired by way of conversion of outstanding loans is provided in accordance with the RBI guidelines. Provision for depreciation on investments is classified under Schedule-14 'Other Income'. The book value of individual securities is not changed consequent to the periodic valuation of investments.

Non-performing investments are identified and provision is made thereon as per the RBI guidelines. Provision for depreciation on such non-performing investments is not set off against the appreciation in respect of other performing securities as per RBI guidelines. Interest on non-performing investments is not recognized in the Profit and Loss Account until received.

Treasury Bills, Exchange Funded Bills, Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposits being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost which includes discount accreted over the period to maturity.

Units of mutual funds are valued at the latest repurchase price/Net Asset Value ('NAV') declared by the mutual fund.

Market value of investments where current quotations are not available, is determined in accordance with the norms prescribed by the RBI as under:

- The market/fair value of unquoted government securities which are in the nature of Statutory Liquidity Ratio ('SLR') securities forming part of the AFS and HFT categories is computed as per the rates published by FIMMDA/ FBIL.
- In case of special bonds issued by the Government of India that do not qualify for SLR purposes, unquoted bonds, debentures, and preference shares where interest/dividend is received regularly (i.e. not overdue beyond 90 days), the market price is derived based on the YTM for Government Securities as published by FIMMDA/FBIL and suitably marked up for credit risk applicable to the credit rating of the instrument. The matrix for credit risk mark-up for each category and credit ratings along with residual maturity issued by FIMMDA/FBIL is adopted for this purpose.
- In case of bonds & debentures where interest is not received regularly (i.e. overdue beyond 90 days), the valuation is in accordance with prudential norms for provisioning as prescribed by the RBI.
- PTC and Priority Sector PTCs are valued as per extant FIMMDA guidelines.
- Equity shares, for which current quotations are not available or where the shares are not quoted on the stock exchanges, are valued at break-up value (without considering revaluation reserves, if any) which is ascertained from the company's latest Balance Sheet (not older than 18 months). In case the latest Balance Sheet is not available, the shares are valued at ₹1 per company.
- Investments in listed instruments of Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)/Infrastructure Investment Trust (INVIT) are valued at the closing price on the recognised stock exchange with the highest volumes. In case the instruments are not traded on any stock exchange, valuation is carried out based on the latest NAV (not older than 1 year) submitted by the trust.
- Units of Venture Capital Funds ('VCF') held under AFS category where current quotations are not available are valued based on the latest audited financial statements of the fund. In case the audited financials are not available for a period beyond 18 months, the investments are valued at ₹1 per VCF. Investment in unquoted VCF may be categorized under HTM category for the initial period of three years and are valued at cost as per the RBI guidelines.

- Investments in Security Receipts (SR's)are valued as per the NAV declared by the issuing Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC) or net book value of loans transferred or estimated recoverable value based on Bank's internal assessment on case to case basis, whichever is lower. In case of investments in SRs which are backed by more than 10 percent of the stressed assets sold by the Bank, the valuation of such SRs is additionally subject to a floor of face value of the SRs reduced by the provisioning rate as per the extant asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable to the underlying loans, assuming that the loan notionally continued in the books of the Bank.

Disposal of investments

Investments classified under the HTM category: Realised gains are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and subsequently appropriated to Capital Reserve Account (net of taxes and transfer to statutory reserves) in accordance with the RBI guidelines. Losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Investments classified under the AFS and HFT categories: Realised gains/losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Short Sales

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the Bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities. Such short positions are categorised under HFT category and netted off from investments in the Balance Sheet. These positions are marked-to-market along with the other securities under HFT portfolio and the resultant mark-to-market ('MTM') gains/losses are accounted for as per the relevant RBI guidelines for valuation of investments discussed earlier.

Subsidiaries

Investments are initially recognised at cost which comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

Investments which are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long term investments.

Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Any reduction in the carrying amount and any reversal of such reductions are charged or credited to the Profit and Loss Account.

Long term investments are stated at cost. Provision is made to recognise a decline, other than temporary, in the value of such investments.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the Profit and Loss Account.

4.2 Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Axis Bank Limited

Repurchase transactions ('Repos')

Repurchase transactions in Government securities and corporate debt securities including those conducted under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility ('LAF') and Marginal Standby Facility ('MSF') with RBI are accounted for as collateralised borrowings. Accordingly, securities given as collateral under an agreement to repurchase them, continue to be held under the investment account and the Bank continues to accrue the coupon on the security during the repo period. Borrowing cost on such repo transactions is accounted as interest expense in "Schedule 15 – Interest Expended" in the Profit and Loss Account.

Reverse repurchase transactions ('Reverse repos')

Reverse repurchase transactions with RBI with original maturity upto 14 days from the date of issuance, including those conducted under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility ('LAF') and Standing Deposit Facility ('SDF') are accounted for as collateralised lending under "Schedule 6 - Balances with RBI - in Other Accounts". Revenue on such reverse repos is accounted for as interest income under "Schedule 13 – Interest Earned – Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and Other Inter-bank Funds" in the Profit and Loss Account.

Reverse repos with original maturity of more than 14 days from the date of issuance are accounted for as collateralised lending under "Schedule 9 - Advances". Revenue on such reverse repos is accounted for as interest income under "Schedule 13 - Interest Earned – Interest/discount on advances/bills" in the Profit and Loss account.

4.3 Advances

Axis Bank Limited

Classification and measurement of advances

Advances are classified into performing and non-performing advances ('NPAs') as per the RBI guidelines and are stated net of bills rediscounted, inter-bank participation certificates, specific provisions made towards NPAs, interest in suspense for NPAs, claims received from Export Credit Guarantee Corporation, provisions for funded interest on term loans classified as NPAs and floating provisions. Structured collateralised foreign currency loans extended to customers and deposits received from the same customer are reported on a net basis.

The Bank transfers advances through inter-bank participation with and without risk. In accordance with the RBI guidelines, in the case of participation with risk, the aggregate amount of the participation issued by the Bank is reduced from advances and where the Bank is participating, the aggregate amount of the participation is classified under advances. In the case of participation without risk, the aggregate amount of participation issued by the Bank is classified under borrowings and where the Bank is participating, the aggregate amount of participation is shown as due from banks under advances.

Non-performing advances and provision on non-performing advances

NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by the RBI. Advances held at the overseas branches that are identified as impaired as per host country regulations for reasons other than record of recovery, but which are standard as per the RBI guidelines, are classified as NPAs to the extent of amount outstanding in the host country. NPAs are upgraded to standard as per the extant RBI guidelines.

Provisions for NPAs are made for sub-standard and doubtful assets at rates as prescribed by the RBI with the exception of schematic retail advances, agriculture advances and advances to Commercial Banking segment. In respect of schematic retail advances, provisions are made in terms of a bucket-wise policy upon reaching specified stages of delinquency (90 days or more of delinquency) under each type of loan, which satisfies the RBI prudential norms on provisioning. Provisions in respect of commercial banking group advances and agriculture advances classified into sub-standard and doubtful assets are made at rates which are higher than those prescribed by the RBI.

Provisions for advances booked in overseas branches, which are standard as per the RBI guidelines but are identified as impaired as per host country regulations for reasons other than record of recovery, are made as per the host country regulations.

In case of NPAs referred to the National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ('IBC') where resolution plan or liquidation order has been approved by NCLT, provision is maintained at higher of the requirement under the RBI guidelines or the likely haircut as per resolution plan or liquidation order.

Provision on restructured assets

Restructured assets are classified and provided for in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time. In respect of advances where resolution plan has been implemented under the RBI guidelines on "Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related Stress"and "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Sector – Restructuring of Advances", provisions are maintained as per the internal framework of the Bank at rates which are higher than those specified under the extant RBI circulars. Restructured loans are upgraded to standard as per the extant RBI guidelines.

Provisions held on restructured assets are reported in Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities and Provisions in the Balance Sheet.

Write-offs and recoveries from written-off accounts

Write-offs are provided/written off as per carried out in accordance with the Bank's policy.

Amounts recovered against debts written off are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as a credit to Provision and Contingencies.

Appropriation of funds for standard advances

In case of Equated Monthly Instalment (EMI) based standard retail advances, funds received from customers are appropriated in the order of principal, interest, penal interest and charges. In case of other standard advances, funds received from customers are appropriated in the order of charges, penal interest, interest and principal.

In case of portfolio of advances acquired from CBNA and CFIL which continue to be serviced through their respective source systems, funds received from customers in respect of accounts which are less than 90 days past due are appropriated in the order of charges, interest and principal. This appropriation logic will be aligned to the Bank's policy upon completion of migration of customer accounts to the Bank's respective source systems.

Other provisions on advances

The Bank recognises additional provisions as per RBI's guidelines on accounts in default and with aggregate exposure above the threshold limits as laid down in the said framework where the resolution plan is not implemented within the specified timelines.

In respect of borrowers classified as non-cooperative or wilful defaulters the Bank makes accelerated provisions as per the extant RBI guidelines.

In the case of one-time settlements with borrowers that are entered into but not closed as on the reporting date, the Bank makes provisions which is the higher of (i) the provision required based on asset classification; and (ii) the amount of contracted sacrifice, on a portfolio basis.

Loans reported as fraud are classified as loss assets, and fully provided for immediately without considering the value of security.

The Bank makes incremental provisioning (determined based on a time scale and on occurrence of predefined events) on all outstanding advances and investments relating to borrowers tagged as Red flagged accounts ('RFA').

For entities with Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure ('UFCE'), provision is made in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI, which requires ascertaining the amount of UFCE, estimating the extent of likely loss and estimating the riskiness of the unhedged position. This provision is classified under Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities and Provisions in the Balance Sheet. Further, incremental capital is maintained in respect of such borrower counter parties in the highest risk category, in line with stipulations by the RBI.

The Bank maintains provisions for incremental exposure of the banking system to specified borrowers beyond the Normally Permitted Lending Limit ('NPLL') in proportion to Bank's funded exposure to the specified borrowers as per the RBI guidelines. This provision is classified under Schedule 5 – 'Other Liabilities and Provisions' in the Balance Sheet.

The Bank maintains a general provision on standard advances at the rates prescribed by the RBI. The general provision on corporate standard advances internally rated 'BB and Below' or 'Unrated' and all Special Mention Accounts-2 ('SMA-2') advances as reported to Central Repository of Information on Large Credits ('CRILC'), maintained at rates that are higher than those prescribed by RBI. In case of overseas branches, general provision on standard advances is maintained at the higher of the levels stipulated by the respective overseas regulator or by the extant RBI guidelines. The Bank also maintains general provision on positive MTM on derivative transactions at the rates prescribed under the extant RBI guidelines.

The Bank maintains provision on non-funded outstanding in relation to NPAs, prudentially written off accounts, corporate standard advances internally rated 'BB and Below' or 'Unrated' and all SMA-2 advances as reported to CRILC. This provision is classified under Schedule 5 – 'Other Liabilities and Provisions' in the Balance Sheet.

Under its home loan portfolio, the Bank offers housing loans with certain features involving waiver of EMIs for a specific period subject to fulfilment of certain set of conditions by the borrower. The Bank makes provision against the probable loss that could be incurred in future on account of these waivers to eligible borrowers based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary. This provision is classified under Schedule 5 – 'Other Liabilities and Provisions' in the Balance Sheet.

As on 31 March, 2023, the Bank continues to hold provisions against the potential impact of COVID-19 (other than provisions held for restructuring under COVID-19 norms)

Axis Finance Limited

Advances are classified into performing and non-performing advances ('NPAs') as per the RBI guidelines and are stated net of specific provisions made towards NPAs. Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by the RBI.

Provisions for standard assets and NPAs are made at rates as prescribed by the Company policy which is over and above the minimum requirements under the RBI guidelines.

Axis Bank UK Limited

Loans held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

4.4 Country risk

Axis Bank Limited

In addition to the provisions required to be held according to the asset classification status, provisions are held for individual country exposure (other than for home country as per the RBI guidelines). Such provisions are held only in respect of those countries where the net funded exposure of the Bank exceeds 1% of its total assets. For this purpose the countries are categorized into seven risk categories namely insignificant, low, moderate, high, very high, restricted and off-credit as per internal parameters in accordance with RBI guidelines. Provision is made on exposures exceeding 180 days on a graded scale ranging from 0.25% to 100%. For exposures with contractual maturity of less than 180 days, 25% of the normal provision requirement is held. If the net funded exposure of the Bank in respect of each country does not exceed 1% of the total assets, no provision is maintained on such country exposure in accordance with RBI guidelines. This provision is classified under Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities and Provisions in the Balance Sheet.

4.5 Securitisation and transfer of assets

Axis Bank Limited

Securitisation of Standard Assets

The Bank enters into purchase/sale of corporate and retail loans through direct assignment/Special Purpose Vehicle ('SPV'). In most cases, post securitisation, the Bank continues to service the loans transferred to the assignee/SPV. The Bank also provides credit enhancement in the form of cash collaterals and/or by subordination of cash flows to Senior Pass Through Certificate holders. In respect of credit enhancements provided or recourse obligations (projected delinquencies, future servicing etc.) accepted by the Bank, appropriate provision/disclosure is made at the time of sale in accordance with AS-29, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021.

In accordance with RBI guidelines on Securitisation of Standard Assets, any loss, profit or premium realised at the time of the sale is accounted in the Profit and Loss Account for the accounting period during which the sale is completed. However, in case of unrealised gains arising out of sale of underlying assets to the SPV, the profit is recognised in Profit and Loss Account only when such unrealised gains associated with such income is redeemed in cash.

Transfer of Loan Exposures

In accordance with RBI guidelines on Transfer of Loan exposures, any profit or loss arising because of transfer of loans, which is realised, is accounted for and reflected in the Profit and Loss Account for the accounting period during which the transfer is completed. Loans acquired are carried at acquisition cost unless it is more than the outstanding principal at the time of the transfer, in which case the premium paid is amortised based on a straight line method.

Axis Finance Limited

The Company enters into purchase/sale of corporate and retail loans through direct assignment/securitisation. The loans are recognised/derecognised in the books based on the risk and reward associated with the underlying loans in compliance with RBI guidelines on 'Transfer of loan assets' and 'Securitization of assets'.

4.6 Priority Sector Lending Certificates

Axis Bank Limited

The Bank enters into transactions for the sale or purchase of Priority Sector Lending Certificates ('PSLCs'). In the case of a sale transaction, the Bank sells the fulfilment of priority sector obligation and in the case of a purchase transaction the Bank buys the fulfilment of priority sector obligation through the RBI trading platform. There is no transfer of loan assets in PSLC transaction.

4.7 Translation of Foreign Currency items

Group

In respect of domestic operations, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for at the rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at the Balance Sheet date at rates notified by Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India ('FEDAI'). All profits/losses resulting from year end revaluations are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Financial statements of foreign branches classified as non-integral foreign operations as per the RBI guidelines are translated as follows:

- Assets and liabilities (both monetary and non-monetary as well as contingent liabilities) are translated at closing exchange rates notified by FEDAI at the Balance Sheet date.
- Income and expenses are translated at the rates prevailing on the date of the transactions.
- All resulting exchange differences are accumulated in a separate 'Foreign Currency Translation Reserve' (FCTR) till the disposal of the net investments. Any realised gains or losses on such disposal are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account except for those that relate to repatriation of accumulated profits which are reclassified from FCTR to 'Balance in Profit and Loss Account' under Schedule 2 – Reserves and Surplus in the Balance Sheet.

Contingent liabilities on account of forward exchange and derivative contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed at closing rates of exchange notified by FEDAI.

4.8 Foreign exchange and derivative contracts

Axis Bank Limited

Derivative transactions comprise of forward contracts, swaps and options which are disclosed as contingent liabilities. The forwards, swaps and options are categorised as trading or hedge transactions. Trading derivative contracts are revalued at the Balance Sheet date with the resulting unrealised gain or loss being recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and correspondingly in other assets (representing positive MTM) and in other liabilities (representing negative MTM on a gross basis). For hedge transactions, the Bank identifies the hedged item (asset or liability) at the inception of transaction itself. The effectiveness is ascertained at the time of inception of the hedge and periodically thereafter. Hedge swaps are accounted for on accrual basis except in case of swaps designated with an asset or liability that is carried at market value or lower of cost or market value in the financial statements. In such cases the swaps are marked-to-market with the resulting gain or loss recorded as an adjustment to the market value of the designated asset or liability. Hedge transactions that are entered after 26 June, 2019 through rupee interest rate derivatives are accounted for as per the guidance note issued by ICAI on Accounting for Derivative Contracts. Pursuant to the RBI guidelines any receivables under derivative contracts comprising of crystallised receivables as well as positive MTM in respect of future receivables which remain overdue for more than 90 days are reversed through the Profit and Loss Account and are held in a separate suspense account under Schedule 5 – 'Other Liabilities and Provisions'.

Premium on options is recognized as income/expense on expiry or early termination of the transaction.

Currency futures contracts are marked-to-market using daily settlement price on a trading day, which is the closing price of the respective futures contracts on that day. While the daily settlement price is computed based on the last half an hour weighted average price of such contracts, the final settlement price is taken as the RBI reference rate on the last trading day of the futures contracts or as may be specified by the relevant authority from time to time. All open positions are marked-to-market based on the settlement price and the resultant marked-to-market profit/loss is daily settled with the exchange.

Valuation of Exchange Traded Currency Options ('ETCO') is carried out on the basis of the daily settlement price of each individual option provided by the exchange and valuation of Interest Rate Futures ('IRF') is carried out on the basis of the daily settlement price of each contract provided by the exchange.

Outstanding forward exchange contracts including tom/spot contracts (excluding currency swaps undertaken to hedge foreign currency assets/liabilities and funding swaps which are not revalued) are revalued at year end on PV basis by discounting the forward value till spot date using Alternative Reference Rate ('ARR') curve and converting the foreign currency amount using the respective spot rates as notified by FEDAI/FBIL. The resulting gains or losses on revaluation are included in the Profit and Loss Account in accordance with RBI/FEDAI guidelines.

Premium/discount on currency swaps undertaken to hedge foreign currency assets and liabilities and funding swaps is recognised as interest income/expense and is amortised on a pro-rata basis over the underlying swap period.

Axis Finance Limited

The Company enters into forward contracts to hedge the foreign currency risk of firm commitments and highly probable forecast transactions. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and the nature of the hedged item.

Cash Flow Hedges

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that (i) is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or a firm commitment in respect of foreign currency and (ii) could affect the statement of profit and loss. Under a cash flow hedge, the hedging instrument is measured at fair value, but any gain or loss that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in equity, e.g., cash flow hedge reserve. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized immediately in Finance Cost in the statement of profit and loss.

Fair Value Hedges

A fair value hedge is a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect the statement of profit and loss. When applying fair value hedge accounting, the hedging instrument is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The hedged item is remeasured to fair value in respect of the hedged risk even if normally it is measured at cost, e.g., a fixed rate borrowing. Any resulting adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item related to the hedged risk is recognised in the statement of profit and loss even if normally such a change may not be recognised, e.g., for inventory being hedged for fair value changes. The fair value changes of the hedged item and the hedging instrument will offset and result in no net impact in the statement of profit and loss except for the impact of ineffectiveness.

4.9 Revenue recognition

Axis Bank Limited

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with AS–9, Revenue Recognition as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 and the RBI guidelines except in the case of interest income on non-performing assets where it is recognised on receipt basis as per the income recognition and asset classification norms of RBI. Income on non-coupon bearing discounted instruments or low-coupon bearing discounted instruments is recognised over the tenor of the instrument on a constant yield basis.

Commission on guarantees and Letters of Credit (LC) is recognised on a pro-rata basis over the period of the guarantee/LC. Locker rent is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of contract. Annual fee for credit cards and debit cards is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of service. Arrangership/syndication fee is accounted for on completion of the agreed service and when the right to receive is established. Other fees and commission income are recognised when due, where the Bank is reasonably certain of ultimate collection.

Interest income on investments in discounted PTCs is recognized on a constant yield basis.

Dividend income is accounted on an accrual basis when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Gain/loss on sell down of loans and advances through direct assignment is recognised at the time of sale.

Fees paid for purchase of PSLCs are amortised on straight-line basis over the tenor of the certificate as 'Other Expenditure' under Schedule 16 of the Profit and Loss Account. Fees received on sale of PSLCs are amortised on straight-line basis over the tenor of the certificate as 'Miscellaneous Income' under Schedule 14 of the Profit and Loss Account.

In accordance with RBI guidelines on sale of non-performing advances, if the sale is at a price below the net book value (i.e. book value less provisions held), the shortfall is charged to the Profit and Loss Account. If the sale is for a value higher than the net book value, the excess provision is credited to the Profit and Loss Account in the year the amounts are received.

The Bank deals in bullion business on a consignment basis. The difference between the price recovered from customers and cost of bullion is accounted for at the time of sale to the customers. The Bank also deals in bullion on a borrowing and lending basis and the interest paid/received is accounted for on an accrual basis.

Subsidiaries

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Fee income is recognised on the basis of accrual when all the services are performed and there is reasonable certainty of ultimate collection.

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

Dividend income is accounted on an accrual basis when the right to receive the dividend is established.

Income from sale of investments is determined on weighted average basis and recognised on the trade date basis.

Axis Capital Limited

Brokerage income in relation to stock broking activity is recognised as per contracted rates at the execution of transactions on behalf of the customers on a trade date basis. Gains/losses on dealing in securities are recognised on a trade date basis.

Revenue from issue management, loan syndication, and financial advisory services is recognised based on the stage of completion of assignments and terms of agreement with the client.

Selling commissions/brokerage generated from primary market operations i.e. procuring subscriptions from investors for public offerings of companies, mutual funds, etc. are recorded on determination of the amount due to the Company, once the allotment of securities are completed.

Axis Trustee Services Limited

Annual fees for trusteeship services and servicing fees are recognised, on a straight line basis, over the period when services are performed. Initial acceptance fee is recognised as and when the 'Offer Letter' for the services to be rendered is accepted by the customer. In the event of non-recovery of fees provision for doubtful debts is made as under.

- Initial acceptance fee

  On the expiry of 90 days from the end of the contractual due, the amount of invoice due and not received is provided for in the quarter from the end of the contractual due date of invoice (i.e. 45 days as per MSMED Act).

- Annual fees

  Where the invoices remain unpaid for more than 180 days from the end of the contractual due date, 50% of such unpaid value is provided for, and 100% of value is provided for where value remain unpaid for more than 365 days from contractual due date (i.e. 45 days as per MSMED Act).

In case of annual fees due in certain existing cases, which fall under NCLT/stressed cases, 50% of the provision is made on the expiry of 90 days from the end of the contractual due date and remaining 50% of the unpaid balance is provided for on the expiry of 180 days from the end of contractual due date (i.e. 45 days as per MSMED Act).

Realised gains and losses on mutual funds are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account. The cost of units in mutual fund sold are determined on weighted average basis for the purpose of calculating gains or losses on sale/redemption of such units.

Axis Asset Management Company Limited

Management fees are recognised on accrual basis. The fees charged are in accordance with the terms of scheme information documents of respective schemes and are in line with the provisions of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 as amended from time to time.

Management fees from Portfolio Management Services, Alternate Investment Fund and Investment advisory fees-offshore are recognized on an accrual basis as per the terms of the contract with the customers.

Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited

Trustee fee is recognised on accrual basis, at the specific rates/amount approved by the Board of Directors of the Company, within the limits specified under the Deed of Trust, and is applied on the net assets of each scheme of Axis Mutual Fund.

Axis Finance Limited

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis except in the case of interest income on non-performing assets where it is recognised upon realisation, as per the income recognition and asset classification norms prescribed by the RBI.

Income on discounted instruments is recognised over the tenure of the instrument on a straight-line method.

Front end fees on processing of loans are recognised upfront as income.

Axis Securities Limited

Business sourcing and resource management fees are recognised on accrual basis in accordance with the terms and contracts entered between the Company and counterparty.

Fees earned for the provision of services are recognised over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits, as the services are rendered. These include brokerage fees which is fixed at inception irrespective of number of transactions executed. The revenue for such contracts is recognised on consumption of benefits and the balance unutilized plan value is recognised on maturity/validity of the plan.

Selling commissions/brokerage generated from primary market operations i.e. procuring subscriptions from investors for public offerings of companies, mutual funds etc. are recorded on determination of the amount due to the Company, once the allotment of securities are completed.

Depository fees are recognised on completion of the transaction.

Portfolio management fees are accounted on accrual basis as follows:

- In case of fees based on fixed percentage of the corpus/fixed amount, income is accrued at the end of the quarter/month.
- In case of fees, based on the returns of the portfolio, income is accounted on each anniversary as per the agreement.

A. Treds Limited

Onboarding Fee is a one-time fee and is recognized at the time of onboarding of buyer, seller or financier. Transaction fee is recurring in nature and is recognised on time proportion basis over the tenure of transaction. The Company follows recognition of annual fees on time proportion basis over the tenure of one year.

Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited

Revenue from commission income

Merchant checkout fee is recognised on the basis of successful pay-out to the respective merchants. Revenues from operating an internet portal, providing recharge and bill payment services are recognized upon successful recharge/ payment confirmation for the transaction executed. The Company collects Goods and Service Taxes (GST) on behalf of the government and therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue.

Other operating revenue

Revenues from ancillary activities like convenience fee, merchant monetization fees, issuance fees, system integration, paid coupon income, marketing fee etc. are recognised upon rendering of services.

Unbilled revenue

Receivables are generally carried at the original invoiced amount, less an allowance for doubtful receivables where there is objective evidence that balances will not be recovered in full. Unbilled receivables is recognised to the extent for the services not billed at the reporting date.

Revenue from sale of sound box services

Revenue from services i.e sound box is recognized when the control in services is transferred as per the terms of the agreement with merchant i.e. as and when services are rendered. Revenues are disclosed net of the Goods and Services Tax charged on such services.

Axis Pension Fund Management Company Limited

Investment Management Fees

Investment management fees are recognised on an accrual basis on the daily closing assets under management across respective schemes under pension funds. The investment management fees are presented net of Goods and services Tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account.

Management fees from Schemes defined by the PFRDA are recognized on an accrual basis as per the terms defined by PFRDA.

Revenue from interest income on debt investments

Interest income on debt investments is recognised on an accrual basis. Amortization of premium or accretion of discount on debt investments is recognised over the period of maturity/holding of the investments on a straight line basis.

4.10 Scheme expenses

Axis Asset Management Company Limited

New fund offer expenses

Expenses relating to new fund offer of Axis Mutual Fund are charged to the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which they are incurred.

Commission

Claw-backable commission paid by the Company in advance is charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the claw-back period/tenure of the respective scheme. The unamortized portion of the claw-backable brokerage is carried forward as prepaid expense.

Upfront commission on close ended and fixed tenure schemes is amortized over the tenure of the respective scheme and in case of Equity Linked Saving Scheme (ELSS), upfront commission is amortized over 3 years. The unamortized portion of the commission is carried forward as prepaid expense.

Commission paid on certain PMS products is amortised over the exit load period. Unamortised portion of commission is carried forward as prepaid expenses.

Commission paid on Alternate Investment Fund schemes is amortized over the minimum tenure of the scheme. The unamortized portion of the commission is carried forward as prepaid expense.

Axis Pension Fund Management Company Limited

Brokerage

Brokerages on the pension fund management segment paid by the Company are accounted for at the rates stipulated by the PFRDA.

4.11 Fixed assets and depreciation/impairment

Group

Fixed assets are carried at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost includes initial handling and delivery charges, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the asset. Subsequent expenditure incurred on assets put to use is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefit/ functioning capability from/of such assets.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of fixed assets that are not ready for their intended use and also includes advances paid to acquire fixed assets.

Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of a fixed asset on a straight-line method from the date of addition. The Management believes that depreciation rates currently used, fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of fixed assets based on the historical experience of the Group, though these rates in certain cases are different from those prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Whenever there is a revision of the estimated useful life of an asset, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life of the said asset.

Asset	Estimated useful life
Leased Land	As per the term of the agreement
Owned premises	60 years
Locker cabinets/cash safe/strong room door	10 years
Interiors	9 years
EPABX, telephone instruments	8 years
Modem, scanner, routers, hubs, switches, racks/cabinets for IT equipment	5 years
UPS, VSAT, fax machines	5 years
Cheque book/cheque encoder, currency counting machine, fake note detector	5 years
Application software	5 years
Electronic Data Capture (EDC)/ Point of Sale (POS) machines	5 years
Vehicles	4 years
Computer hardware including printers	3 years
CCTV and video conferencing equipment	3 years
Assets at staff residence	3 years
All other fixed assets	10 years

Assets costing less than ₹5,000 individually are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Depreciation on assets sold during the year is recognised on a pro-rata basis to the Profit and Loss Account till the date of sale.

Gain or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of fixed assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of assets and are recognised as income or expense in the Profit and Loss Account. Further, in case of Bank, profit on sale of premises is appropriated to the Capital Reserve Account (net of taxes and transfer to Statutory Reserve) in accordance with RBI instructions.

The Bank has accounted for the Intangibles and Goodwill, acquired and arising from the acquisition of Citi India Consumer Business as per the generally accepted accounting principles and Accounting Standard 26 on Intangible Assets which permits amortization over the best estimate of useful life. During the year, Bank has fully amortized through the Profit and Loss Account, Intangibles and Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of the Citibank India Consumer Business. The Bank continues to have access and business use for the Intangible assets.

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to ascertain if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value at the weighted average cost of capital. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

4.12 Non-banking assets

Axis Bank Limited

Non-banking assets ('NBAs') acquired in satisfaction of claims include land. In the case of land, the Bank creates provision and follows the accounting treatment as per specific RBI directions.

4.13 Lease transactions

Group

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership over the lease term are classified as operating lease. Lease payments for assets taken on operating lease are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease income from assets given on operating lease is recognized as income in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

4.14 Employee benefits

- **Short-term employee benefits**

  Short-term employee benefits comprise salaries and other compensations payable for services which the employee has rendered during the period. These are recognized at the undiscounted amount in the Profit and Loss Account.

- **Provident Fund**

  Axis Bank Limited

  Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined benefit plan wherein the contributions are charged to the Profit and Loss Account of the year when the contributions to the fund are due and when services are rendered by the employees. Further, an actuarial valuation is conducted by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at 31 March each year to determine the deficiency, if any, in the interest payable on the contributions as compared to the interest liability as per the statutory rate and the shortfall if any due to fluctuations in price or impairment, in the aggregate asset values of the Trust as compared to the market value. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognized in the Profit and Loss Account and are not deferred.

  The Bank makes contribution as required by The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to Employees' Pension Scheme administered by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

  The overseas branches of the Bank and its eligible employees contribute a certain percentage of their salary towards respective government schemes as per local regulatory guidelines. The contribution made by the overseas branches is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, as is in the nature of defined contribution.

  Subsidiaries

  Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

- **Gratuity**

  Axis Bank Limited

  The Bank contributes towards gratuity fund (defined benefit retirement plan) administered by various insurers for eligible employees. Under this scheme, the settlement obligations remain with the Bank, although the insurers administer the scheme and determine the contribution premium required to be paid by the Bank. The plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement or termination of employment based on the respective employee's salary and the years of employment with the Bank. The liability with regard to the gratuity fund is recognized based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at 31 March based on certain assumptions regarding rate of interest, salary growth, mortality and staff attrition. Actuarial gains/losses are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account and are not deferred.

  In respect of employees at overseas branches (other than expatriates), the liability with regard to gratuity is provided on the basis of a prescribed method as per local laws, wherever applicable.

  Subsidiaries

  Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognized in the Profit and Loss Account and are not deferred.

- **Compensated Absences**

  Subsidiaries

  Accumulated leaves, which are expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The expected cost of such absences is measured as the additional amount that is expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

  Accumulated leaves that are expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months are treated as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and are not deferred.

- **Superannuation**

  Axis Bank Limited

  Employees of the Bank (other than those who moved to the Bank as part Citibank India Consumer Business acquisition) are entitled to receive retirement benefits under the Bank's superannuation scheme either under a cash-out option through salary or under a defined contribution plan. Through the defined contribution plan, the Bank contributes annually a sum of 10% of the employee's eligible annual basic salary to Life Insurance corporation (LIC), which undertakes to pay the lump sum and annuity benefit payments pursuant to the scheme. Superannuation contributions are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they accrue.

  Eligible employees who moved to the Bank as part of the Citibank India Consumer Business acquisition are entitled to receive a lumpsum corpus amount under a separate superannuation scheme with vesting criteria of 10 years as a defined contribution plan. Through the defined contribution plan, the Bank makes a defined contribution annually of a sum of 25% of such employee's eligible annual basic salary to a Superannuation Trust, which undertakes to pay the lump sum payments pursuant to the scheme after the vesting period. Superannuation contributions are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they accrue.

- **National Pension Scheme ('NPS')**

  Group

  In respect of employees who opt for contribution to the NPS, the Group contributes certain percentage of the total basic salary of such employees to the aforesaid scheme, a defined contribution plan, which is managed and administered by pension fund management companies. NPS contributions are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they accrue.

- **Resettlement Allowance**

  Axis Bank Limited

  The Bank provides for resettlement allowance liability in the form of six months' pay at the time of separation, for certain eligible employees who moved to the Bank as part of the Citibank India Consumer Business acquisition. Provision for this liability is based on an actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at 31 March each year based on certain assumptions regarding discount rate and salary escalation rate.

- **Long term deferred variable pay structure**

  Axis Capital Limited

  As part of its variable pay structure, the Company operates long term deferred variable pay structure plan in which it defers a part of the entitlement which is to be settled in installments over a period of three years at an amount which would be equivalent to the prevailing price of equity share of Axis Bank at the time of settlement. The costs of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at the year-end using the projected unit credit method.

- **Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)**

  Axis Asset Management Company Limited

  The Company has initiated Axis AMC - Long Term Incentive plan. The points granted to employees as per the guidelines laid down in the plan are encashable after they are held for a specified period as per the terms of the plan. The Company accounts for the liability arising on points granted proportionately over the period from the date of grant till the end of the exercise window. The present value of the obligation under such plan is determined based on actuarial valuation.

4.15 Reward points

Axis Bank Limited

The Bank runs a loyalty program which seeks to recognize and reward customers based on their relationship with the Bank. Under the program, eligible customers are granted loyalty points redeemable in future, subject to certain conditions. In addition, the Bank continues to grant reward points in respect of certain credit cards (not covered under the loyalty program). The Bank estimates the provision for such loyalty/reward points using an actuarial method at the Balance Sheet date through an independent actuary, which includes assumptions such as redemption rate, lapse rate, discount rate, value of reward points etc. Provision for the said reward points is then made based on the actuarial valuation report as furnished by the said independent actuary.

4.16 Taxation

Group

Income tax expense is the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax charge. Current year taxes are determined in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Income TaxAct, 1961 and considering the material principles set out in the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards to the extent applicable. Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of current year timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the taxes on income levied by same governing taxation laws.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. The impact of changes in the deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Deferred tax assets are recognised and reassessed at each reporting date, based upon the Management's judgement as to whether realisation is considered as reasonably certain. Deferred tax assets are recognised on carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that such deferred tax asset can be realised against future profits.

4.17 Share issue expenses

Group

Share issue expenses are adjusted from the Share Premium Account in terms of Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

4.18 Corporate Social Responsibility

Group

Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility is recognised in Profit and Loss Account in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

4.19 Earnings per share

Group

The group reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with AS-20, Earnings per Share, as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year.

Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue equity shares were exercised or converted during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding at the year end except where the results are anti-dilutive.

4.20 Employee stock option scheme

Axis Bank Limited

The 2001 Employee Stock Option Scheme ('the Scheme') provides for grant of stock options on equity shares of the Bank to employees and Directors of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Scheme is in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Employees Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 ('the Guidelines'). These Guidelines have since been repealed and substituted by the Securities and Exchange Board of

India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021. The Scheme is in compliance with the said regulations. Options are granted at an exercise price, which is equal to the fair market price of the underlying equity shares at the date of the grant. The fair market price is the latest available closing price, prior to the date of grant, on the stock exchange on which the shares of the Bank are listed. If the shares are listed on more than one stock exchange, then the stock exchange where there is highest trading volume on the said date is considered.

Further, the 2022 Employees Stock Unit Scheme ('the ESU Scheme') provides for grant of stock units convertible into equivalent number of fully paid-up equity share(s) of the Bank to eligible employees. The ESU Scheme is in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 and in compliance with the said regulations. The stock units are granted at an exercise price as determined by the Bank and specified at the time of grant which shall not be less than the face value of the equity shares of the Bank.

The Bank followed intrinsic value method to account for its stock based employee compensation plans for all the options granted till the accounting period ending 31 March, 2021.

As per RBI guidelines, for options/units granted after 31 March, 2021, the Bank follows the fair value method and recognizes the fair value of such options/units computed using the Black-Scholes model without reducing estimated forfeitures, as compensation expense over the vesting period. On exercise of the stock options/units, corresponding balance under Employee Stock Options/Units Outstanding is transferred to Share Premium. In respect of the options/units which expire unexercised, the balance standing to the credit of Employee Stock Options/Units Outstanding is transferred to the General Reserve. In respect of Employee Stock Options/Units which are granted to the employees of the subsidiaries, the Bank recovers the cost from the subsidiaries over the vesting period.

4.21 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Group

In accordance with AS-29 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" provision is recognised when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past event where it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is:

- a possible obligation arising from a past event, the existence of which will be confirmed by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the Group; or
- a present obligation arising from a past event which is not recognised as it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

4.22 Accounting for dividend

Group

As per AS-4 'Contingencies and Events occurring after the Balance sheet date' as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, the group does not account for proposed dividend as a liability through appropriation from the Profit and Loss Account. The same is recognised in the year of actual payout post approval of shareholders. However, the Bank considers proposed dividend in determining capital funds in computing the capital adequacy ratio.

4.23 Cash and cash equivalents

Group

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, rupee digital currency, balances with RBI, balances with other banks and money at call and short notice.

4.24 Segment Reporting

The disclosure relating to segment information is made in accordance with AS-17: Segment Reporting and relevant guidelines issued by the RBI.

18 NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

1. Purchase of Citibank's India Consumer Business

Upon (i) the completion of conditions stipulated in the Business Transfer Agreements (BTAs) executed on 30 March, 2022 as amended from time to time; and (ii) the receipt of requisite statutory and other approvals, the Bank has acquired on a going concern basis the business assets and business liabilities of Citibank's India Consumer Business from Citibank N.A. (acting through its branch in India) ("CBNA") and the NBFC Consumer Business from Citicorp Finance (India) Limited ("CFIL") collectively referred to as Citibank India Consumer Business, effective beginning of day 1 March, 2023 (referred to as Legal Day One) without values being assigned to individual assets and liabilities.

In accordance with the BTAs, the Bank has on Legal Day One paid an Estimated Adjusted Purchase Price aggregating ₹11,602.53 crores based on the position of business assets and business liabilities acquired as at end of day 31st January, 2023, and the Bank without prejudice to any of its rights under the said BTAs estimates a further payable of ₹346.55 crores as Purchase Price True Up Amount based on its best estimate of the position of business assets and business liabilities acquired as at beginning of day 1 March, 2023. The estimated Purchase Price True Up Amount is recorded as a payable to CBNA at 31 March, 2023. Changes, if any, to the Estimated Adjusted Purchase Price and/or estimated Purchase Price True Up Amount, which are subject to review by an external firm and the Bank, upon the receipt of the final closing statement from CBNA and CFIL, shall be accounted for in the period in which the actual settlement occurs.

The Estimated Adjusted Purchase Price and estimated Purchase Price True Up Amount aggregating to ₹11,949.08 crores are attributable to (i) various intangible business and commercial rights viz. Customer relationship (including contracts), Co-branding arrangements, Business processes/information, Non-compete rights (collectively "Intangibles") and (ii) Goodwill on acquisition of the Citibank India Consumer Business. Based on the report of an independent valuer, Intangibles (excluding Goodwill) were recognized at ₹8,714.24 crores and Goodwill at ₹3,234.84 crores in the financial statements of the Bank. Under Section 15 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949, banks are restricted from declaring dividend in the event a bank carries any intangible assets on its Balance Sheet. As a prudent measure and to protect its ability to pay dividends, the Bank has fully amortised the said Intangibles and Goodwill through the Profit and Loss account in FY 2022-23, even though the Bank continues to have access to and business use for the Intangibles. The Bank has chosen not to create any deferred tax asset on such Intangibles fully amortised through the Profit and Loss Account.

Further, the Bank has fully charged to the Profit and Loss Account (i) ₹179.27 crores towards one-time stamp duty costs relating to the acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business and (ii) ₹361.47 crores towards harmonization of provisioning and expense policies and/or estimates used in the preparation of financial statements.

Exceptional items comprise (i) full amortization of Intangibles and Goodwill; (ii) impact of policy harmonisation of operating expenses and provisions; and (iii) one-time acquisition related expenses. The tables below quantifies and details the nature of exceptional items and its corresponding impact on Profit after Tax (PAT) for the year ended 31 March 2023.

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Description of Exceptional item	31 March, 2023
1	Amortisation of Intangibles and Goodwill in operating expenses	11,949.08
2	Impact of harmonization of policies recognized in provisions and contingencies	232.14
3	Impact of harmonization of policies recognized in operating expenses	129.33
4	One-time acquisition costs recognized in operating expenses	179.27
	Total exceptional items	**12,489.82**

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31 March, 2023
1	Profit After Tax (PAT) (as per Profit and Loss Account)	10,818.45
2	Add: Exceptional items (net of taxes)	12,353.71
3	**PAT (excluding impact of exceptional items net of taxes)**	**23,172.16**

The financial results and relevant disclosures for the year ended 31 March, 2023 with respect to the above are therefore not comparable with the previous periods.

2. Other notes

2.1 COVID-19

India is emerging from the after effect of COVID-19 virus, a global pandemic that affected the world economy for more than two years. The extent to which any new wave of COVID-19 will impact the Bank's operations and asset quality will depend on the future developments, which are highly uncertain.

The Bank continues to hold provisions aggregating to ₹5,012 crores as at 31 March, 2023 against the potential impact of COVID-19 (other than provisions held for restructuring under COVID-19 norms).

2.2 Axis Asset Management Company Ltd. (the Company), a subsidiary of the Bank, had proactively initiated an investigation by independent external advisors into certain allegations of potential irregularities relating to the conduct of certain personnel of the said subsidiary. The management of the Company has submitted details of its findings and disciplinary action of termination of employment taken against the concerned employees, to regulatory authorities and is cooperating with them as required from time to time. Further, pursuant to its independent investigation, SEBI has passed an ad interim ex parte order-cum-show-cause notice (Interim Order) against *inter alia* one of the terminated former employee. Neither the Company nor any of its existing officers/employees have been named as noticees in the Interim Order, nor any directions have been passed against them in the Interim Order. As the outcome of the independent investigation by SEBI is pending on 31 March, 2023, the Company's statutory auditors have issued a modified opinion, stating that the impact is not ascertainable. The Company has assessed that there is no impact of this matter on its financial statements for the current or earlier financial years. Next steps and implications, if any, will be determined basis any change from current position in this matter. Considering the size and scale of operations of the Axis Bank Group, the impact, if any, on the consolidated financial results is not expected to be material.

3. Disclosures

3.1 'Provisions and contingencies' recognised in the Profit and Loss Account comprise of:

(₹ in crores)

For the year ended	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Provision for income tax		
- Current tax	6,721.49	4,602.01
- Deferred tax [Refer note 18 (4.11)]	1,047.03	163.10
	7,768.52	**4,765.11**
Provision for non-performing assets (including bad debts written off, write backs and net of recoveries in written off accounts)[1]	3,340.20	5,212.72
Provision for restructured assets/strategic debt restructuring/ sustainable structuring	(34.82)	0.95
Provision for COVID-19 restructuring & MSME restructuring	(599.17)	912.33
Provision towards standard assets	481.96	215.62
Provision for unhedged foreign currency exposures	33.60	(61.82)
Provision for country risk	8.47	18.97
Additional provision for delay in implementation of resolution plan	(179.81)	409.62
Provision for probable legal cases	46.75	215.31
Provision for other contingencies	(179.82)	514.14
Total	**10,685.88**	**12,202.95**

1. includes provision for non-performing advances of ₹6,040.47 crores (previous year ₹7,195.39 crores) and non-performing investments of ₹186.34 crores (previous year ₹384.46 crores), net of recoveries from written off accounts of ₹2,886.61 crores (previous year ₹2,367.13 crores)

3.2 Capital instruments

a) Share Capital

During the year ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022, the Bank has not raised equity capital other than allotment of equity shares to eligible employees upon exercise of options under Employees Stock Option Scheme.

b) Other capital instruments

During the year ended 31 March, 2023, the Bank has raised Basel III compliant debt instruments eligible for Tier-I/Tier-II capital, the details of which are set out below:

Instrument	Capital	Date of maturity	Period	Coupon	Amount
Subordinated debt	Tier-II	13 December, 2032	120 months	7.88%	₹12,000.00 crores

During the year ended 31 March, 2022, the Bank has raised Basel III compliant debt instruments eligible for Tier-I/Tier-II capital, the details of which are set out below:

Instrument	Capital	Date of maturity	Period	Coupon	Amount
Perpetual debt	Additional Tier-I	-	-	4.10%	$600 million

Above instrument has a call option at expiry of 60 months from the date of allotment

During the year ended 31 March, 2023, the Bank redeemed BASEL III compliant debt instruments eligible for Tier-I/Tier-II capital, the details of which are set out below:

Instrument	Capital	Date of maturity	Period	Coupon	Amount
Subordinated debt	Tier-II	31 December, 2022	120 months	9.15%	₹2,500.00 crores
Perpetual debt	Additional Tier-I	28 June, 2022[1]	60 months	8.75%	₹3,500.00 crores

1. Represents call date

During the year ended 31 March, 2022, the Bank has redeemed BASEL III compliant debt instruments eligible for Tier-I/Tier-II capital, the details of which are set out below:

Instrument	Capital	Date of maturity	Period	Coupon	Amount
Subordinated debt	Tier-II	1 December, 2021	120 months	9.73%	₹1,500.00 crores
Subordinated debt	Tier-II	20 March, 2022	120 months	9.30%	₹1,925.00 crores
Perpetual debt	Additional Tier-I	14 December, 2021[1]	60 months	8.75%	₹3,500.00 crores

1. Represents call date

3.3 Divergence in Asset Classification and Provisioning for NPAs

In terms of RBI guidelines, banks are required to disclose the divergences in asset classification and provisioning consequent to RBI's annual supervisory process in their notes to accounts to the financial statements. The disclosure is required if either or both of the following conditions are satisfied: (a) the additional provisioning for NPAs assessed by RBI exceeds 10% of the reported profit before provisions and contingencies for the reference period and (b) the additional Gross NPAs identified by RBI exceed 10% or 15% of the published incremental Gross NPAs for the reference period ended 31 March, 2022 and 31 March, 2021 respectively.

Based on the above, no disclosure on divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs is required with respect to RBI's annual supervisory process for the year ended 31 March, 2022 and 31 March, 2021.

3.4 Earnings Per Share ('EPS')

The details of EPS computation is set out below:

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Basic and Diluted earnings for the year (Net profit after tax) (₹ in crores)	10,818.45	14,119.29
Basic weighted average no. of shares (in crores)	307.30	306.65
Add: Equity shares for no consideration arising on grant of stock options under ESOP (in crores)	1.48	0.92
Diluted weighted average no. of shares (in crores)	308.78	307.57
Basic EPS (₹)	35.20	46.04
Diluted EPS (₹)	35.04	45.91
Basic EPS (excluding exceptional items, refer note 18.1) (₹)	75.41	46.04
Diluted EPS (excluding exceptional items, refer note 18.1) (₹)	75.04	45.91
Nominal value of shares (₹)	2.00	2.00

Dilution of equity is on account of 14,780,391 stock options (previous year 9,241,401)

3.5 Employee Stock Options/Units

Pursuant to the approval of the shareholders in February 2001, the Bank approved an Employee Stock Option Scheme under which eligible employees are granted an option to purchase shares subject to vesting conditions. Over the period till March 2023, pursuant to the approval of the shareholders, the Bank approved ESOP schemes for options aggregating 315,087,000 that vest in a graded manner over 3 years. The options can be exercised within five years from the date of the vesting as the case may be. Within the overall ceiling of 315,087,000 stock options approved for grant by the shareholders as stated earlier, the Bank is authorised to issue options to eligible employees and Whole Time Directors (including those of subsidiary companies).

294,895,841 options have been granted under the Schemes till the previous year ended 31 March, 2022. Pursuant to the approval of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee on 22 March, 2022 the Bank granted 16,625,592 stock options (each option representing entitlement to one equity share of the Bank) to eligible employees/directors of the Bank/ subsidiary companies at a grant price of ₹725.90. Further, during FY 2022-23, the Bank granted stock options (each option representing entitlement to one equity share of the Bank) to its eligible employees, the details of which are as under :

Date of grant	No. of options granted	Grant price (₹ per option)
15 July, 2022	85,000	668.25

Stock option activity under the Scheme for the year ended 31 March, 2023 is set out below:

	Options outstanding	Range of exercise prices (₹)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	44,279,611	306.54 to 804.80	609.26	4.29
Granted during the year	16,710,592	668.25 to 725.90	725.61	-
Forfeited during the year	(2,676,194)	469.90 to 757.10	693.10	-
Expired during the year	(102,145)	306.54 to 535.00	465.48	-
Exercised during the year	(7,104,176)	306.54 to 757.10	535.32	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**51,107,688**	**433.10 to 804.80**	**653.48**	**4.37**
Exercisable at the end of the year	35,119,021	469.90 to 804.80	620.49	3.46

The weighted average share price in respect of options exercised during the year was ₹838.11.

Stock option activity under the Scheme for the year ended 31 March, 2022 is set out below:

	Options outstanding	Range of exercise prices (₹)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	38,109,654	306.54 to 757.10	544.21	4.22
Granted during the year	13,898,988	697.10 to 804.80	727.80	-
Forfeited during the year	(16,71,547)	469.90 to 757.10	645.30	-
Expired during the year	(58,300)	306.54 to 535.00	484.45	-
Exercised during the year	(59,99,184)	306.54 to 757.10	461.82	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**44,279,611**	**306.54 to 804.80**	**609.26**	**4.29**
Exercisable at the end of the year	30,458,322	306.54 to 757.10	589.02	3.36

The weighted average share price in respect of options exercised during the year was ₹740.25.

Fair Value Methodology

In line with RBI clarification on Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/Chief Executive Officers/Material Risk Takers and Control Function Staff on 30 August, 2021, the Bank has changed its accounting policy from the intrinsic value method to the fair value method for all share-linked instruments granted after 31 March, 2021 and consequently recognized the fair value of options computed using the Black-Scholes model, without reducing estimated forfeitures, as compensation expense over the vesting period. During the year, the Group has recognised ESOP compensation cost of ₹285.52 crores for options granted to employees of the Group.

The impact on reported net profit and EPS in respect of options granted prior to 31 March, 2021 considering the fair value based method as prescribed in the Guidance Note on 'Accounting for Employee Share-based Payments' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is given below:

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Net Profit (as reported) (₹ in crores)	10,818.45	14,119.29
Less: Stock based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method (proforma) (₹ in crores)	(16.01)	(61.90)
Net Profit (Proforma) (₹ in crores)	**10,802.44**	**14,057.39**
Earnings per share: Basic (in ₹)		
As reported	35.20	46.04
Proforma	35.15	45.84
Earnings per share: Diluted (in ₹)		
As reported	35.04	45.91
Proforma	35.03	45.72

No cost has been incurred by the Bank in respect of ESOPs granted prior to 31 March, 2021 to the employees of the Bank and subsidiaries which are valued under the intrinsic value method.

The fair value of the options is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes options pricing model, with the following assumptions:

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Dividend yield	0.26%-0.43%	0.43%-0.64%
Expected life	2.95-4.95 years	2.28-4.28 years
Risk free interest rate	5.46% to 7.13%	4.71% to 5.67%
Volatility	30.95% to 33.02%	30.91% to 33.93%

Volatility is the measure of the amount by which a price has fluctuated or is expected to fluctuate during a period. The measure of volatility used in the Black-Scholes options pricing model is the annualised standard deviation of the continuously compounded rates of return on the stock over a period of time. For calculating volatility, the daily volatility of the stock prices on the National Stock Exchange, over a period prior to the date of grant, corresponding with the expected life of the options has been considered.

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year ended 31 March, 2023 is ₹240.34 (previous year ₹209.47).

Pursuant to the approval of the Shareholders in January 2023, the Bank approved the 'Axis Bank Employees Stock Unit Scheme, 2022' under which the Bank is authorized to grant Units not exceeding 5,00,00,000 (Five crores) in number in aggregate, to or for benefit of 'Eligible Employees' in accordance with applicable SEBI Regulations, with each such Unit(s) exercisable into equity share(s) of the Bank subject to vesting conditions. The Units vest in a graded manner over 3 years and can be exercised within five years from the date of the vesting at an exercise price as determined in accordance with applicable laws at the time of grant and on such terms and conditions as contained in the Scheme.

On 24 March, 2023, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank has approved the grant of upto 1,31,00,000 stock options and grant of upto 32,00,000 stock units to eligible employees, there have been no allotments of options/units under this grant. Accordingly, these options/units have not been considered in the above disclosure.

3.6 Proposed Dividend

The Board of Directors, in their meeting held on 27 April, 2023 have proposed a final dividend of ₹1 per equity share amounting to ₹307.69 crores. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. In terms of revised Accounting Standard (AS) 4 'Contingencies and Events occurring after the Balance sheet date' as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, such proposed dividend has not been recognised as a liability as on 31 March, 2023.

During the year, the Bank paid final dividend of ₹1 per equity share amounting ₹307.14 crores pertaining to year ended 31 March, 2022.

3.7 Segmental reporting

The business of the Bank is divided into four segments: Treasury, Retail Banking, Corporate/Wholesale Banking and Other Banking Business. These segments have been identified and based on RBI's revised guidelines on Segment Reporting issued on 18 April 2007 vide Circular No. DBOD.No.BP.BC.81/21.04.018/2006-07. The principal activities of these segments are as under:

Segment	Principal Activities
Treasury	Treasury operations include investments in sovereign and corporate debt, equity and mutual funds, trading operations, derivative trading and foreign exchange operations on the proprietary account and for customers. The Treasury segment also includes the central funding unit.
Retail Banking	Constitutes lending to individuals/small businesses through the branch network and other delivery channels subject to the orientation, nature of product, granularity of the exposure and the quantum thereof. Retail Banking activities also include liability products, card services, internet banking, mobile banking, ATM services, depository, financial advisory services and NRI services.
Digital Banking (Sub- segment of Retail Banking)	In accordance with RBI circular DOR.AUT.REC.12/22.01.001/2022-23 dated 7 April 2022 on Establishment of Digital Banking Units, the Bank has presented 'Digital Banking' as a sub-segment of the Retail Banking segment.
Corporate/Wholesale Banking	Includes corporate relationships not included under Retail Banking, corporate advisory services, placements and syndication, project appraisals, capital market related services and cash management services.
Other Banking Business	Includes para banking activities like third party product distribution and other banking transactions not covered under any of the above three segments.

Unallocated assets and liabilities - All items which are reckoned at an enterprise level are classified under this segment such as deferred tax, tax paid in advance net of provision, provision for COVID-19 etc.

Business segments in respect of operations of the subsidiaries have been identified and reported taking into account the customer profile, the nature of product and services and the organisation structure.

Revenues of the Treasury segment primarily consist of fees and gains or losses from trading operations and interest income on the investment portfolio. The principal expenses of the segment consist of interest expense on funds borrowed from external sources and other internal segments, premises expenses, personnel costs, other direct overheads and allocated expenses.

Revenues of the Corporate/Wholesale Banking segment consist of interest and fees earned on loans given to customers falling under this segment and fees arising from transaction services and merchant banking activities such as syndication and debenture trusteeship. Revenues of the Retail Banking segment are derived from interest earned on loans classified under this segment and fees for banking and advisory services, ATM interchange fees and cards products. Expenses of the Corporate/Wholesale Banking and Retail Banking segments primarily comprise interest expense on deposits and funds borrowed from other internal segments, infrastructure and premises expenses for operating the branch network and other delivery channels, personnel costs, other direct overheads and allocated expenses.

Segment income includes earnings from external customers and from funds transferred to the other segments. Segment result includes revenue as reduced by interest expense and operating expenses and provisions, if any, for that segment. Segment-wise income and expenses include certain allocations. Inter segment interest income and interest expense represent the transfer price received from and paid to the Central Funding Unit (CFU) respectively. For this purpose, the funds transfer pricing mechanism presently followed by the Bank, which is based on historical matched maturity and internal benchmarks, has been used by the Bank and relied upon by the Statutory Auditors. Operating expenses other than those directly attributable to segments are allocated to the segments based on an activity-based costing methodology. All activities in the Bank are segregated segment-wise and allocated to the respective segment.

Segmental results are set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023							
	Treasury	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking			Other Banking Business	Unallocated	Total
			Digital Banking Business	*Other Retail Banking Business*	Total Retail Banking			
Segment Revenue								
Gross interest income (external customers)	20,555.00	22,893.36	*6,784.06*	*37,134.17*	43,918.23	81.78	-	87,448.37
Other income	1,310.35	4,193.59	*5,215.61*	*4,495.04*	9,710.65	3,491.79	-	18,706.38
Total income as per Profit and Loss Account	**21,865.35**	**27,086.95**	***11,999.67***	***41,629.21***	**53,628.88**	**3,573.57**	**-**	**106,154.75**
Add/(less) inter segment interest income	3,580.73	8,510.09	*4,308.23*	*33,681.82*	37,990.05	-	-	50,080.87
Total segment revenue	**25,446.08**	**35,597.04**	***16,307.90***	***75,311.03***	**91,618.93**	**3,573.57**	**-**	**156,235.62**
Less: Interest expense (external customers)	13,984.28	1,707.80	*3,218.09*	*24,478.97*	27,697.06	0.01	-	43,389.15
Less: Inter segment interest expense	4,318.66	17,509.60	*3,578.92*	*24,673.69*	28,252.61	-	-	50,080.87
Less: Operating expenses	148.04	5,001.75	*6,755.41*	*16,452.89*	23,208.30	611.30	12,257.68	41,227.07
Operating profit	**6,995.10**	**11,377.89**	***2,755.48***	***9,705.48***	**12,460.96**	**2,962.26**	**(12,257.68)**	**21,538.53**
Less: Provision for non-performing assets/others[1]	(47.11)	(1,276.51)	*1,433.28*	*2,575.21*	4,008.49	0.34	232.14	2,917.35
Segment result	**7,042.21**	**12,654.40**	***1,322.20***	***7,130.27***	**8,452.47**	**2,961.92**	**(12,489.82)**	**18,621.18**
Less: Provision for tax								7,768.52
Net Profit before minority interest and earnings from Associate								**10,852.66**
Less: Minority Interest								100.06
Add: Share of Profit in Associate								65.85
Extraordinary profit/loss								-
Net Profit								**10,818.45**
Segment assets	443,971.16	365,592.28	*75,313.40*	*449,478.30*	524,791.70	2,459.20	7,603.62	1,344,417.96
Segment liabilities	224,434.67	222,341.79	*87,602.69*	*677,472.83*	765,075.52	189.01	3,021.35[2]	1,215,062.34
Net assets	**219,536.49**	**143,250.49**	***(12,289.29)***	***(227,994.53)***	**(240,283.82)**	**2,270.19**	**4,582.27**	**129,355.62**
Capital Expenditure for the year (Refer note 18.1)	9.53	275.29	*169.38*	*964.30*	1,133.68	33.54	11,949.08	13,401.12
Depreciation on fixed assets for the year (Refer note 18.1)	7.75	227.54	*139.87*	*789.40*	929.27	30.01	11,949.08	13,145.65

1. represents material non-cash items other than depreciation
2. includes minority interest of ₹393.39 crores

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2022							
			Retail Banking					
	Treasury	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	*Digital Banking Business*	*Other Retail Banking Business*	Total Retail Banking	Other Banking Business	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue								
Gross interest income (external customers)	17,930.65	17,271.97			33,627.48	15.96	-	68,846.06
Other income	3,199.14	3,660.38			7,216.77	3,191.84	-	17,268.13
Total income as per Profit and Loss Account	**21,129.79**	**20,932.35**			**40,844.25**	**3,207.80**	**-**	**86,114.19**
Add/(less) inter segment interest income	666.39	6,462.45			32,193.47	-	-	39,322.31
Total segment revenue	**21,796.18**	**27,394.80**			**73,037.72**	**3,207.80**	**-**	**125,436.50**
Less: Interest expense (external customers)	9,401.29	1,515.64			23,966.75	38.98	-	34,922.66
Less: Inter segment interest expense	6,810.95	12,309.97			20,200.53	0.86	-	39,322.31
Less: Operating expenses	230.96	4,734.89			19,031.46	826.92	-	24,824.23
Operating profit	**5,352.98**	**8,834.30**			**9,838.98**	**2,341.04**	**-**	**26,367.30**
Less: Provision for non-performing assets/others[1]	287.76	1,474.12			5,676.22	(0.26)	-	7,437.84
Segment result	**5,065.22**	**7,360.18**			**4,162.76**	**2,341.30**	**-**	**18,929.46**
Less: Provision for tax								**4,765.11**
Net Profit before minority interest and earnings from Associate								**14,164.35**
Less: Minority Interest								87.60
Add: Share of Profit in Associate								42.54
Extraordinary profit/loss								-
Net Profit								**14,119.29**
Segment assets	440,150.42	316,036.13			429,461.01	1,596.68	8,534.91	1,195,779.15
Segment liabilities	214,807.66	192,908.74			667,243.16	242.04	2,467.66[2]	1,077,669.26
Net assets	**225,342.76**	**123,127.39**			**(237,782.15)**	**1,354.64**	**6,067.25**	**118,109.89**
Capital Expenditure for the year	9.94	253.75			1,019.82	28.63	-	1,312.14
Depreciation on fixed assets for the year	7.99	200.81			816.35	23.84	-	1,048.99

1. represents material non-cash items other than depreciation
2. includes minority interest of ₹261.35 crores

Geographic Segments

(₹ in crores)

	Domestic		International		Total	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Revenue	104,008.16	85,196.41	2,146.59	917.78	106,154.75	86,114.19
Assets	1,292,510.59	1,137,167.83	51,907.37	58,611.32	1,344,417.96	1,195,779.15
Capital Expenditure for the year	13,399.93*	1,309.14	1.19	3.00	13,401.12*	1,312.14
Depreciation on fixed assets for the year	13,139.33*	1,046.81	6.32	2.18	13,145.65*	1,048.99

*includes intangibles and goodwill on acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business (Refer note 18.1)

3.8 Related party disclosure

The related parties of the Group are broadly classified as:

a) Promoters

The Bank has identified the following entities as its Promoters:

- Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI)
- Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)

In March 2023, the Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) has made a request to the Bank to exit SUUTI from "promoter" category and reclassify it to "public" category. In terms of Reg. 31A of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 as amended, the said request is subject to the approval of the Bank's Board, Stock Exchanges and other Statutory/Regulatory Authorities, if any. The reclassification will be effective post receipt of the aforesaid approvals.

b) Key Management Personnel

- Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry (MD & CEO)
- Mr. Rajiv Anand (Deputy Managing Director)
- Mr. Rajesh Dahiya [Executive Director (Corporate Centre)] (upto 31 December, 2021)

c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel

Ms. Preeti Chaudhry, Mr. Anagh Chaudhry, Mr. Aruj Chaudhry, Mr. Aryan Chaudhry, Ms. Chhavi Kharb, Mr. Ashok Kharb, Mr. Om Singh Chaudhry, Ms. Kusum Chaudhry, Ms. Gitanjali Anand, Ms. Tara Anand, Ms. Nandita Anand, Mr. P.L. Narain, Mr. P. Srinivas, Ms. Ratna Rao Shekar, Ms. P. Kamashi, Ms. Charu Narain, Ms. K Ramalakshmi, Ms. Hemant Dahiya, Ms. Arooshi Dahiya, Mr. Anshul Avasthi, Ms. Mallika Dahiya, Ms. Jal Medha, Mr. Jai Prakash Dahiya, Ms. Pooja Rathi, Mr. Gagan Rathi.

d) Associate

Max Life Insurance Company Limited (with effect from 6 April, 2021)

Based on RBI guidelines, details of transactions with Associate are not disclosed since there is only one entity/party in the said category.

The details of transactions of the Group with its related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2023 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel#	Total
Dividend paid	29.14	0.06	-*	**29.20**
Interest paid	164.98	0.11	0.34	**165.43**
Interest received	-*	0.09	-*	**0.09**
Investment in non-equity instrument of related party	-	-	-	**-**
Investment of related party in the Bank	-	16.38	-	**16.38**
Redemption of Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	958.00	-	-	**958.00**
Sale of investments	-	-	-	**-**
Remuneration paid	-	15.26	-	**15.26**
Contribution to employee benefit fund	13.76	-	-	**13.76**
Placement of deposits	0.22	-	-	**0.22**
Repayment of deposit	-	-	-	**-**
Advance granted (net)	-	-	-	**-**
Advance repaid	-*	7.65	-	**7.65**
Receiving of services	114.01	-	-	**114.01**
Rendering of services	54.18	0.01	-*	**54.19**
Sale/Purchase of foreign exchange currency to/from related party	-	2.55	0.24	**2.79**
Other reimbursements from related party	42.79	-	-	**42.79**
Other reimbursements to related party	0.08	-	-	**0.08**

Details of transactions of the Bank with relatives of KMP are for the period during which the KMP are related parties of the Bank.

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

The balances payable to/receivable from the related parties of the Group as on 31 March, 2023 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Deposits with the Bank	5,678.24	1.96	6.61	**5,686.81**
Placement of security deposits	2.11	-	-	**2.11**
Advances	0.57	1.27	0.03	**1.87**
Investment in non-equity instruments of related party	-	-	-	**-**
Investment of related party in the Bank	48.97	0.11	-*	**49.08**
Non-funded commitments	3.25	-	-	**3.25**
Investment of related party in Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	500.00	-	-	**500.00**
Other receivables (net)	2.20	-	-	**2.20**
Other payables (net)	1.32	-	-	**1.32**

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

The maximum balances payable to/receivable from the related parties of the Group during the year ended 31 March, 2023 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Deposits with the Bank	9,771.44	20.17	11.17	**9,802.78**
Placement of security deposits	2.11	-	-	**2.11**
Advances	0.57	8.89	0.10	**9.56**
Investment of related party in the Bank	49.22	0.11	-	**49.33**
Investment in non-equity instrument of related party	-	-	-	**-**
Non-funded commitments	3.25	-	-	**3.25**
Investment of related party in Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	1,458.00	-	-	**1,458.00**
Other receivables (net)	16.29	-	-	**16.29**
Other payables (net)	1.32	-	-	**1.32**

The details of transactions of the Group with its related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2022 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel#	Total
Dividend paid	-	-	-	**-**
Interest paid	173.69	0.24	0.37	**174.30**
Interest received	0.01	0.32	-*	**0.33**
Investment in non-equity instrument of related party	-	-	-	**-**
Investment of related party in the Bank	-	11.07	-	**11.07**
Redemption of Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	-	-	-	**-**
Sale of investments	584.75	-	-	**584.75**
Remuneration paid	-	14.24	-	**14.24**
Contribution to employee benefit fund	14.19	-	-	**14.19**
Placement of deposits	-	-	-	**-**
Repayment of deposit	0.01	-	-	**0.01**
Advance granted (net)	-	7.25	-	**7.25**
Advance repaid	0.52	2.58	-	**3.10**
Receiving of services	401.97	-	-	**401.97**
Rendering of services	47.19	-*	-*	**47.19**
Sale/Purchase of foreign exchange currency to/from related party	-	0.94	0.17	**1.11**
Other reimbursements from related party	-	-	-	**-**
Other reimbursements to related party	0.25	-	-	**0.25**

Details of transactions of the Bank with relatives of KMP are for the period during which the KMP are related parties of the Bank.

The balances payable to/receivable from the related parties of the Group as on 31 March, 2022 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Deposits with the Bank	6,411.50	2.39	6.87	**6,420.76**
Placement of security deposits	1.89	-	-	**1.89**
Advances	0.57	8.89	0.08	**9.54**
Investment in non-equity instruments of related party	-*	-	-	**-***
Investment of related party in the Bank	58.28	0.10	-	**58.38**
Non-funded commitments	3.25	-	-	**3.25**
Investment of related party in Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	1,458.00	-	-	**1,458.00**
Other receivables (net)	-*	-	-	**-***

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

The maximum balances payable to/receivable from the related parties of the Group during the year ended 31 March, 2022 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Deposits with the Bank	15,153.34	17.59	8.44	**15,179.37**
Placement of security deposits	1.90	-	-	**1.90**
Advances	80.60	10.11	0.13	**90.84**
Investment of related party in the Bank	81.18	0.11	-	**81.29**
Investment in non-equity instrument of related party	0.02	-	-	**0.02**
Non-funded commitments	3.32	-	-	**3.32**
Investment of related party in Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	2,760.00	-	-	**2,760.00**
Other receivables (net)	0.02	-	-	**0.02**

The significant transactions between the Group and related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 are given below. A specific related party transaction is disclosed as a significant related party transaction wherever it exceeds 10% of the aggregate value of all related party transactions in that category:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Dividend paid		
Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India	4.65	-
Life Insurance Corporation of India	24.49	-
Interest paid		
Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India	32.89	32.09
Life Insurance Corporation of India	132.09	132.32
General Insurance Corporation of India	N.A.	5.30
Interest received		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	0.04	0.17
Mr. Rajiv Anand	0.06	0.07
Mr.Rajesh Dahiya	N.A.	0.09
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-*	-*

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Investment of related party in the Bank		
Mr. Rajiv Anand	16.38	4.49
Mr.Rajesh Dahiya	N.A.	6.58
Redemption of Hybrid Capital/Bonds of the Bank		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	958.00	-
Sale of investments		
The New India Assurance Company Limited	N.A.	177.23
General Insurance Corporation of India	N.A.	327.27
United India Insurance Company Limited	N.A.	50.05
The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	N.A.	30.20
Remuneration paid		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	9.23	7.37
Mr. Rajiv Anand	6.03	3.97
Mr. Rajesh Dahiya	N.A.	2.90
Contribution to employee benefit fund		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	13.76	14.19
Placement of deposits		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	0.22	-
Repayment of deposits		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-	0.01
Advance granted (net)		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	-	7.25
Advance repaid		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-*	0.52
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	7.25	-
Mr. Rajiv Anand	0.40	0.38
Mr. Rajesh Dahiya	N.A.	2.20
Receiving of services		
The Oriental Insurance Company Limited	N.A.	177.60
The New India Assurance Company Limited	N.A.	61.70
Life Insurance Corporation of India	113.69	153.58
Rendering of services		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	54.18	46.24
General Insurance Corporation of India	N.A.	0.21
Sale/ Purchase of foreign exchange currency to/from related party		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	1.78	0.60
Mr. Rajiv Anand	0.76	0.34
Ms. Tara Anand	-	0.02
Ms. Mallika Dahiya	N.A.	0.13
Other reimbursements to related party		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	0.08	0.17
The New India Assurance Company Limited	N.A.	0.06
Other reimbursements from related party		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	42.79	-

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

3.9 Leases

Disclosure in respect of assets taken on operating lease

This comprises of branches, office premises/ATMs, cash deposit machines, currency chests, staff quarters, office and IT equipments.

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Future lease rentals payable as at the end of the year:		
- Not later than one year	1,100.35	940.01
- Later than one year and not later than five years	3,521.80	3,125.16
- Later than five years	3,363.84	3,187.82
Total of minimum lease payments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account for the year	1,212.07	1,135.18

There are no provisions relating to contingent rent.

The terms of renewal/purchase options and escalation clauses are those normally prevalent in similar agreements.

There are generally no undue restrictions or onerous clauses in the agreements.

Disclosure in respect of assets given on operating lease

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Gross carrying amount of premises at the end of the year	209.60	165.24
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year	25.43	17.29
Total depreciation charged to profit and loss account for the year	2.28	3.40
Future lease rentals receivable as at the end of the year:		
- Not later than one year	28.52	18.09
- Later than one year and not later than five years	106.19	62.34
- Later than five years	66.44	3.20

There are no provisions relating to contingent rent.

3.10 Movement in fixed assets capitalized as application software and intangibles (included in other Fixed Assets)

- Movement of fixed assets capitalized as application software

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
At cost at the beginning of the year	2,911.85	2,309.43
Additions during the year[1]	541.65	612.68
Deductions during the year	(9.67)	(10.26)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March	(2,284.89)	(1,893.18)
Closing balance as at 31 March	1,158.94	1,018.67
Depreciation charge for the year	399.94	331.22

1. includes movement on account of exchange rate fluctuation

- Movement of fixed assets capitalized as intangibles and goodwill (Refer note 18.1)

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
At cost at the beginning of the year	-	N.A.
Additions during the year	11,949.08	N.A.
Deductions during the year	-	N.A.
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March	11,949.08	N.A.
Closing balance as at 31 March	-	N.A.
Amortisation charge for the year	11,949.08	N.A.

3.11 The major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arising out of timing differences are as under:

(₹ in crores)

As at	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Deferred tax assets on account of provisions for loan losses/doubtful debts	**4,775.21**	**5,299.90**
Deferred tax assets on account of provision for employee benefits	30.55	18.06
Deferred tax assets on account of other items	2,019.33	2,332.62
Deferred tax assets	**6,825.09**	**7,650.58**
Deferred tax liability on account of depreciation on fixed assets	55.88	43.92
Deferred tax liability on Special Reserve deduction under Income Tax Act [Refer Schedule 2 (II) of Consoldiated Balance Sheet]	363.26	153.32
Deferred tax liabilities on account of other items	0.19	0.55
Deferred tax liabilities	**419.33**	**197.79**
Net deferred tax asset	**6,405.76**	**7,452.79**

3.12 Employee Benefits

Group

Provident Fund

The contribution to the employee's provident fund (including Employee Pension Scheme) of the Group amounted to ₹332.41 crores for the year ended 31 March, 2023 (previous year ₹292.64 crores).

Axis Bank Ltd.

The rules of the Bank's Provident Fund administered by a Trust require that if the Board of Trustees are unable to pay interest at the rate declared for Employees' Provident Fund by the Government under para 60 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 for the reason that the return on investment is less or for any other reason, then the deficiency shall be made good by the Bank.

Based on an actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary, there is no deficiency in the Trust observed as at the Balance Sheet date.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for the Provident Fund benefit plan (including staff deputed at subsidiaries).

Profit and Loss Account

Net employee benefit expenses (recognised in payments to and provisions for employees):

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Current Service Cost	194.84	170.96
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	240.46	192.23
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(312.24)	(259.83)
Net Actuarial Losses/(Gains) recognised in the year	132.03	(66.83)
Losses/(Gains) on Acquisition	-	-
Effect of the limit in Para 59(b) of Accounting Standard – 15	(60.25)	134.43
Total included in "Employee Benefit Expense" [Schedule 16(I)]	**194.84**	**170.96**
Actual Return on Plan Assets	205.50	530.56

Balance Sheet

Details of provision for provident fund:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Fair Value of Plan Assets	4,007.93	3,538.64
Present Value of Funded Obligations	(3,933.75)	(3,404.21)
Net asset	**74.18**	**134.43**
Amount not recognized as an asset (limit in Para 59(b) of Accounting Standard – 15)	(74.18)	(134.43)
Amounts in Balance Sheet		
Liabilities	-	-
Assets	-	-
Net Asset/(Liability)	**-**	**-**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Change in Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	3,404.21	2,861.59
Current Service Cost	194.84	170.96
Interest Cost	240.46	192.23
Actuarial Losses/(Gains)	25.29	203.90
Employees Contribution	372.64	343.79
Liability transferred from/to other companies	126.97	(26.17)
Benefits Paid	(430.66)	(342.09)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**3,933.75**	**3,404.21**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Change in the Fair Value of Assets		
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	3,538.64	2,861.59
Expected Return on Plan Assets	312.24	259.83
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(106.74)	270.73
Employer contribution during the period	194.84	170.96
Employee contribution during the period	372.64	343.79
Assets transferred from/to other companies	126.97	(26.17)
Benefits Paid	(430.66)	(342.09)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	**4,007.93**	**3,538.64**

Experience adjustments

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Defined Benefit Obligations	**3,933.75**	3,404.21	2,861.59	2,494.37	2,245.71
Plan Assets	**4,007.93**	3,538.64	2,861.59	2,494.37	2,245.71
Surplus/(Deficit)	**74.18**	134.43	-	-	-
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	**17.24**	169.83	43.51	4.24	(27.40)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets	**(106.74)**	270.73	(12.88)	(32.62)	(57.29)

Major categories of plan assets (managed by Insurers) as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Government securities	53%	54%
Bonds, debentures and other fixed income instruments	9%	11%
Equity shares	9%	8%
Others	29%	27%

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Discount rate for the term of the obligation	7.45%	6.80%
Average historic yield on the investment portfolio	8.47%	8.61%
Discount rate for the remaining term to maturity of the investment portfolio	7.45%	6.90%
Expected investment return	8.47%	8.51%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.15%	8.10%

Superannuation

The Group contributed ₹13.76 crores (previous year ₹14.16 crores) to the superannuation plan for the year.

The Bank has also accrued ₹1.68 crores for the eligible employees of the Bank who had moved to the Bank as part of the Citibank India consumer business acquisition as they are entitled to receive a lumpsum corpus amount under a separate Superannuation scheme with vesting criteria of 10 years as a defined contribution plan.

National Pension Scheme (NPS)

During the year, the Group has contributed ₹10.59 crores (previous year ₹8.55 crores) to the NPS for employees who have opted for the scheme.

Group

Leave Encashment

The liability of compensated absences of accumulated privileged leave of the employees of the Group, based on actuarial valuation is given below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023			
	Liability - Privilege Leave	Total Expenses included under Schedule 16(I)	Assumptions	
			Discount Rate	Salary escalation rate
Axis Capital Ltd.	0.46	0.08	7.30% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
A.Treds Ltd.	0.36	-	7.40% p.a.	10.00% p.a.
Freecharge Payment Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	4.72	2.37	7.28% p.a.	8.50% p.a.

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2022			
	Liability - Privilege Leave	Total Expenses included under Schedule 16(I)	Assumptions	
			Discount Rate	Salary escalation rate
Axis Capital Ltd.	0.38	0.08	6.41% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
A.Treds Ltd.	0.36	0.05	6.90% p.a.	10.00% p.a.
Freecharge Payment Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	3.58	1.22	5.15% p.a.	10.50% p.a.

Group

Gratuity

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and the funded status and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for the Gratuity benefit plan.

Profit and Loss Account

Net employee benefit expenses (recognised in payments to and provisions for employees)

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Current Service Cost	82.26	72.63
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	43.03	37.75
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(41.21)	(35.58)
Net Actuarial Losses/(Gains) recognised in the year	(8.78)	7.88
Losses/(Gains) on Acquisition	(37.36)	-
Past Service Cost	1.72	0.77
Total included in “Employee Benefit Expense” [Schedule 16(I)]	**39.66**	**83.45**
Actual Return on Plan Assets	22.10	45.30

Balance Sheet

Details of provision for gratuity:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Present Value of Funded Obligations	(711.08)	(577.56)
Present Value of un-funded Obligations	(4.59)	(3.96)
Fair Value of Plan Assets	706.72	585.56
Unrecognised Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Asset/ (Liability)	**(8.95)**	**4.04**
Amounts in Balance Sheet		
Liabilities	(9.18)	(8.09)
Assets	0.23	12.13
Net Asset/(Liability) (included under Schedule 11 Other Assets/Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities)	**(8.95)**	**4.04**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Change in Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	581.52	545.18
Current Service Cost	82.26	72.63
Interest Cost	43.03	37.75
Actuarial Losses/(Gains)	(27.89)	17.61
Past Service Cost	1.72	-
Liabilities Assumed on Acquisition	118.96	0.25
Liabilities transferred in/(out)	0.05	0.02
Benefits Paid	(83.98)	(91.90)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**715.67**	**581.52**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	585.56	528.33
Expected Return on Plan Assets	41.21	35.58
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(19.11)	9.72
Contributions by Employer	25.34	102.66
Assets acquired on acquisition	156.32	-
Assets transferred out/ Divestment	0.07	0.24
Benefits Paid	(82.67)	(90.97)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	**706.72**	**585.56**

Experience adjustments

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020	31 March, 2019
Defined Benefit Obligations	715.67	581.52	545.18	494.21	424.41
Plan Assets	706.72	585.56	528.33	484.98	403.44
Surplus/(Deficit)	(8.95)	4.04	(16.85)	(9.23)	(20.97)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	5.20	29.03	(8.34)	(10.14)	6.70
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets	(19.11)	9.72	7.92	(7.28)	9.55

Axis Bank Ltd.

Major categories of plan assets (managed by Insurers) as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Government securities	37%	39%
Bonds, debentures and other fixed income instruments	31%	25%
Money market instruments	4%	10%
Equity shares	3%	5%
Balance in bank & others	25%*	21%

*includes plan assets under transfer pursuant to acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Discount Rate	7.45% p.a.	6.80% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	7.00%	7.00%
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 30 (age in years)	24.00%	24.00%
- 31 to 44 (age in years)	14.00%	14.00%
- 45 to 59 (age in years)	8.00%	8.00%

Axis Capital Ltd.

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.30% p.a.	6.41% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.30% p.a.	6.41% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover	15.00%	15.00%

Axis Asset Management Company Ltd.

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.35% p.a.	6.70% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.00% p.a.	7.00%p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	11.00% p.a.	11.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover	15.00% - 20.00%	15.00% - 20.00%

Axis Securities Ltd.

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.25% p.a.	5.40% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	8.00% p.a.	8.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 44 (age in years) (managerial)	25%	22%
- 21 to 44 (age in years) (non managerial)	45%	37%
- 45 to 59 (age in years) (managerial)	22%	35%
- 45 to 59 (age in years) (non managerial)	20%	34%

Axis Finance Ltd.

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.47% p.a.	7.25% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.47% p.a.	7.25% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover		
- For service 2 years and below	29.00% p.a.	5.00%
- For service more than 2 years but upto 4 years	11.00% p.a.	
- For service above 4 years	2.00% p.a.	

Axis Trustee Services Ltd.

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.29% p.a.	5.15% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	N.A.	N.A.
Salary Escalation Rate	12.00% p.a.	10.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover	28.00%	32.00%

A. Treds Ltd.

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.40% p.a.	6.90% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	10.00% p.a.	10.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 30 (age in years)	24.00%	24.00%
- 31 to 44 (age in years)	14.00%	14.00%
- 45 to 59 (age in years)	8.00%	8.00%

Freecharge Payment Technologies Pvt. Limited

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.28% p.a.	5.15% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	N.A.	N.A.
Salary Escalation Rate	8.50% p.a.	10.50% p.a.
Employee Turnover	35.00%	50.00%

Axis Pension Fund Management Limited

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.35% p.a.	N.A.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	N.A.	N.A.
Salary Escalation Rate	11.00% p.a.	N.A.
Employee Turnover	15.00% - 20.00%	N.A.

The estimates of future salary increases considered take into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

The expected rate of return on plan assets is based on the average long-term rate of return expected on investments of the Fund during the estimated term of the obligations.

As the contribution expected to be paid to the plan during the annual period beginning after the balance sheet date is based on various internal/external factors, a best estimate of the contribution is not determinable.

The above information is as certified by the actuary and relied upon by the auditors.

Resettlement allowance

Profit and Loss Account

During the year ended 31 March, 2023, post transfer of provision towards resettlement allowance on acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business, the Bank recognised an incremental expense of ₹Nil towards liability in respect of resettlement allowance based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary.

Balance Sheet

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Current liability	0.46	N.A.
Non current liability	3.29	N.A.
Net Liability (included under Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities)	**3.75**	**N.A.**

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date:

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Discount Rate	7.45% p.a.	N.A.
Salary Escalation Rate	7.00% p.a.	N.A.
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 30 (age in years)	24.00%	N.A.
- 31 to 44 (age in years)	14.00%	N.A.
- 45 to 59 (age in years)	8.00%	N.A.

Provision towards probable impact on account of Code of Social Security 2020

The Code on Social Security 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have also not yet been issued. The Bank has carried out an impact assessment of the gratuity liability based on an actuarial valuation and on a prudent basis holds a provision of ₹228.26 crores as on 31 March, 2023 (₹225.30 crores as on 31 March, 2022). This is over and above the provisions made in normal course based on extant rules and as reported in the above disclosure.

The above information is as certified by the actuary and relied upon by the auditors.

Under the terms of BTAs executed with CBNA and CFIL, the liability as on beginning of 1 March, 2023 (Legal Day One) in respect of employee benefits for in perimeter employees who have joined the Bank, arising from the enforcement of Code on Social Security 2020 or any other social security legislation shall be borne by CBNA and CFIL respectively, if such code is legally enforced within a finite period. Since, the finite period for which CBNA and CFIL are responsible for the liability has not expired in the current financial year, accordingly, no provision for the said liability has been made in the books of accounts for the said employees.

3.13 Small and Micro Enterprises

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which came into force from 2 October, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. Following are the details of delayed payments to MSMED registered vendors:

Axis Bank Ltd.

For the year ended 31 March, 2023:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Principal	Interest
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	78.53	0.00*
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date	18.55	1.55
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	N.A.	0.30
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	N.A.	0.30
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowed as a deductible expenditure under Section 23	N.A.	0.30

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

For the year ended 31 March, 2022:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Principal	Interest
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	52.38	0.04
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date	95.61	0.34
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	N.A.	1.57
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	N.A.	1.61
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowed as a deductible expenditure under Section 23	N.A.	1.61

The above is based on the information available with the Bank which has been relied upon by the auditors.

Subsidiaries

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	8.23	5.60
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date	-	0.00*
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowed as a deductible expenditure under Section 23	-	-

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

3.14 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

a) Amount required to be spent by the Group on CSR during the year ₹220.96 crores (previous year ₹153.11 crores).

b) Amount spent towards CSR during the year and recognized as expense in the statement of profit and loss on CSR related activities (including capital expenditure) is ₹223.41 crores (previous year ₹153.30 crores), which comprise of following: –

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023			31 March, 2022		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash (i.e. provision)[1]	Total	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash (i.e. provision)	Total
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
On purpose other than above	193.53	29.88	223.41	128.24	25.06	153.30

1. An amount of ₹29.61 crores has been transferred to the "Axis Bank Limited-Unspent CSR Account for FY 2022-23" to be utilized towards on-going project(s)/program(s) in line with the provisions of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021.

3.15 Provisions and contingencies

a) Movement in provision for frauds included under other liabilities is set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	121.99	88.61
Additions during the year	69.87	50.23
Reductions on account of payments/reversals during the year	(13.80)	(16.85)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**178.06**	**121.99**

b) Other liabilities include provision for reward points made on actuarial basis, the movement of which is set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Opening provision at the beginning of the year	250.29	305.36
Provision transferred on acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business	319.62	-
Provision made during the year	298.21	70.35
Reductions during the year	(156.58)	(125.42)
Closing provision at the end of the year	**711.54**	**250.29**

c) Movement in provision for other contingencies is set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Opening provision at the beginning of the year	4,156.71	3,022.24
Provision transferred on acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business	20.24	-
Provision made during the year*	396.45	1,324.53
Reductions during the year	(751.01)	(190.06)
Closing provision at the end of the year	**3,822.39**	**4,156.71**

*includes movement on account of exchange rate fluctuation

Closing provision includes provision for legal cases, additional provision for delay in implementation of resolution plan, provision for other contingencies and provision for COVID-19.

3.16 Disclosure required as per Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification dated 24 March, 2021

During the year ended 31 March, 2023, other than the transactions undertaken in the normal course of banking business and in accordance with extant regulatory guidelines and Bank's internal policies, as applicable:

1. The Bank has not granted any advance/loans or investments or provided guarantee or security to any other person(s) or entities with an understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, to further lend or invest on behalf of the Bank or provide guarantee or security or the like to any other person identified by the Bank.

2. The Bank has not received any funds from any person(s) or entities with an understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank shall further lend or invest or provide guarantee or security or the like in any other person on behalf of and identified by such person(s)/entities.

3.17 Expenses exceeding 1% of the total income

Details of items under other expenditure (Schedule 16 – Operating Expenses) exceeding 1% of total income of the Group are given below:

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

Sr. No.	Nature of Expense	(₹ in crores)
1.	Commission paid to Direct Sales Agents (DSA)	1,677.35
2.	Charges paid to Network Partners	1,164.46
3.	Cashback charges	1,105.72

For the year ended 31 March, 2022

Sr. No.	Nature of Expense	(₹ in crores)
1.	Fees paid for purchase of Priority Sector Lending Certificates	1,246.63
2.	Commission paid to Direct Sales Agents (DSA)	1,404.86
3.	Fees paid to Collection Agencies	903.40

3.18 Description of contingent liabilities

a) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts

These represent claims filed against the Group in the normal course of business relating to various legal cases currently in progress. These also include demands raised by tax authorities and other statutory authorities which are disputed by the Group. The Group holds provision of ₹359.18 crores as on 31 March, 2023 (previous year ₹298.23 crores) towards claims assessed as probable.

b) Liability for partly paid investments

This represents amounts remaining unpaid towards liability for partly paid investments.

c) Liability on account of forward exchange and derivative contracts

The Group enters into foreign exchange contracts including non-deliverable forward (NDF) contracts, currency options/swaps, exchange traded currency options, non-deliverable options, interest rate/currency futures and forward rate agreements on its own account and OTC for customers. Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. A non-deliverable forward contract is a currency derivatives contract to exchange cash flows between the contracted forward exchange rate and prevailing spot rates. Currency swaps are commitments between two counterparties to exchange streams of interest payments and/or principal amounts in different currencies on specified dates over the duration of the swap at a pre-agreed exchange rate. Interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange fixed and floating interest rate cash flows. Interest rate futures are standardised, exchange-traded contracts that represent a pledge to undertake a certain interest rate transaction at a specified price, on a specified future date. Forward rate agreements (FRA) are financial contracts between two counterparties, in which a buyer will pay or receive, on the settlement date, the difference between a pre-determined fixed rate (FRA rate) and a reference interest rate, applied on a notional principal amount, for a specified forward period. A foreign currency option is an agreement between two parties in which one grants to the other the right to buy or sell a specified amount of currency at a specific price within a specified time period or at a specified future time. An Exchange Traded Currency Option contract is a standardised foreign exchange derivative contract, which gives the owner the right, but not the obligation, to exchange money denominated in one currency into another currency at a pre-agreed exchange rate on a specified date on the date of expiry. A non-deliverable option contract is a currency derivatives contract that offers the right, but not the obligation to either purchase or sell a currency against another currency and the contract is settled at the difference between the contracted exchange rate and prevailing spot rate on the expiry date. Currency Futures contract is a standardised, exchange-traded contract, to buy or sell a certain underlying currency at a certain date in the future, at a specified price. The amount of contingent liability represents the notional principal of respective forward exchange and derivative contracts.

d) Guarantees given on behalf of constituents

As a part of its banking activities, the Bank issues guarantees on behalf of its customers to enhance their credit standing. Guarantees represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event of the customer failing to fulfill its financial or performance obligations. These are stated net of cash margin held with the Bank as on the reporting date in Schedule 12 – Contingent Liabilities of the Balance Sheet.

e) Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations

These include documentary credit issued by the Bank on behalf of its customers and bills drawn by the Bank's customers that are accepted or endorsed by the Bank. These are stated net of cash margin held with the Bank as on the reporting date in Schedule 12 – Contingent Liabilities of the Balance Sheet.

f) Other items for which the Group is contingently liable

Other items represent outstanding amount of bills rediscounted by the Bank, estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account, notional principal on account of outstanding Tom/Spot foreign exchange contracts, contracts for purchase of investments where settlement is due post balance sheet date, contingent liability relating to undertakings issued towards settlements under resolution plan in respect of non-performing assets, commitments towards underwriting and investment in equity through bids under Initial Public Offering (IPO) of corporates and the amount transferred to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF).

During earlier years, the Bank, through one of its overseas branches, had arranged Trade Credit (Buyers Credit loans) against Letters of Undertaking (LOUs) issued by Punjab National Bank (PNB) and down sold such loans to other banks in the secondary market. The LOUs were subsequently alleged as fraudulent by PNB. As on 31 March, 2023, there is no funded exposure outstanding in the overseas branch as Punjab National Bank (PNB) had repaid the aggregate amount of all LOUs due based on the undertaking given by the Bank and made remittance to the overseas branch which was passed on for onward payment to the participating banks. The Bank, in its reasonable and independent judgment, did not and does not anticipate any valid claim by PNB against the Bank for refund by the Bank of the amounts paid by PNB towards the LOUs and has classified this amount as a remote liability as on 31 March, 2023 not warranting any disclosure as a contingent liability.

The Group has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Bank has reviewed and recorded adequate provision as required under any law/accounting standards for material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) in the books of account and disclosed the same under the relevant notes in the financial statements, where applicable.

4. Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified, where necessary to conform to current year's presentation.

In terms of our report attached.

For M. P. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101851W

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

For CNK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 101961W/W100036

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

For Axis Bank Ltd.

Rakesh Makhija
Chairman

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Girish Paranjpe
Director

T.C. Suseel Kumar
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Meena Ganesh
Director

Date : 27 April, 2023
Place: Mumbai

Form AOC-1

Statement pursuant to first proviso to Sub-Section (3) of Section 129 read with rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014
Statement containing salient features of the financial statements of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

As on/for the year ended 31st March 2023

(₹ in crores)

	Axis Capital Ltd.	Axis Trustee Services Ltd.	Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Ltd.	Axis Asset Management Company Ltd.	Axis Bank UK Ltd. (Refer Note a)	Axis Finance Ltd.	Axis Securities Ltd.	A.Treds Ltd.	Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Ltd.	Axis Capital USA LLC. (Refer Note b)	Axis Pension Fund Management Ltd. (Refer Note d)
The date since when subsidiary was acquired	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6 October, 2017	N.A.	N.A.
Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	USD (US$ 1 = ₹82.17)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	USD (US$ 1 = ₹82.17)	N.A.
Share capital	73.50	1.50	0.05	210.11	451.93	590.81	144.50	65.00	1,763.70	5.79	80.00
Reserves & surplus	768.64	87.91	0.94	1,236.35	27.24	2,601.48	773.08	(48.04)	(1,450.89)	(1.13)	(11.48)
Total assets (Fixed Assets + Investments + Other Assets)	1,850.02	110.97	1.10	1,588.89	511.65	24,104.58	3,020.76	28.32	442.16	4.90	71.84
Total liabilities (Deposits + Borrowings + Other Liabilities + Provisions)	1,007.88	21.57	0.11	142.43	32.48	20,912.29	2,103.18	11.36	129.35	0.24	3.32
Investments	190.67	17.31	0.73	1,343.29	-	898.67	60.46	-	24.70	4.16	56.97
Turnover (Total Income)	475.67	53.95	1.11	1,003.02	24.43	2,296.83	722.78	32.24	411.54	1.91	1.70
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	191.51	33.11	0.06	557.73	(20.20)	632.00	274.50	6.74	62.33	0.09	(11.48)
Provision for taxation	49.18	8.47	0.01	142.24	-	156.89	71.83	-	13.74	-	-
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	142.33	24.64	0.05	415.49	(20.20)	475.11	202.67	6.74	48.59	0.09	(11.48)
Proposed Dividend and Tax (including cess thereon) (Refer Note c)	-	14.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of shareholding	100%	100%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	47.27%

The audited financial statements of the above subsidiaries and step down subsidiaries have been drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Bank, i.e. 31 March, 2023.

Notes:

a. Asset/Liability items are stated in INR equivalent of USD ($1 = ₹ 82.17 as on 31 March, 2023). Profit and loss items reported in INR based on rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

b. Axis Capital USA LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Axis Capital Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Axis Bank Ltd.), Asset/Liability items are stated in INR equivalent of USD ($1 = ₹ 82.17 as on 31 March, 2023).Profit and loss items are stated in INR equivalent of average rate during financial year ended 31 March 2023.

c. In terms of revised Accounting Standard (AS) 4 'Contingencies and Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date' as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through amendment to Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, dated 30 March, 2016, proposed dividend has not been recognised as a liability by the subsidiaries as on 31 March, 2023.

d. During FY23, Axis Pension Fund Management Ltd. was incorporated as subsidiary of Axis Asset Management Company Ltd. and a step-down subsidiary of Axis Bank Ltd.

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: Nil
2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: Nil

Part "B": Associates

(₹ in crores)

Name of Associates		Max Life Insurance Company Ltd.
1.	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date as on 27 April, 2023	31 December, 2022
2.	Date on which the Associate was associated or acquired	6 April, 2021
3.	Shares of Associate held by Axis Bank Group at March 31, 2023	
	Number of equity shares	249,445,670
	Amount of Investment in Associate	755.35
	Extent of Holding %	12.99%
4.	Description of how there is significant influence	Note 3
5.	Reason why the Associate is not consolidated	N.A.
6.	Net Worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	3,456.00
7.	Profit/(Loss) for the year	
	Considered in Consolidation	65.85
	Not considered in Consolidation	440.71

Note:

1. Names of Associate which is yet to commence operations: Nil
2. Names of Associate which have been liquidated or sold during the year: Nil
3. As per Accounting Standard 23 issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Axis Group is deemed to have significant influence through its voting power and representation on the Board of directors of the investee company.

Part "C": Joint Ventures - Not applicable

Basel III Disclosures

As at 31 March, 2023

In accordance with RBI guidelines, banks are required to make Pillar 3 disclosures including leverage ratio and liquidity coverage ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) under the Basel III framework. The Bank has made these disclosures which are available on its website at the following link:

http://www.axisbank.com/investor-corner/baselIII-disclosures.aspx