

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of  
**ICICI Bank Limited**

## **Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

### **Opinion**

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of ICICI Bank Limited ('the Bank'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. Incorporated in these standalone financial statements are the returns of the international branches for the year ended 31 March 2020. The branches in Dubai, South Africa, and New York have been audited by the respective local auditors.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors as referred to in paragraph 16 below, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as well as the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI'), in the manner so required for banking companies 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 rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31 March 2020, and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### **Basis for Opinion**

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank, in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the 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 and that obtained by the branch auditors, in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 16 of the Other Matter section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

4. We draw attention to Schedule 18.57 of the accompanying standalone financial statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19). In view of these uncertainties, the impact on the Bank's results is significantly dependent on future developments.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Key Audit Matters**

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, and based on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors, as referred to in paragraph 16 below, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

6. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

<b>a. Information Technology ('IT') systems and controls impacting financial reporting</b>	
<b>Key Audit Matter</b>	<b>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</b>
<p>The IT environment of the Bank is complex and involves a large number of independent and inter-dependent IT systems used in the operations of the Bank for processing and recording a large volume of transactions at numerous locations. As a result, there is a high degree of reliance and dependency on such IT systems for the financial reporting process of the Bank. Appropriate IT general controls and application controls are required to ensure that such IT systems are able to process the data, as required, completely, accurately and consistently for reliable financial reporting.</p> <p>The accuracy and reliability of the financial reporting process depends on the IT systems and the related control environment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ IT general controls over user access management and change management across applications, networks, database, and operating systems;</li> <li>➤ IT application controls.</li> </ul> <p>Due to the importance of the impact of the IT systems and related control environment on the Bank's financial reporting process, we have identified testing of such IT systems and related control environment as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<p>In assessing the integrity of the IT systems relevant for financial reporting, we involved our IT experts to obtain an understanding of the IT infrastructure and IT systems relevant to the Bank's financial reporting process for evaluation and testing of relevant IT general controls and IT application controls.</p> <p>Access rights were tested over applications, operating systems, networks, and databases, which are relied upon for financial reporting. We also assessed the operating effectiveness of controls over granting, removal and periodical review of access rights. We further tested segregation of duties, including preventive controls to ensure that access to change applications, the operating system or databases in the production environment were granted only to authorized personnel.</p> <p>Other areas that were assessed under the IT control environment, included password policies, security configurations, business continuity and controls around change management.</p> <p>We also evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key automated controls within various business processes. This included testing the integrity of system interfaces, the completeness and accuracy of data feeds, system reconciliation controls and automated calculations.</p> <p>Where deficiencies were identified, we tested compensating controls or performed alternate procedures.</p>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

### b. Identification and provisioning for non-performing assets ('NPAs')

As at 31 March 2020, the Bank reported total loans and advances (net of provisions) of ₹ 6,452,900 million (2019: ₹ 5,866,466 million), gross NPAs of ₹ 408,291 million (2019: ₹ 456,760 million), and provision for non-performing assets of ₹ 309,058 million (2019: ₹ 322,263 million). The provision coverage ratio as at 31 March 2020 is 75.7% (2019: 70.6%). Further, the Bank has made COVID-19 related provisions of ₹ 27,250 million.

(Refer schedules 9, 17.3, 18.16, 18.19, and 18.26)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>The identification of NPAs and provisioning for advances is made in accordance with the extant RBI regulations or host country regulations, in the case of international branches. Based on our risk assessment, the following are significant in assessment of the NPA provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Recognition of defaults, in accordance with the criteria set out in the RBI Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances (IRAC norms) or in accordance with the host country regulations, as applicable. Further, the Bank is also required to apply its judgement to determine the identification of NPAs by applying certain qualitative aspects;</li> <li>➤ The measurement of provision under RBI guidelines is dependent on the ageing of overdue balances, secured / unsecured status of advances, stress and liquidity concerns in certain sectors and valuation of collateral. The provision on NPAs at certain overseas branches requires estimation of amounts and timing of expected future cash flows and exit values.</li> </ul> <p>Due to the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic, during our audit, we have also identified implementation of the COVID 19 Regulatory Package- Asset Classification and Provisioning ('Regulatory Package') announced by the RBI on 17 April 2020 as key in measurement of provisions for advances.</p> <p>Considering the significance of the above matter to the financial statements, the heightened regulatory inspections and significant auditor attention required, we have identified this as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<p>We understood the process and controls and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls, including IT based controls, focusing on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Identification and classification of NPAs in line with RBI IRAC norms and certain qualitative aspects;</li> <li>➤ Periodic internal reviews of asset quality;</li> <li>➤ Assessment of adequacy of NPA provisions; and</li> <li>➤ Periodic valuation of collateral for NPAs.</li> </ul> <p>To test the identification of loans with default events and other triggers, we selected a sample of performing loans and independently assessed as to whether there was a need to classify such loans as NPAs.</p> <p>With respect to provisions recognised towards NPAs, we selected samples based on high risk industry sectors identified by the Bank, such as shipping, rigs, power, mining, and oil and gas exploration. For the samples selected, we re-performed the provision calculations, including valuation of collaterals, and compared our outcome to that prepared by the management and challenged various assumptions and judgements which were used by the management. We also held discussions with the management of the Bank on high risk industry sectors and measures taken by the management to monitor to such assets.</p> <p>We read the RBI Annual Financial Inspection report for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 and other communication with the regulators.</p> <p>With respect to those borrowers to whom a moratorium was granted in accordance with the Regulatory Package, on a sample basis, we tested that such moratorium was granted in accordance with the board approved policy. We re-performed the calculations for the additional general provision made in accordance with the requirements of the Regulatory Package, including the asset classification.</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures against the relevant accounting standards and RBI requirements relating to NPAs, including the additional disclosures required to be made in accordance with the Regulatory Package.</p>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

### c. Provisions for litigation and taxation and contingent liabilities

As at 31 March 2020 the Bank has reported the following:

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Included under contingent liabilities	
	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
Legal cases	3,300	1,096
Taxes	59,940	53,914
<b>Total claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts</b>	<b>63,240</b>	<b>55,010</b>

(Refer schedules 12 and 18.38)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>As at 31 March 2020, the Bank has ongoing legal and tax cases with varied degrees of complexities. This indicates that a significant degree of management judgement is involved in determining the appropriateness of provisions and related disclosures.</p> <p>Significant management judgement is needed in determining whether an obligation exists and whether a provision should be recognised as at the reporting date, in accordance with the accounting criteria set under Accounting Standard 29 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ('AS 29'), or whether it needs to be disclosed as a contingent liability. Further, significant judgements are also involved in measuring such obligations, the most significant of which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assessment of liability: Judgement is involved in the determination of whether an outflow in respect of identified material matters are probable and can be estimated reliably;</li> <li>➤ Adequacy of provisions: The appropriateness of assumptions and judgements used in the estimation of significant provisions; and</li> <li>➤ Adequacy of disclosures of provision for liabilities and charges, and contingent liabilities.</li> </ul> <p>Considering the significance of the above matter to the financial statements, and significant auditor attention required to test such estimates, we have identified this as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <p>We understood the Bank's processes and controls over the estimation, monitoring and disclosure of provisions and contingent liabilities.</p> <p>For significant legal matters, we sought external confirmations and also reviewed the confirmations obtained by the management from external legal counsels and corroborated with management's documented conclusions on the assessment of outstanding litigations against the Bank.</p> <p>In respect of taxation matters, we involved our tax specialists to gain an understanding of the current status of the outstanding tax litigations, including understanding of various orders / notices received by the Bank and the management's grounds of appeals before the relevant appellate authorities, and critically evaluated the management's assessment of the likelihood of the liability devolving upon the Bank, in accordance with the principles of AS 29.</p> <p>For the significant provisions made, we understood, assessed and challenged the adequacy of provisions recognised by the management. We also reviewed the historical accuracy of the provisions recognised to determine the efficacy of the process of estimation by the management.</p> <p>Further, we assessed whether the disclosures related to significant litigation and taxation matters were appropriate and adequate in terms of whether the potential liabilities and the significant uncertainties were fairly presented.</p>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

d. Valuation of derivatives			
(₹ in millions)			
Particulars	Included under	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
Notional value of derivatives	Contingent liabilities	23,649,552	17,566,162
(Refer schedule 12 and 18.13)			
Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter		
<p>Derivatives are valued through models with external inputs. The derivatives portfolio of the Bank primarily includes transactions which are carried out on behalf of its clients (and are covered on a back-to-back basis) and transactions to hedge the Bank's interest and foreign currency risk.</p> <p>A significant degree of management judgement is involved in the application of valuation techniques through which the valuation of the Bank's derivatives is determined. The financial statement risk arises particularly with respect to complex valuation models, parameters, and inputs that are used in determining fair values.</p> <p>Considering the significance of the above matter to the financial statements, significant management estimates and judgements, and auditor attention required to test such estimates and judgements, we have identified this as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <p>We included our valuation experts as a part of our audit team to obtain an understanding, evaluate the design, and test the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the valuation processes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ independent price verification performed by a management expert; and</li> <li>➤ model governance and validation.</li> </ul> <p>On a sample basis, our valuation experts performed an independent reassessment of the valuation of derivatives to ensure compliance with the relevant RBI regulations, reasonableness of the valuation methodology and the inputs used.</p> <p>We also challenged the appropriateness of significant models and methodologies used in valuation.</p>		

### Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

7. The Bank's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Directors' Report, including annexures to the Directors' Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

8. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by RBI from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

records, in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

9. In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
10. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Banks's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

11. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's 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 Standards on Auditing 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 standalone financial statements.
12. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
  - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 explaining our opinion on whether the Bank has adequate internal financial controls system 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 made by management.
  - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
  - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
13. We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

14. 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.
15. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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

16. We did not audit the financial statements of 3 international branches included in the standalone financial statements of the Bank, whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹ 518,398 million as at 31 March 2020, and total revenue, total net loss after tax, and net cash outflows of ₹ 19,506 million, ₹ 10,963 million, and ₹ 107,472 million, respectively, for the year ended on that date, as considered in the standalone financial statements. The financial statements of these branches have been audited by the branch auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the standalone financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of branches, is based solely on the reports of such branch auditors.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

17. The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and section 133 of the Act read with rule 7 of the Companies (Rules), 2014 (as amended).
18. As required by sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, based on our audit, and on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors as referred to in paragraph 16 above, we report that:
  - a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
  - b) the transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and
  - c) since the key operations of the Bank are automated with the key applications integrated to the core banking system, the audit is carried out centrally, as all the necessary records and data required for the purposes of our audit are available therein. However, during the course of our audit, we have visited 122 branches to examine the records maintained at such branches for the purpose of our audit.
19. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16) of the Act, we report that since the Bank is a banking company, as defined under Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the reporting under section 197(16) in relation to whether the remuneration paid by the Bank is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act and whether any excess remuneration has been paid in accordance with the aforesaid section, is not applicable.
20. Further, as required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, and on the consideration of the reports of the branch auditors as referred to in paragraph 16 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 purpose of our audit;
  - b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank, so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns, adequate for the purposes of our audit, have been received from the international branches not audited by us;



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

- c) the reports on the accounts of the international branches of the Bank audited under section 143(8) of the Act by the branch auditors of the Bank have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report;
- d) the standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and with the returns received from the international branches not audited by us;
- e) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI;
- f) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2020 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- g) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Bank as on 31 March 2020, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date and our report dated 09 May 2020 as per Annexure A expressed an unmodified opinion;
- h) 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 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. the Bank, as detailed in schedules 12 and 18.42 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2020;
  - ii. the Bank, as detailed in schedule 18.42 to the standalone financial statements, has made provisions as at 31 March 2020, as required under the applicable law or Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts, including derivative contracts;
  - iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank during the year ended 31 March 2020;
  - iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these standalone financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 105782  
**UDIN: 20105782AAAACK4014**

**Place:** Mumbai  
**Date:** 09 May 2020



# ANNEXURE A

to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of ICICI Bank Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

## Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of ICICI Bank Limited ('the Bank') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Bank as at that date.

### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Bank's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 the Bank's business, including adherence to the 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.

### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. 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 financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. An entity's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. An entity's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the entity; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

## ANNEXURE A (Contd.)

### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Owing to the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Sudhir N. Pillai**

Partner

Membership No.: 105782

**UDIN: 20105782AAAACK4014**

**Place:** Mumbai

**Date:** 09 May 2020

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# BALANCE SHEET

at March 31, 2020

₹ in '000s

	Schedule	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Capital	1	12,947,649	12,894,598
Employees stock options outstanding		34,858	46,755
Reserves and surplus	2	1,152,061,563	1,070,739,063
Deposits	3	7,709,689,946	6,529,196,711
Borrowings	4	1,628,967,599	1,653,199,742
Other liabilities and provisions	5	479,949,877	378,514,609
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>10,983,651,492</b>	<b>9,644,591,478</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	352,839,592	378,580,118
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	838,717,797	424,382,742
Investments	8	2,495,314,805	2,077,326,800
Advances	9	6,452,899,697	5,866,465,827
Fixed assets	10	84,102,853	79,314,287
Other assets	11	759,776,748	818,521,704
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>10,983,651,492</b>	<b>9,644,591,478</b>
Contingent liabilities	12	25,238,257,975	19,220,382,868
Bills for collection		482,162,417	493,919,862
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	17 & 18		

The Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Balance Sheet.

As per our Report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no.:  
001076N/N500013

**Girish Chandra Chaturvedi**  
Chairman  
DIN-00110996

**Uday M. Chitale**  
Director  
DIN-00043268

**Sandeep Bakhshi**  
Managing Director & CEO  
DIN-00109206

**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
Membership no.: 105782

**Vishakha Mulye**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00203578

**Anup Bagchi**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00105962

**Sandeep Batra**  
President

**Rakesh Jha**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

**Ranganath Athreya**  
Company Secretary

**Ajay Mittal**  
Chief Accountant

Mumbai  
May 9, 2020

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in '000s

	Schedule	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>I. INCOME</b>			
Interest earned	13	747,983,166	634,011,926
Other income	14	164,486,220	145,121,636
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>912,469,386</b>	<b>779,133,562</b>
<b>II. EXPENDITURE</b>			
Interest expended	15	415,312,517	363,863,951
Operating expenses	16	216,144,109	180,890,620
Provisions and contingencies (refer note 18.42)		201,704,636	200,745,975
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>833,161,262</b>	<b>745,500,546</b>
<b>III. PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>			
Net profit/(loss) for the year		79,308,124	33,633,016
Profit brought forward		178,795,703	184,952,554
<b>TOTAL PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>		<b>258,103,827</b>	<b>218,585,570</b>
<b>IV. APPROPRIATIONS/TRANSFERS</b>			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve		19,828,000	8,409,000
Transfer to Reserve Fund		3,670	7,568
Transfer to Capital Reserve		3,954,400	280,000
Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve		-	3,500,000
Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve Account		-	-
Transfer to/(from) Investment Fluctuation Reserve		6,690,000	12,692,000
Transfer to Revenue and other reserves		-	-
Transfer to Special Reserve		7,900,000	5,250,000
Dividend paid during the year		6,453,078	9,651,292
Corporate dividend tax paid during the year		-	7
Balance carried over to balance sheet		213,274,679	178,795,703
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>258,103,827</b>	<b>218,585,570</b>
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	17 & 18		
<b>Earnings per share (refer note 18.1)</b>			
Basic (₹)		12.28	5.23
Diluted (₹)		12.08	5.17
Face value per share (₹)		2.00	2.00

The Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Standalone Profit and Loss Account.

As per our Report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no.:  
001076N/N500013

**Girish Chandra Chaturvedi**  
Chairman  
DIN-00110996

**Uday M. Chitale**  
Director  
DIN-00043268

**Sandeep Bakhshi**  
Managing Director & CEO  
DIN-00109206

**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
Membership no.: 105782

**Vishakha Mulye**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00203578

**Anup Bagchi**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00105962

**Sandeep Batra**  
President

**Rakesh Jha**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

**Ranganath Athreya**  
Company Secretary

**Ajay Mittal**  
Chief Accountant

Mumbai  
May 9, 2020

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities</b>			
Profit/(loss) before taxes		140,480,406	37,767,625
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation		10,738,916	8,728,507
Net (appreciation)/depreciation on investments		17,977,289	(228,192)
Provision in respect of non-performing and other assets		88,144,145	168,111,998
General provision for standard assets		31,871,122	2,553,682
Provision for contingencies & others		7,402,359	22,383,465
Income from subsidiaries, joint ventures and consolidated entities		(12,730,298)	(10,779,490)
(Profit)/loss on sale of fixed assets		(14,216)	(1,919)
	(i)	283,869,723	228,535,676
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
(Increase)/decrease in investments		(55,702,939)	195,917,120
(Increase)/decrease in advances		(684,540,454)	(906,414,812)
Increase/(decrease) in deposits		1,180,493,234	919,444,626
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		8,898,408	(37,800,079)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities and provisions		61,686,755	51,681,004
	(ii)	510,835,004	222,827,859
Refund/(payment) of direct taxes	(iii)	(10,210,349)	(67,175,650)
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (i) + (ii) + (iii)</b>	(A)	784,494,378	384,187,885
<b>Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities</b>			
Redemption/sale from/(investments in) subsidiaries and/or joint ventures (including application money)		-	11,383,004
Income from subsidiaries, joint ventures and consolidated entities		12,730,298	10,779,490
Purchase of fixed assets		(13,674,681)	(8,309,176)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		148,126	380,294
(Purchase)/sale of held-to-maturity securities		(370,277,765)	(252,986,732)
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities</b>	(B)	(371,074,022)	(238,753,120)
<b>Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issue of share capital (including ESOPs)		5,493,214	3,486,300
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		244,134,272	144,363,924
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(412,397,914)	(202,012,943)
Net proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings		142,777,984	(118,696,850)
Dividend and dividend tax paid		(6,453,078)	(9,651,299)
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities</b>	(C)	(26,445,522)	(182,510,868)
<b>Effect of exchange fluctuation on translation reserve</b>	(D)	1,619,695	(1,654,845)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)</b>		388,594,529	(38,730,948)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year</b>		802,962,860	841,693,808
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>		1,191,557,389	802,962,860

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

As per our Report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no.:  
001076N/N500013

**Girish Chandra Chaturvedi**  
Chairman  
DIN-00110996

**Uday M. Chitale**  
Director  
DIN-00043268

**Sandeep Bakhshi**  
Managing Director & CEO  
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**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
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**Vishakha Mulye**  
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**Sandeep Batra**  
President

Mumbai  
May 9, 2020

**Rakesh Jha**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

**Ranganath Athreya**  
Company Secretary

**Ajay Mittal**  
Chief Accountant

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Balance Sheet

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL</b>		
<b>Authorised capital</b>		
12,500,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2019: 12,500,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each)	25,000,000	25,000,000
<b>Equity share capital</b>		
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
6,446,239,653 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2019: 6,427,990,776 equity shares)	12,892,479	12,855,981
Add: 26,525,550 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2019: 18,248,877 equity shares) issued during the year pursuant to exercise of employee stock options	53,051	36,498
	12,945,530	12,892,479
Add: Forfeited equity shares <sup>1</sup>	2,119	2,119
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>	<b>12,947,649</b>	<b>12,894,598</b>

1. On account of forfeiture of 266,089 equity shares of ₹ 10 each.

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS</b>		
<b>I. Statutory reserve</b>		
Opening balance	237,377,519	228,968,519
Additions during the year	19,828,000	8,409,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>257,205,519</b>	<b>237,377,519</b>
<b>II. Special reserve</b>		
Opening balance	95,040,000	89,790,000
Additions during the year	7,900,000	5,250,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>102,940,000</b>	<b>95,040,000</b>
<b>III. Securities premium</b>		
Opening balance	329,160,858	325,709,362
Additions during the year <sup>1</sup>	5,452,060	3,451,496
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>334,612,918</b>	<b>329,160,858</b>
<b>IV. Investment reserve account</b>		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>V. Investment fluctuation reserve</b>		
Opening balance	12,692,000	-
Additions during the year <sup>2</sup>	6,690,000	12,692,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>19,382,000</b>	<b>12,692,000</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>VI. Capital reserve</b>		
Opening balance	128,541,725	128,261,725
Additions during the year <sup>3</sup>	3,954,400	280,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>132,496,125</b>	<b>128,541,725</b>
<b>VII. Capital redemption reserve</b>		
Opening balance	3,500,000	-
Additions during the year	-	3,500,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
<b>VIII. Foreign currency translation reserve</b>		
Opening balance	14,908,515	16,563,360
Additions during the year	1,619,695	-
Deductions during the year	-	(1,654,845)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>16,528,210</b>	<b>14,908,515</b>
<b>IX. Revaluation reserve (refer note 18.34)</b>		
Opening balance	30,445,093	30,031,905
Additions during the year <sup>5</sup>	1,395,700	1,023,923
Deductions during the year <sup>6</sup>	(692,088)	(610,735)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>31,148,705</b>	<b>30,445,093</b>
<b>X. Reserve fund</b>		
Opening balance	73,968	66,400
Additions during the year <sup>7</sup>	3,670	7,568
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>77,638</b>	<b>73,968</b>
<b>XI. Revenue and other reserves</b>		
Opening balance	40,203,682	39,585,696
Additions during the year	692,087	617,986
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>40,895,769</b>	<b>40,203,682</b>
<b>XII. Balance in profit and loss account</b>	<b>213,274,679</b>	<b>178,795,703</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS</b>	<b>1,152,061,563</b>	<b>1,070,739,063</b>

1. Represents amount on account of exercise of employee stock options.

2. Represents amount transferred to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) on net profit on sale of AFS and HFT investments during the year. As per the RBI circular, from the year ended March 31, 2019, an amount not less than the lower of net profit on sale of AFS and HFT category investments during the year or net profit for the year less mandatory appropriations is required to be transferred to IFR, until the amount of IFR is at least 2% of the HFT and AFS portfolio.

3. Represents appropriations made for profit on sale of investments in held-to-maturity category, net of taxes and transfer to Statutory Reserve and profit on sale of land and buildings, net of taxes and transfer to Statutory Reserve.

4. Represents amount transferred from accumulated profit on account of Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (350 RNCPS) of ₹ 10.0 million each redeemed at par during the year ended March 31, 2019. The Bank created Capital redemption reserve, as required under the Companies Act, 2013, out of surplus profits available for previous years.

5. Represents gain on revaluation of premises carried out by the Bank.

6. Represents amount transferred from Revaluation Reserve to General Reserve on account of incremental depreciation charge on revaluation, revaluation surplus on premises sold or loss on revaluation on account of certain assets which were held for sale.

7. Represents appropriations made to Reserve Fund in accordance with regulations applicable to Sri Lanka branch.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS</b>		
<b>A. I. Demand deposits</b>		
i) From banks	65,212,698	74,379,016
ii) From others	957,063,014	888,315,153
<b>II. Savings bank deposits</b>	2,455,908,874	2,276,709,040
<b>III. Term deposits</b>		
i) From banks	202,585,695	165,000,950
ii) From others	4,028,919,665	3,124,792,552
<b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b>	7,709,689,946	6,529,196,711
<b>B. I. Deposits of branches in India</b>	7,637,416,010	6,474,983,663
<b>II. Deposits of branches outside India</b>	72,273,936	54,213,048
<b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b>	7,709,689,946	6,529,196,711

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS</b>		
<b>I. Borrowings in India</b>		
i) Reserve Bank of India <sup>1</sup>	86,810,000	35,000,000
ii) Other banks	-	8,644,375
iii) Other institutions and agencies		
a) Government of India	-	-
b) Financial institutions <sup>2</sup>	493,020,910	233,005,364
iv) Borrowings in the form of bonds and debentures (excluding subordinated debt)	197,869,634	197,590,424
v) Application money-bonds	-	-
vi) Capital instruments		
a) Innovative Perpetual Debt Instruments (IPDI) (qualifying as additional Tier 1 capital)	101,200,000	101,200,000
b) Hybrid debt capital instruments issued as bonds/debentures (qualifying as Tier 2 capital)	-	33,800,000
c) Unsecured redeemable debentures/bonds (subordinated debt included in Tier 2 capital)	116,974,946	135,347,140
<b>TOTAL BORROWINGS IN INDIA</b>	995,875,490	744,587,303
<b>II. Borrowings outside India</b>		
i) Capital instruments	-	-
ii) Bonds and notes	294,811,272	428,236,204.0
iii) Other borrowings	338,280,837	480,376,235.0
<b>TOTAL BORROWINGS OUTSIDE INDIA</b>	633,092,109	908,612,439
<b>TOTAL BORROWINGS</b>	1,628,967,599	1,653,199,742

1. Represents borrowings made under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF).

2. Includes borrowings made under repo and refinance.

3. Secured borrowings in I and II above amount to Nil (March 31, 2019: Nil) except borrowings of ₹ 340,756.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 61,716.3 million) under collateralised borrowing and lending obligation, market repurchase transactions (including tri-party repo) with banks and financial institutions and transactions under liquidity adjustment facility and marginal standing facility.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b>		
I. Bills payable	53,443,331	83,343,117
II. Inter-office adjustments (net)	7,439,584	717,556
III. Interest accrued	26,959,112	33,721,860
IV. Sundry creditors	93,832,003	92,952,935
V. General provision for standard assets (refer note 18.18) <sup>1</sup>	60,995,182	28,737,645
VI. Others (including provisions) <sup>2</sup>	237,280,665	139,041,496
<b>TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b>	<b>479,949,877</b>	<b>378,514,609</b>

1. At March 31, 2020, includes Covid-19 related provision amounting to ₹ 27,250.0 million.

2. Includes specific provision for standard loans amounting to ₹ 3,196.1 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 4,769.0 million).

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA</b>		
I. Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	99,437,514	87,038,841
II. Balances with Reserve Bank of India in current accounts	253,402,078	291,541,277
<b>TOTAL CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA</b>	<b>352,839,592</b>	<b>378,580,118</b>

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE</b>		
<b>I. In India</b>		
i) Balances with banks		
a) In current accounts	1,620,749	2,626,426
b) In other deposit accounts	66,791	5,066,921
ii) Money at call and short notice		
a) With banks <sup>1</sup>	594,212,800	89,457,750
b) With other institutions <sup>2</sup>	69,211,816	13,410,213
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>665,112,156</b>	<b>110,561,310</b>
<b>II. Outside India</b>		
i) In current accounts	116,434,071	143,207,910
ii) In other deposit accounts	25,335,217	48,901,848
iii) Money at call and short notice	31,836,353	121,711,674
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173,605,641</b>	<b>313,821,432</b>
<b>TOTAL BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE</b>	<b>838,717,797</b>	<b>424,382,742</b>

1. Includes lending under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF).

2. Includes lending under reverse repo.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS</b>		
<b>I. Investments in India [net of provisions]</b>		
i) Government securities	1,883,318,796	1,479,230,542
ii) Other approved securities	-	-
iii) Shares (includes equity and preference shares)	24,622,430	18,840,258
iv) Debentures and bonds	119,852,513	142,328,392
v) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures <sup>1</sup>	61,201,686	61,201,686
vi) Others (commercial paper, mutual fund units, pass through certificates, security receipts, certificate of deposits and other related investments)	326,595,257	312,175,395
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN INDIA</b>	<b>2,415,590,682</b>	<b>2,013,776,273</b>
<b>II. Investments outside India [net of provisions]</b>		
i) Government securities	28,909,637	20,026,853
ii) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures abroad (includes equity and preference shares)	36,826,862	36,826,862
iii) Others (equity shares, bonds and certificate of deposits)	13,987,624	6,696,812
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA</b>	<b>79,724,123</b>	<b>63,550,527</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>2,495,314,805</b>	<b>2,077,326,800</b>
<b>A. Investments in India</b>		
Gross value of investments	2,472,213,814	2,062,886,134
Less: Aggregate of provision/depreciation/(appreciation)	56,623,132	49,109,861
<b>Net investments</b>	<b>2,415,590,682</b>	<b>2,013,776,273</b>
<b>B. Investments outside India</b>		
Gross value of investments	81,130,342	64,377,243
Less: Aggregate of provision/depreciation/(appreciation)	1,406,219	826,716
<b>Net investments</b>	<b>79,724,123</b>	<b>63,550,527</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>2,495,314,805</b>	<b>2,077,326,800</b>

1. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Bank sold a part of its equity investment in a subsidiary, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, through an offer for sale on stock exchanges.

2. Refer note 18.10 - Investments and note 18.11 - Non-SLR Investments.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES [NET OF PROVISIONS]</b>		
<b>A.</b>		
i) Bills purchased and discounted <sup>1</sup>	444,802,983	346,315,071
ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	1,557,314,567	1,458,967,622
iii) Term loans	4,450,782,147	4,061,183,134
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES</b>	<b>6,452,899,697</b>	<b>5,866,465,827</b>
<b>B.</b>		
i) Secured by tangible assets (includes advances against book debts)	4,663,199,942	4,139,796,885
ii) Covered by bank/government guarantees	98,100,926	111,759,404
iii) Unsecured	1,691,598,829	1,614,909,538
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES</b>	<b>6,452,899,697</b>	<b>5,866,465,827</b>
<b>C. I. Advances in India</b>		
i) Priority sector	1,909,002,118	1,696,365,965
ii) Public sector	159,541,485	146,431,801
iii) Banks	4,468,311	3,253,967
iv) Others	3,840,221,670	3,390,090,132
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES IN INDIA</b>	<b>5,913,233,584</b>	<b>5,236,141,865</b>
<b>II. Advances outside India</b>		
i) Due from banks	4,732,195	18,471,145
ii) Due from others		
a) Bills purchased and discounted	163,653,671	149,622,161
b) Syndicated and term loans	326,238,831	308,156,810
c) Others	45,041,416	154,073,846
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES OUTSIDE INDIA</b>	<b>539,666,113</b>	<b>630,323,962</b>
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES</b>	<b>6,452,899,697</b>	<b>5,866,465,827</b>

1. Net of bills re-discounted amounting to Nil (March 31, 2019: Nil).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS</b>		
<b>I. Premises</b>		
<b>Gross block</b>		
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	75,541,590	73,921,124
Additions during the year <sup>1</sup>	2,542,536	2,125,674
Deductions during the year	(615,822)	(505,208)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>77,468,304</b>	<b>75,541,590</b>
Less: Depreciation to date <sup>2</sup>	(16,668,165)	(15,309,915)
<b>Net block<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>60,800,139</b>	<b>60,231,675</b>
<b>II. Other fixed assets (including furniture and fixtures)</b>		
<b>Gross block</b>		
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	59,431,918	59,585,000
Additions during the year	11,591,192	6,368,177
Deductions during the year	(2,288,102)	(6,521,259)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>68,735,008</b>	<b>59,431,918</b>
Less: Depreciation to date <sup>4</sup>	(48,172,061)	(42,763,904)
<b>Net block</b>	<b>20,562,947</b>	<b>16,668,014</b>
<b>III. Lease assets</b>		
<b>Gross block</b>		
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	16,714,629	16,714,629
Additions during the year	339,420	-
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>17,054,049</b>	<b>16,714,629</b>
Less: Depreciation to date, accumulated lease adjustment and provisions <sup>6</sup>	(14,314,282)	(14,300,031)
<b>Net block</b>	<b>2,739,767</b>	<b>2,414,598</b>
<b>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</b>	<b>84,102,853</b>	<b>79,314,287</b>

1. Includes revaluation gain amounting to ₹ 1,395.7 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,023.9 million) on account of revaluation carried out by the Bank.

2. Includes depreciation charge amounting to ₹ 1,887.8 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,789.2 million), including depreciation charge on account of revaluation of ₹ 649.9 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 584.8 million).

3. Includes assets of amounting to Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 22.2 million) which are held for sale.

4. Includes depreciation charge amounting to ₹ 7,583.4 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 5,979.9 million).

5. At March 31, 2020, includes assets taken on lease amounting to ₹ 339.4 million (March 31, 2019: Nil).

6. Includes depreciation charge/lease adjustment/provisions amounting to ₹ 14.2 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: insignificant amount).

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS</b>		
I. Inter-office adjustments (net)	-	-
II. Interest accrued	86,517,207	76,326,429
III. Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net)	68,018,795	95,268,761
IV. Stationery and stamps	2,252	973
V. Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims <sup>1,2</sup>	-	10,040,166
VI. Advances for capital assets	2,917,965	1,802,579
VII. Deposits	24,315,002	14,078,922
VIII. Deferred tax assets (net) (refer note 18.44)	80,681,176	104,365,701
IX. Deposits in Rural Infrastructure and Development Fund	287,570,782	292,545,621
X. Others	209,753,569	224,092,552
<b>TOTAL OTHER ASSETS</b>	<b>759,776,748</b>	<b>818,521,704</b>

1. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank has not acquired any assets (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil) in satisfaction of claims under debt-asset swap transactions. Assets amounting to ₹ 1,317.4 million were sold during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil).

2. Net of provision amounting to ₹ 30,517.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 22,147.3 million).

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>		
I. Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	63,240,222	55,009,794
II. Liability for partly paid investments	12,455	12,455
III. Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts <sup>1</sup>	7,441,459,466	4,701,000,557
IV. Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
a) In India	878,239,296	855,465,382
b) Outside India	209,893,394	211,192,112
V. Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	347,118,775	433,788,146
VI. Currency swaps <sup>1</sup>	509,589,938	423,344,515
VII. Interest rate swaps, currency options and interest rate futures <sup>1</sup>	15,698,503,091	12,441,817,000
VIII. Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	90,201,338	98,752,907
<b>TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>25,238,257,975</b>	<b>19,220,382,868</b>

1. Represents notional amount.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Profit and Loss Account

₹ in '000s

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED</b>		
I. Interest/discount on advances/bills	575,511,126	479,426,244
II. Income on investments	146,732,068	127,968,772
III. Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	6,821,500	7,360,862
IV. Others <sup>1,2</sup>	18,918,472	19,256,048
<b>TOTAL INTEREST EARNED</b>	<b>747,983,166</b>	<b>634,011,926</b>

1. Includes interest on income tax refunds amounting to ₹ 2,699.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 4,482.3 million).

2. Includes interest and amortisation of premium on non-trading interest rate swaps and foreign currency swaps.

₹ in '000s

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME</b>		
I. Commission, exchange and brokerage	116,450,747	102,318,773
II. Profit/(loss) on sale of investments (net) <sup>1</sup>	19,010,897	13,006,602
III. Profit/(loss) on revaluation of investments (net)	(2,619,008)	387,624
IV. Profit/(loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net) <sup>2</sup>	14,216	1,919
V. Profit/(loss) on exchange/derivative transactions (net)	18,065,638	17,711,181
VI. Income earned by way of dividends, etc. from subsidiary companies and/or joint ventures abroad/in India	12,730,298	10,779,490
VII. Miscellaneous income (including lease income)	833,432	916,047
<b>TOTAL OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>164,486,220</b>	<b>145,121,636</b>

1. For the year ended March 31, 2019, includes gain on sale of a part of equity investment in a subsidiary, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, through an offer for sale on stock exchanges. Refer note 18.10 - Investments.

2. Includes profit/(loss) on sale of assets given on lease.

₹ in '000s

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED</b>		
I. Interest on deposits	326,877,706	265,246,797
II. Interest on Reserve Bank of India/inter-bank borrowings	10,809,220	15,907,990
III. Others (including interest on borrowings of erstwhile ICICI Limited)	77,625,591	82,709,164
<b>TOTAL INTEREST EXPENDED</b>	<b>415,312,517</b>	<b>363,863,951</b>



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Profit and Loss Account (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
I. Payments to and provisions for employees	82,712,407	68,082,380
II. Rent, taxes and lighting <sup>1</sup>	12,714,278	11,988,705
III. Printing and stationery	2,300,408	2,056,233
IV. Advertisement and publicity	8,886,382	7,290,475
V. Depreciation on Bank's property	9,471,163	7,769,089
VI. Depreciation (including lease equalisation) on leased assets	14,238	13
VII. Directors' fees, allowances and expenses	37,188	36,766
VIII. Auditors' fees and expenses	87,884	89,675
IX. Law charges	1,103,906	1,077,091
X. Postages, courier, telephones, etc.	4,229,716	4,068,143
XI. Repairs and maintenance	17,682,686	15,384,867
XII. Insurance	7,823,295	6,504,334
XIII. Direct marketing agency expenses	17,875,865	15,971,240
XIV. Other expenditure <sup>2</sup>	51,204,693	40,571,609
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>216,144,109</b>	<b>180,890,620</b>

1. Includes lease expense amounting to ₹ 10,010.9 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 9,236.7 million).

2. Net of recoveries from group companies towards shared services.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts

**SCHEDULE 17****SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****Overview**

ICICI Bank Limited (ICICI Bank or the Bank), incorporated in Vadodara, India is a publicly held banking company engaged in providing a wide range of banking and financial services including commercial banking and treasury operations. ICICI Bank is a banking company governed by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Bank also has overseas branches in Bahrain, China, Dubai, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United States of America and Offshore Banking units.

**Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with requirements prescribed under the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The accounting and reporting policies of ICICI Bank used in the preparation of these financial statements conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP), the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time and the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to the extent applicable and practices generally prevalent in the banking industry in India. The Bank follows the historical cost convention and the accrual method of accounting, except in the case of interest and other income on non-performing assets (NPAs) where it is recognised upon realisation.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that are considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as of the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The impact of any revision in these estimates is recognised prospectively from the period of change.

**SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****1. Revenue recognition**

- a) Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account as it accrues, including for cases where moratorium has been extended for payments of principal and/or interest as per RBI guideline dated March 27, 2020, except in the case of non-performing assets (NPAs) where it is recognised upon realisation, as per the income recognition and asset classification norms of RBI
- b) Income from finance leases is calculated by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease to the net investment outstanding on the lease over the primary lease period.
- c) Income on discounted instruments is recognised over the tenure of the instrument on a constant yield basis.
- d) Dividend income is accounted on accrual basis when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- e) Loan processing fee is accounted for upfront when it becomes due.
- f) Project appraisal/structuring fee is accounted for on the completion of the agreed service.
- g) Arranger fee is accounted for as income when a significant portion of the arrangement is completed and right to receive is established.
- h) Commission received on guarantees issued is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the guarantee.
- i) The annual/renewal fee on credit cards and debit cards are amortised on a straight line basis over one year.
- j) Fees paid/received for priority sector lending certificates (PSLC) is amortised on straight-line basis over the period of the certificate.
- k) All other fees are accounted for as and when they become due.
- l) Net income arising from sell-down/securitisation of loan assets prior to February 1, 2006 has been recognised upfront as interest income. With effect from February 1, 2006, net income arising from securitisation of loan assets is amortised over the life of securities issued or to be issued by the special purpose vehicle/special purpose entity to which the assets are sold. Net income arising from sale of loan assets through direct assignment with recourse obligation is amortised over the life of underlying assets sold and net income from sale of loan assets through

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

direct assignment, without any recourse obligation, is recognised at the time of sale. Net loss arising on account of the sell-down/securitisation and direct assignment of loan assets is recognised at the time of sale.

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

## 2. Investments

Investments are accounted for in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines on investment classification and valuation as given below.

1. All investments are classified into 'Held to Maturity', 'Available for Sale' and 'Held for Trading'. Reclassifications, if any, in any category are accounted for as per RBI guidelines. Under each classification, the investments are further categorised as (a) government securities, (b) other approved securities, (c) shares, (d) bonds and debentures, (e) subsidiaries and joint ventures and (f) others.
2. 'Held to Maturity' securities are carried at their acquisition cost or at amortised cost, if acquired at a premium over the face value. Any premium over the face value of fixed rate and floating rate securities acquired is amortised over the remaining period to maturity on a constant yield basis and straight line basis respectively.
3. 'Available for Sale' and 'Held for Trading' securities are valued periodically as per RBI guidelines. Any premium over the face value of fixed rate and floating rate investments in government securities, classified as 'Available for Sale', is amortised over the remaining period to maturity on constant yield basis and straight line basis respectively. Quoted investments are valued based on the closing quotes on the recognised stock exchanges or prices declared by Primary Dealers Association of India (PDAI) jointly with Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association (FIMMDA)/Financial Benchmark India Private Limited (FBIL), periodically.

The market/fair value of unquoted government securities which are in nature of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) securities included in the 'Available for Sale' and 'Held for Trading' categories is as per the rates published by FIMMDA/FBIL. The valuation of other unquoted fixed income securities, including Pass Through Certificates, wherever linked to the Yield-to-Maturity (YTM) rates, is computed with a mark-up (reflecting associated credit risk) over the YTM rates for government securities published by FIMMDA. The sovereign foreign securities and non-INR India linked bonds are valued on the basis of prices published by the sovereign regulator or counterparty quotes.

Unquoted equity shares are valued at the break-up value, if the latest balance sheet is available, or at ₹ 1, as per RBI guidelines.

Securities are valued scrip-wise. Depreciation/appreciation on securities, other than those acquired by way of conversion of outstanding loans, is aggregated for each category. Net appreciation in each category under each investment classification, if any, being unrealised, is ignored, while net depreciation is provided for. The depreciation on securities acquired by way of conversion of outstanding loans is fully provided for. Non-performing investments are identified based on the RBI guidelines.

4. Treasury bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost.
5. The units of mutual funds are valued at the latest repurchase price/net asset value declared by the mutual fund.
6. Costs including brokerage and commission pertaining to investments, paid at the time of acquisition, are charged to the profit and loss account. Cost of investments is computed based on the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) method.
7. Equity investments in subsidiaries/joint ventures are classified under 'Held to Maturity' and 'Available for Sale'. The Bank assesses these investments for any permanent diminution in value and appropriate provisions are made.
8. Profit/loss on sale of investments in the 'Held to Maturity' category is recognised in the profit and loss account and profit is thereafter appropriated (net of applicable taxes and statutory reserve requirements) to Capital Reserve. Profit/loss on sale of investments in 'Available for Sale' and 'Held for Trading' categories is recognised in the profit and loss account.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

9. Market repurchase, reverse repurchase and transactions with RBI under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) are accounted for as borrowing and lending transactions in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines.
10. Broken period interest (the amount of interest from the previous interest payment date till the date of purchase/sale of instruments) on debt instruments is treated as a revenue item.
11. At the end of each reporting period, security receipts issued by the asset reconstruction companies are valued in accordance with the guidelines applicable to such instruments, prescribed by RBI from time to time. Accordingly, in cases where the cash flows from security receipts issued by the asset reconstruction companies are limited to the actual realisation of the financial assets assigned to the instruments in the concerned scheme, the Bank reckons the net asset value obtained from the asset reconstruction company from time to time, for valuation of such investments at each reporting period end. The security receipts which are outstanding and not redeemed as at the end of the resolution period are treated as loss assets and are fully provided for.
12. The Bank follows trade date method of accounting for purchase and sale of investments, except for government of India and state government securities where settlement date method of accounting is followed in accordance with RBI guidelines.
13. The Bank undertakes short sale transactions in dated central government securities in accordance with RBI guidelines. The short positions are categorised under HFT category and are marked to market. The mark-to-market loss is charged to profit and loss account and gain, if any, is ignored as per RBI guidelines.

**3. Provision/write-offs on loans and other credit facilities**

The Bank classifies its loans and investments, including at overseas branches and overdues arising from crystallised derivative contracts, into performing and NPAs in accordance with RBI guidelines. Loans and 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 extant RBI guidelines, are classified as NPAs to the extent of amount outstanding in the host country. Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI. In accordance with the RBI circular dated April 17, 2020, the moratorium granted to certain borrowers is excluded from the determination of number of days past-due/out-of-order status for the purpose of asset classification. The moratorium granted to the borrowers is not accounted as restructuring of loan.

In the case of corporate loans and advances, provisions are made for sub-standard and doubtful assets at rates prescribed by RBI. Loss assets and the unsecured portion of doubtful assets are provided/written-off as per the extant RBI guidelines. For loans and advances booked in overseas branches, which are standard as per the extant RBI guidelines but are classified as NPAs based on host country guidelines, provisions are made as per the host country regulations. For loans and advances booked in overseas branches, which are NPAs as per the extant RBI guidelines and as per host country guidelines, provisions are made at the higher of the provisions required under RBI regulations and host country regulations. Provisions on homogeneous retail loans and advances, subject to minimum provisioning requirements of RBI, are assessed on the basis of the ageing of the loan in the non-performing category. As per RBI guidelines, in respect of non-retail loans reported as fraud to RBI and classified in doubtful category, the entire amount, without considering the value of security, is provided for over a period not exceeding four quarters starting from the quarter in which fraud has been detected. In respect of non-retail loans where there has been delay in reporting the fraud to the RBI or which are classified as loss accounts, the entire amount is provided immediately. In case of fraud in retail accounts, the entire amount is provided immediately. In respect of borrowers classified as non-cooperative borrowers or willful defaulters, the Bank makes accelerated provisions as per extant RBI guidelines.

The Bank holds specific provisions against non-performing loans and advances and against certain performing loans and advances in accordance with RBI directions, including RBI direction for provision on accounts referred to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. The assessment of incremental specific provisions is made after taking into consideration the existing specific provision held. The specific provisions on retail loans and advances held by the Bank are higher than the minimum regulatory requirements.

Provision due to diminution in the fair value of restructured/rescheduled loans and advances is made in accordance with the applicable RBI guidelines.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

Non-performing and restructured loans are upgraded to standard as per the extant RBI guidelines.

Amounts recovered against debts written-off in earlier years and provisions no longer considered necessary in the context of the current status of the borrower are recognised in the profit and loss account.

The Bank maintains general provision on performing loans and advances in accordance with the RBI guidelines, including provisions on loans to borrowers having unhedged foreign currency exposure, provisions on loans to specific borrowers in specific stressed sectors, provision on exposures to step-down subsidiaries of Indian companies and provision on incremental exposure to borrowers identified as per RBI's large exposure framework. For performing loans and advances in overseas branches, the general provision is made at higher of aggregate provision required as per host country regulations and RBI requirement.

In addition to the provisions required to be held according to the asset classification status, provisions are held for individual country exposures including indirect country risk (other than for home country exposure). The countries are categorised into seven risk categories namely insignificant, low, moderately low, moderate, moderately high, high and very high, and provisioning is made on exposures exceeding 180 days on a graded scale ranging from 0.25% to 25%. For exposures with contractual maturity of less than 180 days, provision is required to be held at 25% of the rates applicable to exposures exceeding 180 days. The indirect exposure is reckoned at 50% of the exposure. If the country exposure (net) of the Bank in respect of each country does not exceed 1% of the total funded assets, no provision is required on such country exposure.

The Bank makes floating provision as per the Board approved policy, which is in addition to the specific and general provisions made by the Bank. The floating provision is utilised, with the approval of Board and RBI, in case of contingencies which do not arise in the normal course of business and are exceptional and non-recurring in nature and for making specific provision for impaired loans as per the requirement if extant RBI guidelines or any regulatory guidance/instructions. The floating provision is netted-off from advances.

The Bank makes additional provisions as per RBI guidelines for the cases where viable resolution plan has not been implemented within the timelines prescribed by the RBI, from the date of default. These additional provisions are written-back on satisfying the conditions for reversal as per RBI guidelines.

The Bank has granted moratorium towards the payment of principal and/or interest in case of certain borrowers in accordance with RBI circular dated March 27, 2020. The Bank makes general provision on such loans at rates equal or higher than requirements stipulated in RBI circular.

#### 4. Transfer and servicing of assets

The Bank transfers commercial and consumer loans through securitisation transactions. The transferred loans are de-recognised and gains/losses are accounted for, only if the Bank surrenders the rights to benefits specified in the underlying securitised loan contract. Recourse and servicing obligations are accounted for net of provisions.

In accordance with the RBI guidelines for securitisation of standard assets, with effect from February 1, 2006, the Bank accounts for any loss arising from securitisation immediately at the time of sale and the profit/premium arising from securitisation is amortised over the life of the securities issued or to be issued by the special purpose vehicle to which the assets are sold. With effect from May 7, 2012, the RBI guidelines require the profit/premium arising from securitisation to be amortised over the life of the transaction based on the method prescribed in the guidelines.

In accordance with RBI guidelines, in case of non-performing/special mention account-2 loans sold to securitisation company (SC)/reconstruction company (RC), the Bank reverses the excess provision in profit and loss account in the year in which amounts are received. Any shortfall of sale value over the net book value on sale of such assets is recognised by the Bank in the year in which the loan is sold.

#### 5. Fixed assets

Fixed assets, other than premises, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Premises are carried at revalued amount, being fair value at the date of revaluation less accumulated depreciation.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

Cost includes freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the asset. Depreciation is charged over the estimated useful life of fixed assets on a straight-line basis. The useful lives of the groups of fixed assets are given below.

Asset	Useful life
Premises owned by the Bank	60 years
Leased assets and improvements to leasehold premises	60 years or lease period whichever is lower
ATMs <sup>1</sup>	6 - 8 years <sup>1</sup>
Plant and machinery <sup>1</sup> (including office equipment)	5 - 10 years <sup>1</sup>
Electric installations and equipments	10 - 15 years
Computers	3 years
Servers and network equipment <sup>1</sup>	4 - 10 years <sup>1</sup>
Furniture and fixtures <sup>1</sup>	5 - 10 years <sup>1</sup>
Motor vehicles <sup>1</sup>	5 years <sup>1</sup>
Others (including software and system development expenses) <sup>1</sup>	3-4 years <sup>1</sup>

1. The useful life of assets is based on historical experience of the Bank, which is different from the useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

- a) Assets purchased/sold during the year are depreciated on a pro-rata basis for the actual number of days the asset has been capitalised.
- b) Items individually costing upto ₹ 5,000/- are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.
- c) Assets at residences of Bank's employees are depreciated over the estimated useful life of 5 years.
- d) In case of revalued/impaired assets, depreciation is provided over the remaining useful life of the assets with reference to revised asset values. In case of premises, which are carried at revalued amounts, the depreciation on the excess of revalued amount over historical cost is transferred from Revaluation Reserve to General Reserve annually.
- e) The profit on sale of premises is appropriated to capital reserve, net of transfer to Statutory Reserve and taxes, in accordance with RBI guidelines.

**Non-banking assets**

Non-banking assets (NBAs) acquired in satisfaction of claims are valued at the market value on a distress sale basis or value of loan, whichever is lower. Further, the Bank creates provision on these assets as per the extant RBI guidelines or specific RBI directions.

**6. Transactions involving foreign exchange**

Foreign currency income and expenditure items of domestic operations are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Income and expenditure items of integral foreign operations (representative offices) are translated at daily closing rates, and income and expenditure items of non-integral foreign operations (foreign branches and offshore banking units) are translated at quarterly average closing rates.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities of domestic and integral foreign operations are translated at closing exchange rates notified by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) relevant to the balance sheet date and the resulting gains/losses are included in the profit and loss account.

Both monetary and non-monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities of non-integral foreign operations are translated at relevant closing exchange rates notified by FEDAI at the balance sheet date and the resulting gains/losses from exchange differences are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve until the disposal of the net investment in the non-integral foreign operations. Pursuant to RBI guideline, the Bank does not recognise the cumulative/proportionate amount of such exchange differences as income or expenses, which relate to repatriation of accumulated retained earnings from overseas operations.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

The premium or discount arising on inception of forward exchange contracts that are entered into to establish the amount of reporting currency required or available at the settlement date of a transaction is amortised over the life of the contract. All other outstanding forward exchange contracts are revalued based on the exchange rates notified by FEDAI for specified maturities and at interpolated rates for contracts of interim maturities. The contracts of longer maturities where exchange rates are not notified by FEDAI are revalued based on the forward exchange rates implied by the swap curves in respective currencies. The resultant gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Contingent liabilities on account of guarantees, endorsements and other obligations denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed at the closing exchange rates notified by FEDAI relevant to the balance sheet date.

### 7. Accounting for derivative contracts

The Bank enters into derivative contracts such as interest rate options, currency options and bond options, interest rate and currency futures, interest rate and currency swaps, credit default swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps.

The swap contracts entered to hedge on-balance sheet assets and liabilities are structured such that they bear an opposite and offsetting impact with the underlying on-balance sheet items. The impact of such derivative instruments is correlated with the movement of underlying assets and liabilities and accounted pursuant to the principles of hedge accounting. Hedge swaps are accounted for on an accrual basis and are not marked to market unless their underlying transaction is marked to market.

Foreign currency and rupee derivative contracts entered into for trading purposes are marked to market and the resulting gain or loss is accounted for in the profit and loss account. Pursuant to RBI guidelines, any receivables under derivative contracts which remain overdue for more than 90 days and mark-to-market gains on other derivative contracts with the same counter-parties are reversed through profit and loss account.

### 8. Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS)

The Employees Stock Option Scheme (the Scheme) provides for grant of options on the Bank's equity shares to wholetime directors and employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Scheme provides that employees are granted an option to subscribe to equity shares of the Bank that vest in a graded manner. The options may be exercised within a specified period. The Bank follows the intrinsic value method to account for its stock-based employee compensation plans. Compensation cost is measured as the excess, if any, of the fair market price of the underlying stock over the exercise price on the grant date and amortised over the vesting period. The fair market price is the latest closing price, immediately prior to the grant date, which is generally the date of the meeting of the Board Governance, Remuneration & Nomination Committee in which the options are granted, 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.

### 9. Employee Benefits

#### **Gratuity**

The Bank pays gratuity, a defined benefit plan, to employees who retire or resign after a minimum prescribed period of continuous service and in case of employees at overseas locations as per the rules in force in the respective countries. The Bank makes contribution to a trust which administers the funds on its own account or through insurance companies. The actuarial gains or losses arising during the year are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Actuarial valuation of the gratuity liability is determined by an actuary appointed by the Bank. Actuarial valuation of gratuity liability is determined based on certain assumptions regarding rate of interest, salary growth, mortality and staff attrition as per the projected unit credit method.

#### **Superannuation Fund and National Pension Scheme**

The Bank contributes 15.0% of the total annual basic salary or an amount of ₹ 0.15 million for certain employees to superannuation funds, defined contribution plans, managed and administered by insurance companies. Further, the



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Bank contributes 10.0% of the total basic salary of certain employees to National Pension Scheme (NPS), a defined contribution plan, which is managed and administered by pension fund management companies. The Bank also gives an option to its employees allowing them to receive the amount in lieu of such contributions along with their monthly salary during their employment.

The amounts so contributed/paid by the Bank to the superannuation fund and NPS or to employees during the year are recognised in the profit and loss account.

**Pension**

The Bank provides for pension, a defined benefit plan covering eligible employees of erstwhile Bank of Madura, erstwhile Sangli Bank and erstwhile Bank of Rajasthan. The Bank makes contribution to a trust which administers the funds on its own account or through insurance companies. The plan provides for pension payment including dearness relief on a monthly basis to these employees on their retirement based on the respective employee's years of service with the Bank and applicable salary.

Actuarial valuation of the pension liability is determined by an actuary appointed by the Bank. Actuarial valuation of pension liability is calculated based on certain assumptions regarding rate of interest, salary growth, mortality and staff attrition as per the projected unit credit method. The actuarial gains or losses arising during the year are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Employees covered by the pension plan are not eligible for employer's contribution under the provident fund plan.

**Provident Fund**

The Bank is statutorily required to maintain a provident fund, a defined benefit plan, as a part of retirement benefits to its employees. Each employee contributes a certain percentage of his or her basic salary and the Bank contributes an equal amount for eligible employees. 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 Bank makes balance contributions to a fund administered by trustees. The funds are invested according to the rules prescribed by the Government of India.

Actuarial valuation for the interest rate guarantee on the provident fund balances is determined by an actuary appointed by the Bank.

The actuarial gains or losses arising during the year are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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 profit and loss account at the time of contribution.

**Compensated absences**

The Bank provides for compensated absence based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary.

**10. Income Taxes**

Income tax expense is the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax expense incurred by the Bank. The current tax expense and deferred tax expense is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per Accounting Standard 22 - Accounting for Taxes on Income respectively. Deferred tax adjustments comprise changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised by considering the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the current year, and carry forward losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The impact of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognised in the profit and loss account.

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Deferred tax assets are recognised and re-assessed at each reporting date, based upon management's judgement as to whether their realisation is considered as reasonably certain. However, in case of unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss, deferred tax assets will be recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of such assets.

**11. Impairment of Assets**

The Bank follows revaluation model of accounting for its premises and the recoverable amount of the revalued assets is considered to be close to its revalued amount. Accordingly, separate assessment for impairment of premises is not required.

**12. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

The Bank estimates the probability of any loss that might be incurred on outcome of contingencies on the basis of information available up to the date on which the financial statements are prepared. A provision is recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of a past event and 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 determined based on management estimates of amounts required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, supplemented by experience of similar transactions. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates. In cases where the available information indicates that the loss on the contingency is reasonably possible but the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, a disclosure to this effect is made in the financial statements. In case of remote possibility neither provision nor disclosure is made in the financial statements. The Bank does not account for or disclose contingent assets, if any.

The Bank estimates the probability of redemption of customer loyalty reward points using an actuarial method by employing an independent actuary and accordingly makes provision for these reward points. Actuarial valuation is determined based on certain assumptions regarding mortality rate, discount rate, cancellation rate and redemption rate.

**13. Earnings per share (EPS)**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

**14. Lease transactions**

Lease payments for assets taken on operating lease are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account over the lease term on straight line basis. The leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the Bank are classified as finance leases. Minimum lease payments under finance lease are apportioned between the finance costs and reduction of the outstanding liability.

**15. Cash and cash equivalents**

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

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**SCHEDULE 18****NOTES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS**

The following disclosures have been made taking into account the requirements of Accounting Standards (ASs) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines.

**1. Earnings per share**

Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are computed in accordance with AS 20 – Earnings per share. Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing net profit/ (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and weighted average number of dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the computation of earnings per share.

₹ in million, except per share data

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Basic</b>		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	6,460,003,715	6,435,966,473
Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity share holders	79,308.1	33,633.0
Basic earnings per share (₹)	12.28	5.23
<b>Diluted</b>		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	6,566,771,281	6,509,276,099
Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity share holders	79,308.1	33,633.0
Diluted earnings per share (₹) <sup>1</sup>	12.08	5.17
Nominal value per share (₹)	2.00	2.00

1. The dilutive impact is due to options granted to employees by the Bank.

**2. Business/information ratios**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the business/information ratios.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
1.	Interest income to working funds <sup>1</sup>	7.68%	7.35%
2.	Non-interest income to working funds <sup>1</sup>	1.69%	1.68%
3.	Operating profit to working funds <sup>1,2</sup>	2.88%	2.72%
4.	Return on assets <sup>3</sup>	0.81%	0.39%
5.	Net profit/(loss) per employee <sup>4</sup> (₹ in million)	0.8	0.4
6.	Business (average deposits plus average advances) per employee <sup>4,5</sup> (₹ in million)	127.5	122.2

1. For the purpose of computing the ratio, working funds represent the monthly average of total assets computed for reporting dates of Form X submitted to RBI under Section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

2. Operating profit is profit for the year before provisions and contingencies.

3. For the purpose of computing the ratio, assets represent the monthly average of total assets computed for reporting dates of Form X submitted to RBI under Section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

4. Computed based on average number of employees which include sales executives, employees on fixed term contracts and interns.

5. The average deposits and the average advances represent the simple average of the figures reported in Form A to RBI under Section 42(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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### 3. Capital adequacy ratio

The Bank is subject to the Basel III capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by RBI with effect from April 1, 2013. The guidelines provide a transition schedule for Basel III implementation till March 31, 2020. As per the guidelines, the Tier-1 capital is made up of Common Equity Tier-1 (CET1) and Additional Tier-1.

At March 31, 2020, Basel III guidelines require the Bank to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 11.08% with minimum CET1 CRAR of 7.58% and minimum Tier-1 CRAR of 9.08%. The minimum total CRAR, Tier-1 CRAR and CET1 CRAR requirement include capital conservation buffer of 1.88% and additional capital requirement of 0.20% on account of the Bank being designated as Domestic Systemically Important Bank.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, computation of capital adequacy as per Basel III framework.

₹ in million, except percentages

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
CET1 CRAR (%)	13.39%	13.63%
Tier-1 CRAR (%)	14.72%	15.09%
Tier-2 CRAR (%)	1.39%	1.80%
Total CRAR (%)	16.11%	16.89%
Amount of equity capital raised	-	-
Amount of Additional Tier-1 capital raised; of which		
1. Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares	-	-
2. Perpetual Debt Instruments	-	11,400.0
Amount of Tier-2 capital raised; of which		
1. Debt Capital Instruments	9,450.0	-
2. Preference Share Capital Instruments [Perpetual Cumulative Preference Shares (PCPS)/Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS)/Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares (RCPS)]	-	-

### 4. Liquidity coverage ratio

The Basel Committee for Banking Supervision (BCBS) had introduced the liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) in order to ensure that a bank has an adequate stock of unencumbered high quality liquid assets (HQLA) to survive a significant liquidity stress lasting for a period of 30 days. LCR is defined as a ratio of HQLA to the total net cash outflows estimated for the next 30 calendar days. At March 31, 2020, the applicable minimum LCR required to be maintained by banks is 100.0% (effective from January 1, 2019).

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The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the quarterly average of unweighted and weighted values of the LCR of the Bank. The simple average has been computed based on daily values.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Three months ended March 31, 2020		Three months ended March 31, 2019		Three months ended December 31, 2019		Three months ended September 30, 2019		Three months ended June 30, 2019		₹ in million
		Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	
High quality liquid assets												
1.	Total high quality liquid assets	N.A.	1,827,380.8	N.A.	1,434,622.0	N.A.	1,719,258.3	N.A.	1,521,633.4	N.A.	1,461,412.7	
Cash outflows												
2.	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	4,287,871.7	369,466.7	3,594,998.9	330,341.9	4,166,642.9	386,224.5	3,955,964.2	366,357.8	3,797,060.8	350,293.4	
(i)	Stable deposits	1,186,409.5	59,320.5	583,159.0	29,157.9	608,796.2	30,439.8	584,773.4	29,238.7	588,252.5	29,412.6	
(ii)	Less stable deposits	3,101,462.2	310,146.2	3,011,839.9	301,184.0	3,557,846.7	355,784.7	3,371,190.8	337,119.1	3,208,808.3	320,880.8	
3.	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	2,144,027.5	1,033,801.0	1,618,174.0	807,596.3	1,972,023.8	946,274.7	1,845,754.7	900,859.6	1,749,556.0	859,454.4	
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	544,448.7	136,112.2	441,904.0	110,476.0	545,648.5	136,412.1	518,822.4	129,705.6	493,832.4	123,458.1	
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,505,459.5	803,569.5	1,100,694.0	621,544.3	1,352,487.4	735,974.7	1,247,111.0	691,332.7	1,168,061.3	648,334.0	
(iii)	Unsecured debt	94,119.3	94,119.3	75,576.0	75,576.0	73,887.9	73,887.9	79,821.3	79,821.3	87,662.3	87,662.3	
4.	Secured wholesale funding	N.A.	-	N.A.	14.8	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	
5.	Additional requirements, of which:	304,367.8	105,629.7	436,662.0	109,813.0	457,529.0	122,124.0	446,070.4	116,426.2	435,826.7	112,052.9	
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	77,021.2	77,021.2	60,355.4	60,355.4	72,234.2	72,234.2	66,171.7	66,171.7	61,834.4	61,834.4	
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	188.0	188.0	244.4	244.4	194.1	194.1	220.0	220.0	230.9	230.9	
(iii)	Credit and liquidity Facilities	227,158.6	28,420.5	376,062.2	49,213.2	385,100.7	49,695.7	379,678.7	50,034.5	373,761.4	49,987.6	
6.	Other contractual funding obligations	158,059.6	158,059.6	101,512.4	101,512.4	129,860.6	129,860.6	103,527.5	103,527.5	122,614.2	122,614.2	
7.	Other contingent funding obligations	2,766,693.1	111,727.6	2,273,724.0	88,278.7	2,447,134.3	95,340.2	2,361,939.4	91,612.7	2,299,749.9	89,440.9	
8.	Total cash outflows	N.A.	1,778,684.6	N.A.	1,437,557.1	N.A.	1,679,824.0	N.A.	1,578,783.8	N.A.	1,533,855.8	
9.	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	132,524.0	3.5	71,815.3	-	102,640.5	-	23,696.6	-	9,910.6	-	
10.	Inflows from fully performing exposures	381,803.1	282,842.3	390,191.0	310,120.9	430,623.8	326,046.0	436,445.8	350,062.0	422,869.2	341,041.3	
11.	Other cash inflows	63,038.4	38,416.1	59,141.1	36,495.0	61,485.5	36,355.4	57,244.9	33,636.6	55,832.2	32,836.1	
12.	Total cash inflows	577,365.5	321,261.9	521,147.4	346,615.9	594,749.8	362,401.4	517,387.3	383,698.6	488,612.0	373,877.4	
13.	Total HQLA	N.A.	1,827,380.8	N.A.	1,434,622.0	N.A.	1,719,258.3	N.A.	1,521,633.4	N.A.	1,461,412.7	
14.	Total net cash outflows (8)-(12)	N.A.	1,457,422.7	N.A.	1,090,941.2	N.A.	1,317,422.6	N.A.	1,195,085.2	N.A.	1,159,978.4	
15.	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	N.A.	125.38%	N.A.	131.50%	N.A.	130.50%	N.A.	127.32%	N.A.	125.99%	

₹ in million

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Liquidity of the Bank is managed by the Asset Liability Management Group (ALMG) under the central oversight of the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO). For the domestic operations of the Bank, ALMG-India is responsible for the overall management of liquidity. For the overseas branches of the Bank, a decentralised approach is followed for day-to-day liquidity management, while a centralised approach is followed for long-term funding in co-ordination with Head-Office. Liquidity in the overseas branches is maintained taking into consideration both host country and the RBI regulations.

The Bank during the three months ended March 31, 2020 maintained average HQLA (after haircut) of ₹ 1,827,380.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,434,622.0 million) against the average HQLA requirement of ₹ 1,457,422.7 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,090,941.2 million) at minimum LCR requirement of 100.0% (March 31, 2019: 100.0%). HQLA primarily includes government securities in excess of minimum statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) and to the extent allowed under marginal standing facility (MSF) and facility to avail liquidity for LCR (FALLCR) of ₹ 1,600,071.6 million (March 31, 2019 : ₹ 1,189,674.2 million).

RBI increased the limit of Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) under which banks can borrow overnight at their discretion by dipping into their SLR from 2.0% to 3.0% with effect from March 27, 2020. This takes the total carve out from SLR available to banks at 17.5% of their NDTL including 14.5% of FALLCR. Additionally, cash, balance in excess of cash reserve requirement with RBI and balances with central banks of countries where the Bank's branches are located amounted to ₹ 135,769.6 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 178,691.5 million). Further, average level 2 assets primarily consisting of AA- and above rated corporate bonds and commercial papers, amounted to ₹ 59,552.0 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 47,040.3 million).

At March 31, 2020, top liability products/instruments and their percentage contribution to the total liabilities of the Bank were term deposits 38.53% (March 31, 2019: 34.11%), savings account deposits 22.36% (March 31, 2019: 23.61%), current account deposits 9.31% (March 31, 2019: 9.98%) and bond borrowings 6.47% (March 31, 2019: 9.29%). Top 20 depositors constituted 4.88% (March 31, 2019: 5.74%) of total deposits of the Bank at March 31, 2020. Further, the total borrowings mobilised from significant counterparties (from whom the funds borrowed were more than 1.00% of the Bank's total liabilities) were 5.78% (March 31, 2019: 7.04%) of the total liabilities of the Bank at March 31, 2020.

The weighted cash outflows are primarily driven by unsecured wholesale funding which includes operational deposits, non-operational deposits and unsecured debt. During the three months ended March 31, 2020, unsecured wholesale funding contributed 58.12% (March 31, 2019: 56.18%) of the total weighted cash outflows. The non-operational deposits include term deposits with premature withdrawal facility. Retail deposits including deposits from small business customers and other contingent funding obligations contributed 20.77% (March 31, 2019: 22.98%) and 6.28% (March 31, 2019: 6.14%) of the total weighted cash outflows, respectively. The other contingent funding obligations primarily include bank guarantees (BGs) and letters of credit (LCs) issued on behalf of the Bank's clients.

In accordance with the regulatory package announced by the Reserve Bank of India on March 27, 2020, the Bank has extended the option of payment moratorium for all dues falling due between March 1, 2020 and May 31, 2020 to its borrowers. As the moratorium has been given effect subsequent to March 2020, inflows from advances are based on the original cash flows prevailing at March 31, 2020.

In view of the margin rules for non-centrally cleared derivative transactions issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and discussion paper issued by the RBI, certain derivative transactions would be subject to margin reset and consequent collateral exchange would be as governed by Credit Support Annex (CSA). The margin rules are applicable for both the domestic and overseas operations of the Bank. The Bank has entered into CSAs which would require maintenance of collateral due to valuation changes on transactions under the CSA framework. The Bank considers the increased liquidity requirement on account of valuation changes in the transactions settled through Qualified Central Counterparties (QCCP) in India including the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL) and other exchange houses as well as for transactions covered under CSAs. The potential outflows on account of such transactions have been considered based on the look-back approach prescribed in the RBI guidelines.

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The average LCR of the Bank for the three months ended March 31, 2020 was 125.38% (March 31, 2019: 131.50%). During the three months ended March 31, 2020, other than Indian Rupee, USD was the only significant foreign currency which constituted more than 5.00% of the balance sheet size of the Bank. The average LCR of the Bank for USD currency, computed based on daily LCR values, was 52.44% for the three months ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: 117.77%).

**5. Information about business and geographical segments*****Business Segments***

Pursuant to the guidelines issued by RBI on AS 17 - Segment Reporting - Enhancement of Disclosures dated April 18, 2007, effective from year ended March 31, 2008, the following business segments have been reported.

- **Retail Banking** includes exposures which satisfy the four criteria of orientation, product, granularity and low value of individual exposures for retail exposures laid down in Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) document 'International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework'. This segment also includes income from credit cards, debit cards, third party product distribution and the associated costs.
- **Wholesale Banking** includes all advances to trusts, partnership firms, companies and statutory bodies, which are not included under Retail Banking.
- **Treasury** includes the entire investment and derivative portfolio of the Bank.
- **Other Banking** includes leasing operations and other items not attributable to any particular business segment.
- **Unallocated** includes items such as tax paid in advance net of provision, deferred tax and provisions to the extent reckoned at the entity level.

Income, expenses, assets and liabilities are either specifically identified with individual segments or are allocated to segments on a systematic basis.

All liabilities are transfer priced to a central treasury unit, which pools all funds and lends to the business units at appropriate rates based on the relevant maturity of assets being funded after adjusting for regulatory reserve requirements.

The transfer pricing mechanism of the Bank is periodically reviewed. The segment results are determined based on the transfer pricing mechanism prevailing for the respective reporting periods.



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The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the business segment results on this basis.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020				
		Retail Banking	Wholesale Banking	Treasury	Other Banking Business	Total
1.	Revenue	725,542.4	399,423.4	619,292.6	16,710.1	1,760,968.5
2.	Less: Inter-segment revenue					848,499.1
3.	Total revenue (1)-(2)					912,469.4
4.	<b>Segment results</b>	<b>89,930.2</b>	<b>9,272.3</b>	<b>50,550.9</b>	<b>5,831.9</b>	<b>155,585.3</b>
5.	Unallocated expenses					15,104.9
6.	Operating profit (4)-(5)					140,480.4
7.	Income tax expenses (including deferred tax credit)					61,172.3
8.	<b>Net profit/(loss) (6)-(7)</b>					<b>79,308.1</b>
9.	Segment assets	3,513,412.1	3,073,070.6	4,131,058.3	117,410.5	10,834,951.5
10.	Unallocated assets					148,700.0
11.	<b>Total assets (9)+(10)</b>					<b>10,983,651.5</b>
12.	Segment liabilities	5,732,467.7	2,307,128.6	2,877,977.6 <sup>1</sup>	50,972.7	10,968,546.6
13.	Unallocated liabilities					15,104.9
14.	<b>Total liabilities (12)+(13)</b>					<b>10,983,651.5</b>
15.	Capital expenditure	9,947.7	3,008.0	-	121.7	13,077.4
16.	Depreciation	6,865.4	2,515.8	0.4	103.8	9,485.4

1. Includes share capital and reserves and surplus.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019				
		Retail Banking	Wholesale Banking	Treasury	Other Banking Business	Total
1.	Revenue	591,723.3	341,685.1	539,240.6	15,621.1	1,488,270.1
2.	Less: Inter-segment revenue					709,136.5
3.	Total revenue (1)-(2)					779,133.6
4.	<b>Segment results</b>	<b>82,231.2</b>	<b>(102,423.5)</b>	<b>51,651.3</b>	<b>6,308.6</b>	<b>37,767.6</b>
5.	Unallocated expenses					-
6.	Operating profit (4)-(5)					37,767.6
7.	Income tax expenses (including deferred tax credit)					4,134.6
8.	<b>Net profit/(loss) (6)-(7)</b>					<b>33,633.0</b>
9.	Segment assets	3,071,558.3	2,884,954.5	3,329,564.1	158,880.1	9,444,957.0
10.	Unallocated assets					199,634.5
11.	<b>Total assets (9)+(10)</b>					<b>9,644,591.5</b>
12.	Segment liabilities	4,889,760.0	1,874,784.2	2,800,228.1 <sup>1</sup>	79,819.2	9,644,591.5
13.	Unallocated liabilities					-
14.	<b>Total liabilities (12)+(13)</b>					<b>9,644,591.5</b>
15.	Capital expenditure	5,436.5	1,966.4	-	67.0	7,469.9
16.	Depreciation	5,559.0	2,111.0	0.4	98.7	7,769.1

1. Includes share capital and reserves and surplus.

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**Geographical segments**

The Bank reports its operations under the following geographical segments.

- **Domestic operations** comprise branches in India.
- **Foreign operations** comprise branches outside India and offshore banking units in India.

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, geographical segment results.

₹ in million

<b>Revenues</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2020</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2019</b>
Domestic operations	879,210.2	736,185.1
Foreign operations	33,259.2	42,948.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>912,469.4</b>	<b>779,133.6</b>

₹ in million

<b>Assets</b>	<b>At March 31, 2020</b>	<b>At March 31, 2019</b>
Domestic operations	10,075,025.4	8,554,413.9
Foreign operations	759,926.1	890,543.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,834,951.5</b>	<b>9,444,957.0</b>

1. Segment assets do not include tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net) and deferred tax assets (net).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, capital expenditure and depreciation thereon for the geographical segments.

₹ in million

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Capital expenditure incurred during</b>		<b>Depreciation provided during</b>	
	<b>Year ended March 31, 2020</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2019</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2020</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2019</b>
Domestic operations	12,929.2	7,329.9	9,390.5	7,679.8
Foreign operations	148.2	140.0	94.9	89.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,077.4</b>	<b>7,469.9</b>	<b>9,485.4</b>	<b>7,769.1</b>

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### 6. Maturity pattern

The following table sets forth, the maturity pattern of assets and liabilities of the Bank at March 31, 2020.

₹ in million

Maturity buckets	Loans & Advances <sup>1</sup>	Investment securities <sup>1</sup>	Deposits <sup>1</sup>	Borrowings <sup>1</sup>	Total foreign currency assets <sup>2</sup>	Total foreign currency liabilities <sup>2</sup>
Day 1	11,545.6	424,201.1	104,112.9	23.3	148,734.4	2,869.5
2 to 7 days	62,304.8	364,822.8	495,047.4	293,297.2	71,886.0	11,566.8
8 to 14 days	55,447.1	68,372.1	171,058.4	6,109.9	27,543.7	14,014.4
15 to 30 days	164,151.7	119,448.9	181,814.1	23,223.8	62,847.9	30,543.9
31 days to 2 months	256,526.1	40,812.4	222,943.8	56,570.3	78,131.6	50,437.0
2 to 3 months	279,769.8	44,824.0	208,082.0	52,598.0	70,967.2	53,050.5
3 to 6 months	541,868.9	100,318.4	443,819.8	174,114.4	120,048.4	155,079.8
6 months to 1 year	759,712.7	206,105.1	650,135.3	183,247.6	108,463.0	160,314.7
1 to 3 years	1,774,409.2	309,197.7	852,551.4	400,043.9	160,364.5	251,961.6
3 to 5 years	1,065,080.9	330,213.0	2,192,221.7	237,212.0	64,548.6	68,037.8
Above 5 years	1,482,082.9	486,999.3	2,187,903.1	202,527.2	122,635.5	124,329.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,452,899.7</b>	<b>2,495,314.8</b>	<b>7,709,689.9</b>	<b>1,628,967.6</b>	<b>1,036,170.8</b>	<b>922,205.8</b>

1. Includes foreign currency balances.

2. Excludes off-balance sheet assets and liabilities.

The following table sets forth, the maturity pattern of assets and liabilities of the Bank at March 31, 2019.

₹ in million

Maturity buckets	Loans & Advances <sup>1</sup>	Investment securities <sup>1</sup>	Deposits <sup>1</sup>	Borrowings <sup>1</sup>	Total foreign currency assets <sup>2</sup>	Total foreign currency liabilities <sup>2</sup>
Day 1	18,074.7	327,197.8	112,052.1	-	235,787.1	3,566.6
2 to 7 days	42,903.4	135,338.6	443,751.3	74,566.7	124,344.4	19,645.1
8 to 14 days	44,478.6	62,223.9	162,499.0	1,116.9	16,749.6	8,186.2
15 to 30 days	153,054.5	89,610.7	140,542.6	53,488.3	65,936.0	52,279.6
31 days to 2 months	215,897.3	51,194.8	210,081.1	130,147.6	89,126.2	142,897.9
2 to 3 months	229,534.3	48,940.1	171,189.6	45,880.0	81,016.6	54,264.0
3 to 6 months	476,884.4	100,862.9	335,622.8	164,802.0	136,678.8	177,512.8
6 months to 1 year	673,180.7	212,942.9	722,505.4	256,331.1	127,971.4	285,663.2
1 to 3 years	1,544,031.3	237,442.3	653,019.0	336,246.3	129,809.1	206,655.1
3 to 5 years	1,036,848.4	332,798.6	1,795,681.7	314,786.8	84,077.9	109,048.7
Above 5 years	1,431,578.2	478,774.2	1,782,252.1	275,834.0	140,159.2	115,570.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,866,465.8</b>	<b>2,077,326.8</b>	<b>6,529,196.7</b>	<b>1,653,199.7</b>	<b>1,231,656.3</b>	<b>1,175,289.6</b>

1. Includes foreign currency balances.

2. Excludes off-balance sheet assets and liabilities.

The estimates and assumptions used by the Bank for classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets are based on the returns submitted to RBI for the relevant periods.

In accordance with the regulatory package announced by the Reserve Bank of India on March 27, 2020, the Bank has extended the option of payment moratorium for all dues falling due between March 1, 2020 and May 31, 2020 to its borrowers. As the moratorium has been given effect subsequent to March 2020, inflows from advances are based on the original cash flows prevailing at March 31, 2020 along with the effect of applicable behavioral studies.

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**7. Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS)**

In terms of the ESOS, as amended, the maximum number of options granted to any eligible employee in a financial year shall not exceed 0.05% of the issued equity shares of the Bank at the time of grant of the options and aggregate of all such options granted to the eligible employees shall not exceed 10% of the aggregate number of the issued equity shares of the Bank on the date(s) of the grant of options in line with SEBI Regulations. Under the stock option scheme, eligible employees are entitled to apply for equity shares. In April 2016, exercise period was modified from 10 years from the date of grant or five years from the date of vesting, whichever is later, to 10 years from the date of vesting of options. In June 2017, exercise period was further modified to not exceed 10 years from the date of vesting of options as may be determined by the Board Governance, Remuneration & Nomination Committee to be applicable for future grants. In May 2018, exercise period was further modified to not exceed 5 years from the date of vesting of options as may be determined by the Board Governance, Remuneration & Nomination Committee to be applicable for future grants.

Options granted after March 2014 vest in a graded manner over a three-year period with 30%, 30% and 40% of the grant vesting in each year, commencing from the end of 12 months from the date of grant other than certain options granted in April 2014 which vested to the extent of 50% on April 30, 2017 and the balance on April 30, 2018 and option granted in September 2015 which vested to the extent of 50% on April 30, 2018 and balance 50% vested on April 30, 2019. Options granted in January 2018 would vest at the end of four years from the date of grant. Certain options granted in May 2018, would vest to the extent of 50% on May 2021 and balance 50% would vest on May 2022.

Options granted prior to March 2014 except mentioned below, vested in a graded manner over a four-year period, with 20%, 20%, 30% and 30% of the grants vesting in each year, commencing from the end of 12 months from the date of grant. Options granted in April 2009 vested in a graded manner over a five-year period with 20%, 20%, 30% and 30% of grant vesting each year, commencing from the end of 24 months from the date of grant. Options granted in September 2011 vested in a graded manner over a five-year period with 15%, 20%, 20% and 45% of grant vesting each year, commencing from the end of 24 months from the date of the grant.

The exercise price of the Bank's options, except mentioned below, is the last closing price on the stock exchange, which recorded highest trading volume preceding the date of grant of options. In February 2011, the Bank granted 16,692,500 options to eligible employees and whole-time Directors of the Bank and certain of its subsidiaries at an exercise price of ₹ 175.82. This exercise price was the average closing price on the stock exchange during the six months ended October 28, 2010. Of these options granted, 50% vested on April 30, 2014 and the balance 50% vested on April 30, 2015.

Based on intrinsic value of options, no compensation cost was recognised during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil). If the Bank had used the fair value of options based on binomial tree model, compensation cost in the year ended March 31, 2020 would have been higher by ₹ 3,826.2 million (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,179.0 million) and proforma profit after tax would have been ₹ 75,481.9 million (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 30,454.0 million). On a proforma basis, the Bank's basic and diluted earnings per share would have been ₹ 11.68 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 4.73) and ₹ 11.49 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 4.68) respectively for the year ended March 31, 2020. The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2020 was ₹ 149.62 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 107.22).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the key assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options granted.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Risk-free interest rate	6.18% to 7.62%	7.32% to 8.31%
Expected life	3.46 to 5.46 years	3.64 to 6.64 years
Expected volatility	29.06% to 31.17%	30.79% to 32.22%
Expected dividend yield	0.19% to 0.37%	0.43% to 0.80%

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Risk free interest rates over the expected term of the option are based on the government securities yield in effect at the time of the grant. The expected term of an option is estimated based on the vesting term as well as expected exercise behavior of the employees who receive the option. Expected exercise behavior is estimated based on the historical stock option exercise pattern of the Bank. Expected volatility during the estimated expected term of the option is based on historical volatility determined based on observed market prices of the Bank's publicly traded equity shares. Expected dividends during the estimated expected term of the option are based on recent dividend activity.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the summary of the status of the Bank's stock option plan.

₹ except number of options

Particulars	Stock options outstanding			
	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	232,427,774	235.40	235,672,250	224.19
Add: Granted during the year <sup>1</sup>	34,288,400 <sup>1</sup>	402.16	35,419,900	283.91
Less: Lapsed during the year, net of re-issuance	1,904,051 <sup>2</sup>	316.72	20,415,499	229.88
Less: Exercised during the year	26,525,550	207.09	18,248,877	191.04
Outstanding at the end of the year	238,286,573 <sup>1</sup>	261.89	232,427,774	235.40
Options exercisable	169,975,899	231.93	152,151,329	222.84

1. Includes options pertaining to Whole-time Directors of ICICI Bank and its subsidiaries in May 2019, which are pending for regulatory approval.

2. Includes options pertaining to Whole-time Directors adjusted after the subsequent RBI approval for a revised number of options.

The following table sets forth, the summary of stock options outstanding at March 31, 2020.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
60-99	1,173,325	79.11	2.86
100-199	24,177,234	166.55	3.58
200-299	178,395,914	249.22	7.15
300-399	901,900	329.89	7.90
400-499	33,582,200	401.96	6.20
500-599	56,000	527.70	6.92

The following table sets forth, the summary of stock options outstanding at March 31, 2019.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
60-99	1,602,975	79.15	3.84
100-199	33,771,457	166.66	4.23
200-299	196,076,442	248.04	8.11
300-399	976,900	329.56	8.64

The options were exercised regularly throughout the period and weighted average share price as per National Stock Exchange price volume data during the year ended March 31, 2020 was ₹ 451.25 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 326.37).

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**8. Subordinated debt**

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank has not raised subordinated debt bonds qualifying for Additional Tier-1 capital.

The following table sets forth, the details of subordinated debt bonds qualifying for Additional Tier-1 capital raised during the year ended March 31, 2019.

₹ in million

Particulars	Date of Issue	Coupon Rate (%)	Tenure	Amount
Subordinate Additional Tier-1	December 28, 2018	9.90% (annually)	Perpetual <sup>1</sup>	11,400.0

1. Call option exercisable on December 28, 2023 and on every interest payment date thereafter (exercisable with RBI approval).

The following table sets forth, the details of subordinated debt bonds qualifying for Tier-2 capital raised during the year ended March 31, 2020.

₹ in million

Particulars	Date of Issue	Coupon Rate (%)	Tenure	Amount
Subordinated Tier-2	February 17, 2020	7.70% (annually)	10 years <sup>1</sup>	9,450.0

1. Call option exercisable on February 17, 2025 and on every interest payment date thereafter (exercisable with RBI approval).

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Bank did not raise any subordinated debt bonds qualifying for Tier-2 capital.

**9. Repurchase transactions**

The following tables set forth for the periods indicated, the details of securities sold and purchased under repo and reverse repo transactions respectively including transactions under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) and Marginal Standing Facility (MSF).

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	Minimum outstanding balance during the	Maximum outstanding balance during the	Daily average outstanding balance during the	Outstanding balance at March 31, 2020
		Year ended March 31, 2020			
Securities sold under Repo, LAF and MSF					
i)	Government Securities	-	390,007.7	93,978.5	340,756.8
ii)	Corporate Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
iii)	Any other securities	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under Reverse Repo and LAF					
i)	Government Securities	-	797,051.8	71,637.8	638,951.8
ii)	Corporate Debt Securities	-	1,000.0	27.3	-
iii)	Any other securities	-	-	-	-

1. Amounts reported are based on face value of securities under Repo and Reverse repo.

2. Amounts reported are based on lending/borrowing amount under LAF and MSF.

3. Includes tri-party repo transactions.

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₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	Minimum outstanding balance during the	Maximum outstanding balance during the	Daily average outstanding balance during the	Outstanding balance at March 31, 2019
		Year ended March 31, 2019			
Securities sold under Repo, LAF and MSF					
i)	Government Securities	-	183,972.2	37,694.6	61,716.3
ii)	Corporate Debt Securities	-	1,000.0	2.7	-
iii)	Any other securities	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under Reverse Repo and LAF					
i)	Government Securities	-	293,919.6	59,525.3	99,000.0
ii)	Corporate Debt Securities	-	2,000.0	49.3	-
iii)	Any other securities	-	-	-	-

1. Amounts reported are based on face value of securities under Repo and Reverse repo.

2. Amounts reported are based on lending/borrowing amount under LAF and MSF.

3. Includes tri-party repo transactions.

### 10. Investments

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of investments and the movement of provision held towards depreciation on investments of the Bank.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
1.	<b>Value of Investments</b>		
i)	Gross value of investments		
a)	In India	2,472,213.9	2,062,886.2
b)	Outside India	81,130.3	64,377.2
ii)	Provision for depreciation		
c)	In India	(56,623.2)	(49,109.9)
d)	Outside India	(1,406.2)	(826.7)
iii)	Net value of investments		
e)	In India	2,415,590.7	2,013,776.3
f)	Outside India	79,724.1	63,550.5
2.	<b>Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments</b>		
i)	Opening balance	49,936.6	47,087.8
ii)	Add: Provisions made during the year	13,244.4	9,757.5
iii)	Less: Write-off/write-back of excess provisions during the year	(5,151.6)	(6,908.7)
iv)	Closing balance	58,029.4	49,936.6

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Bank sold 2.00% of its shareholding in ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited and made a net gain of ₹ 11,095.9 million on this sale.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, break-up of other investments in Schedule 8.

₹ in million

Investments	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>I. In India</b>		
Pass through certificates	130,774.8	136,172.1
Commercial paper	139,563.6	105,614.9
Certificate of deposits	23,431.1	30,301.1
Security receipts	19,253.3	32,856.3
Venture funds	3,229.7	2,923.9
Others	10,342.8	4,307.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>326,595.3</b>	<b>312,175.4</b>
<b>II. Outside India</b>		
Certificate of deposits	4,918.2	4,493.9
Shares	1,616.3	310.1
Bonds	5,311.0	-
Venture funds	2,142.1	1,892.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,987.6</b>	<b>6,696.8</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>340,582.9</b>	<b>318,872.2</b>

**11. Investment in securities, other than government and other approved securities (Non-SLR investments)****i) Issuer composition of investments in securities, other than government and other approved securities**

The following table sets forth, the issuer composition of investments of the Bank in securities, other than government and other approved securities at March 31, 2020.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount	Extent of private placement	Extent of 'below investment grade' securities	Extent of 'unrated' securities <sup>2,3</sup>	Extent of 'unlisted' securities <sup>2,3</sup>
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	PSUs	114,845.8	93,987.6	-	-	36,150.0
2.	FIs	93,478.8	36,287.0	797.0	187.2	-
3.	Banks	34,411.7	29,214.6	-	-	-
4.	Private corporates	128,894.2	117,726.5	350.0	4,060.6	8,024.9
5.	Subsidiaries/Joint ventures	98,028.5	-	-	-	-
6.	Others <sup>3,4</sup>	171,377.4	171,288.4	26,128.3 <sup>5</sup>	20.0	2,001.4
7.	Provision held towards depreciation	(57,950.0)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>583,086.4</b>	<b>448,504.1</b>	<b>27,275.3</b>	<b>4,267.8</b>	<b>46,176.3</b>

1. Amounts reported under columns (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are not mutually exclusive.

2. Excludes equity shares, units of equity-oriented mutual fund, units of venture capital fund, pass through certificates, security receipts, commercial papers, certificates of deposit, non-convertible debentures (NCDs) with original or initial maturity up to one year issued by corporate (including NBFC), unlisted convertible debentures and securities acquired by way of conversion of debt.

3. Excludes investments in non-Indian government securities by overseas branches amounting to ₹ 28,909.6 million.

4. Excludes investments in non-SLR government of India securities amounting to ₹ 121.5 million.

5. Includes security receipts of ₹ 24,146.9 million and PTC's of ₹ 1,981.4 million.



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The following table sets forth, the issuer composition of investments of the Bank in securities, other than government and other approved securities at March 31, 2019.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount	Extent of private placement	Extent of 'below investment grade' securities	Extent of 'unrated' securities <sup>2,3</sup>	Extent of 'unlisted' securities <sup>2,3</sup>
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	PSUs	56,242.6	48,032.5	-	-	-
2.	FIs	103,246.7	84,848.2	797.0	187.2	-
3.	Banks	39,093.3	29,358.1	-	-	-
4.	Private corporates	147,387.6	145,949.3	7,209.4	2,494.4	8,924.7
5.	Subsidiaries/Joint ventures	98,028.5	-	-	-	-
6.	Others <sup>3,4</sup>	183,868.7	180,059.8	37,367.8	20.0	20.0
7.	Provision held towards depreciation	(49,798.0)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>578,069.4</b>	<b>488,247.9</b>	<b>45,374.2</b>	<b>2,701.6</b>	<b>8,944.7</b>

1. Amounts reported under columns (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are not mutually exclusive.

2. Excludes equity shares, units of equity-oriented mutual fund, units of venture capital fund, pass through certificates, security receipts, commercial papers, certificates of deposit, non-convertible debentures (NCDs) with original or initial maturity up to one year issued by corporate (including NBFC), unlisted convertible debentures and securities acquired by way of conversion of debt.

3. Excludes investments in non-Indian government securities by overseas branches amounting to ₹ 20,026.9 million.

4. Excludes investments in non-SLR government of India securities amounting to ₹ 135.0 million.

### ii) Non-performing investments in securities, other than government and other approved securities

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the movement in gross non-performing investments in securities, other than government and other approved securities.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening balance	44,287.2	38,440.3
Additions during the year	15,838.1	13,827.3
Reduction during the year	(9,055.9)	(7,980.4)
Closing balance	51,069.4	44,287.2
<b>Total provision held</b>	<b>46,722.8</b>	<b>37,597.3</b>

## 12. Sales and transfers of securities to/from Held to Maturity (HTM) category

During the three months ended June 30, 2019, with the approval of Board of Directors, the Bank transferred securities amounting to ₹ 109,963.8 million from held-to-maturity (HTM) category to available-for-sale (AFS) category, being transfer of securities at the beginning of the accounting year as permitted by RBI. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank undertook 170 transactions for sale of securities with a net book value of ₹ 53,103.4 million, which was 4.32% of the HTM portfolio at April 1, 2019. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Bank undertook one transaction for sale of securities with a net book value of ₹ 2,283.2 million, which was 0.20% of the HTM portfolio at April 1, 2018. The above sale was excluding sale to RBI under pre-announced open market operation auctions, repurchase of government securities by Government of India and repurchase of the state development loans (SDLs) by concerned state government, as permitted by RBI guidelines. The market value of investments held in the HTM category was ₹ 2,041,351.1 million at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,722,629.5 million). This includes investments in unlisted subsidiaries/joint ventures classified in the HTM category at cost.

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**13. Derivatives**

The Bank is a major participant in the financial derivatives market. The Bank deals in derivatives for balance sheet management, proprietary trading and market making purposes whereby the Bank offers derivative products to its customers, enabling them to hedge their risks.

Dealing in derivatives is carried out by identified groups in the treasury of the Bank based on the purpose of the transaction. Derivative transactions are entered into by the treasury front office. Treasury Control and Service Group (TCSG) conducts an independent check of the transactions entered into by the front office and also undertakes activities such as confirmation, settlement, accounting, risk monitoring and reporting and ensures compliance with various internal and regulatory guidelines.

The market making and the proprietary trading activities in derivatives are governed by the Investment policy and Derivative policy of the Bank, which lays down the position limits, stop loss limits as well as other risk limits. The Risk Management Group (RMG) lays down the methodology for computation and monitoring of risk. The Risk Committee of the Board (RCB) reviews the Bank's risk management policy in relation to various risks including credit and recovery policy, investment policy, derivative policy, asset liability management (ALM) policy and operational risk management policy. The RCB comprises independent directors and the Managing Director & CEO.

The Bank measures and monitors risk of its derivatives portfolio using such risk metrics as Value at Risk (VaR), stop loss limits and relevant greeks for options. Risk reporting on derivatives forms an integral part of the management information system.

The use of derivatives for hedging purposes is governed by the hedge policy approved by ALCO. Subject to prevailing RBI guidelines, the Bank deals in derivatives for hedging fixed rate, floating rate or foreign currency assets/liabilities. Transactions for hedging and market making purposes are recorded separately. For hedge transactions, the Bank identifies the hedged item (asset or liability) at the inception of the hedge itself. The effectiveness is assessed at the time of inception of the hedge and periodically thereafter. Hedge derivative transactions are accounted for pursuant to the principles of hedge accounting based on guidelines issued by RBI. Derivatives for market making purpose are marked to market and the resulting gain/loss is recorded in the profit and loss account. The premium on option contracts is accounted for as per Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India (FEDAI) guidelines.

Over the counter (OTC) derivative transactions are covered under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreements with the respective counter parties. The exposure on account of derivative transactions is computed as per RBI guidelines.

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the details of derivative positions.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020		At March 31, 2019	
		Currency derivative <sup>1</sup>	Interest rate derivative <sup>2</sup>	Currency derivative <sup>1</sup>	Interest rate derivative <sup>2</sup>
1.	Derivatives (Notional principal amount)				
	a) For hedging	-	286,628.5	-	405,113.5
	b) For trading	1,153,447.5	14,768,017.0	1,169,273.7	11,290,774.4
2.	Marked to market positions <sup>3</sup>				
	a) Asset (+)	35,072.2	77,348.6	21,822.9	28,898.7
	b) Liability (-)	(29,087.5)	(88,278.3)	(16,486.8)	(30,163.3)
3.	Credit exposure <sup>4</sup>	99,270.5	219,115.7	72,219.9	124,854.3
4.	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) <sup>5</sup>				
	a) On hedging derivatives <sup>6</sup>	-	8,875.3	-	10,011.7
	b) On trading derivatives	3,305.3	3,262.6	423.5	62.7

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

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₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020		At March 31, 2019	
		Currency derivative <sup>1</sup>	Interest rate derivative <sup>2</sup>	Currency derivative <sup>1</sup>	Interest rate derivative <sup>2</sup>
5.	Maximum and minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the period				
	a) On hedging <sup>6</sup>				
	Maximum	-	10,255.4	1.3	12,807.0
	Minimum	-	8,238.1	-	9,779.7
	b) On trading				
	Maximum	3,333.3	6,018.0	1,482.1	2,210.6
	Minimum	1.7	7.3	423.1	10.7

- Exchange traded and OTC options, cross currency interest rate swaps and currency futures are included in currency derivatives.
- OTC Interest rate options, Interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, swaptions and exchange traded interest rate derivatives are included in interest rate derivatives.
- For trading portfolio including accrued interest.
- Includes accrued interest and has been computed based on current exposure method.
- Amounts given are absolute values on a net basis, excluding options.
- The swap contracts entered into for hedging purpose would have an opposite and off-setting impact with the underlying on-balance sheet items.

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the details of forex contracts.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020		At March 31, 2019	
		Trading	Non-trading	Trading	Non-trading
1.	Forex contracts (Notional principal amount)	7,017,268.9	424,190.6	4,144,178.3	556,822.2
2.	Marked to market positions				
	a) Asset (+)	30,575.3	1,776.5	19,107.0	2,261.8
	b) Liability (-)	(18,728.9)	(9,695.9)	(17,799.0)	(6,000.7)
3.	Credit exposure <sup>1</sup>	202,270.7	11,408.5	132,225.8	16,396.5
4.	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) <sup>2</sup>	243.9	43.2	53.6	15.2

- Computed based on current exposure method.
- Amounts given are absolute values on a net basis.

As per the Master circular on Basel III Capital Regulations issued by RBI on July 1, 2015 on capital adequacy computation, 'Banks in India shall adopt the comprehensive approach, which allows fuller offset of collateral against exposures, by effectively reducing the exposure amount by the value ascribed to the collateral'. Therefore, MTM receivable has been fully offsetted against the collateral received from the counterparty and the excess collateral posted over the net MTM payable is reckoned as exposure. Since, the collateral received is counterparty wise and not product wise, the derivative exposure reported above has not been adjusted for the collateral received/posted. At March 31, 2020, collateral utilized against MTM receivable is ₹ 15,185.9 million, excess collateral posted over net MTM payable is ₹ 348.6 million and the net credit exposure post collateral netting on forex and derivatives is ₹ 517,228.1 million.

The net overnight open position (NOOP) at March 31, 2020 (as per last NOOP value reported to RBI for the year ended March 31, 2020) was ₹ 4,620.9 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,688.1 million).

The Bank has no exposure in credit derivative instruments (funded and non-funded) including credit default swaps (CDS) and principal protected structures at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Nil).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

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**14. Exchange traded interest rate derivatives and currency derivatives*****Exchange traded interest rate derivatives***

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of exchange traded interest rate derivatives.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
1.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year - 10 year Government Security Notional Bond	244,208.8	23,272.8
2.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding - 10 year Government Security Notional Bond	1,080.0	6,250.0
3.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective'	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective'	N.A.	N.A.

***Exchange traded currency derivatives***

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of exchange traded currency derivatives.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
1.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded currency derivatives undertaken during the year	2,448,869.3	1,965,113.3
2.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded currency derivatives outstanding	88,225.0	31,719.2
3.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded currency derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective'	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded currency derivatives outstanding and not 'highly effective'	N.A.	N.A.

**15. Forward rate agreement (FRA)/Interest rate swaps (IRS)/Cross currency swaps (CCS)**

The Bank enters into FRA, IRS and CCS contracts for balance sheet management and market making purposes whereby the Bank offers derivative products to its customers to enable them to hedge their interest rate risk and currency risk within the prevalent regulatory guidelines.

A FRA is a financial contract between two parties to exchange interest payments for 'notional principal' amount on settlement date, for a specified period from start date to maturity date. Accordingly, on the settlement date cash payments based on contract rate and the settlement rate, which is the agreed bench-mark/reference rate prevailing on the settlement date, are made by the parties to one another. The benchmark used in the FRA contracts of the Bank is London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) of various currencies.

An IRS is a financial contract between two parties exchanging or swapping a stream of interest payments for a 'notional principal' amount on multiple occasions during a specified period. The Bank deals in interest rate benchmarks like Mumbai Inter-Bank Offered Rate (MIBOR), Indian Government Securities Benchmark Rate (INBMK), Mumbai Inter-Bank Forward Offer Rate (MIFOR) and LIBOR of various currencies.

A CCS is a financial contract between two parties exchanging interest payments and principal, wherein interest payments and principal in one currency would be exchanged for interest payments and principal in another currency.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

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These contracts are subject to the risks of changes in market interest rates and currency rates as well as the settlement risk with the counterparties.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of the FRA/IRS.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
1.	Notional principal of FRA/IRS	14,991,626.2	11,628,471.9
2.	Losses which would be incurred if all counter parties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreement <sup>1</sup>	78,846.5	31,039.6
3.	Collateral required by the Bank upon entering into FRA/IRS	-	-
4.	Concentration of credit risk <sup>2</sup>	6,197.7	2,496.6
5.	Fair value of FRA/IRS <sup>3</sup>	4,321.4	(1,623.4)

1. For trading portfolio both mark-to-market and accrued interest have been considered and for hedging portfolio only accrued interest has been considered.

2. Credit risk concentration is measured as the highest net receivable under these contracts from a particular counter party.

3. Fair value represents mark-to-market including accrued interest.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of the CCS.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
1.	Notional principal of CCS <sup>1</sup>	510,277.6	423,344.5
2.	Losses which would be incurred if all counter parties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreement <sup>2</sup>	31,241.5	18,520.0
3.	Collateral required by the Bank upon entering into CCS	-	-
4.	Concentration of credit risk <sup>3</sup>	12,003.5	7,911.7
5.	Fair value of CCS <sup>4</sup>	11,127.6	8,116.3

1. CCS includes cross currency interest rate swaps and currency swaps.

2. For trading portfolio both mark-to-market and accrued interest have been considered and for hedging portfolio only accrued interest has been considered.

3. Credit risk concentration is measured as the highest net receivable under these contracts from a particular counter party.

4. Fair value represents mark-to-market including accrued interest.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the nature and terms of FRA and IRS.

**Hedging**

₹ in million

Benchmark	Type	At March 31, 2020		At March 31, 2019	
		Notional principal	No. of deals	Notional principal	No. of deals
AUD LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	-	-	7,353.0	3
CHF LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	-	-	6,934.9	2
JPY LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	10,451.2	2	9,362.9	2
SGD SOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	-	-	11,483.4	5
USD LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	276,177.3	40	369,979.3	63
<b>Total</b>		<b>286,628.5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>405,113.5</b>	<b>75</b>

**Trading**

₹ in million

Benchmark	Type	At March 31, 2020		At March 31, 2019	
		Notional principal	No. of deals	Notional principal	No. of deals
AUD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	414.7	1	468.6	17
AUD LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	440.5	17	441.2	1
CAD CDOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	903.1	1	-	-
CAD CDOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	927.0	3	244.3	5
EURIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	17,175.4	48	16,319.6	53
EURIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	17,156.8	30	17,794.3	32
EURIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	415.2	1	388.3	1
GBP LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	12,974.3	23	12,194.8	22
GBP LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	13,161.8	28	13,469.7	30
INBMK	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	12,310.3	17	21,431.0	29
INBMK	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	4,000.0	7	10,000.0	15
JPY LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	6,432.3	9	5,628.2	13
JPY LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	6,671.9	8	5,043.3	7
JPY LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	-	-	624.2	1
MIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	5,425,960.0	6,862	4,082,550.5	4,522
MIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	5,287,644.4	7,891	4,107,599.7	5,096
MIFOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	788,350.0	1,113	459,260.0	829
MIFOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	854,735.0	1,435	553,185.0	984
USD LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	990,125.4	876	855,667.1	849
USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	1,152,420.8	854	951,302.9	827
USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	108,722.9	61	105,356.0	66
Other	Fixed receivable v/s fixed payable	4,055.9	48	4,389.7	69
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,704,997.7</b>	<b>19,333</b>	<b>11,223,358.4</b>	<b>13,468</b>

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the nature and terms of CCS.

## Trading

₹ in million

Benchmark	Type	At March 31, 2020		At March 31, 2019	
		Notional principal	No. of deals	Notional principal	No. of deals
AUD BBSW V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	-	-	7,359.3	1
CHF LIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	-	-	6,946.8	2
CAD CDOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	5,319.6	1	-	-
EURIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	2,235.1	16	110.5	2
EURIBOR V/s GBP LIBOR	Floating payable v/s floating receivable	-	-	2,703.5	2
EURIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	8,308.1	10	8,223.5	19
EURIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating payable v/s floating receivable	12,945.1	13	4,970.8	9
GBP LIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	4,376.6	7	3,556.8	6
GBP LIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating payable v/s floating receivable	3,907.3	8	7,088.9	9
HIBOR v/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	-	-	13,673.1	2
JPY LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	331.1	1	310.7	1
JPY LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	361.9	4	851.5	7
JPY LIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	11,205.1	8	12,785.5	12
JPY LIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating payable v/s floating receivable	1,293.6	3	2,765.3	4
MIFOR v/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	4,626.3	3	-	-
SGD SOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	454.0	1	11,982.2	3
SGD SOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating payable v/s floating receivable	378.3	2	345.8	2
USD LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	162,255.6	174	90,338.7	197
USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	91,440.3	99	95,754.7	110
Others	Fixed receivable v/s fixed payable	200,839.7	205	153,577.1	216
<b>Total</b>		<b>510,277.7</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>423,344.7</b>	<b>604</b>

1. Benchmark indicates floating leg of the fixed v/s floating CCS.

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**16. Non-performing assets<sup>1</sup>**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of movement of gross non-performing assets (NPAs), net NPAs and provisions.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
1.	Net NPAs (funded) to net advances (%)	1.54%	2.29%
2.	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
	a) Opening balance <sup>2</sup>	456,760.4	532,401.8
	b) Additions: Fresh NPAs during the year <sup>3</sup>	138,020.0	105,959.6
	<b>Sub-total (1)</b>	<b>594,780.4</b>	<b>638,361.4</b>
	c) Reductions during the year		
	1. Upgradations	(11,542.1)	(11,903.6)
	2. Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)	(65,428.8)	(54,126.1)
	3. Technical/prudential write-offs	(102,697.1)	(102,638.4)
	4. Write-offs other than technical/prudential write-offs	(6,821.5)	(12,932.9)
	<b>Sub-total (2)</b>	<b>(186,489.5)</b>	<b>(181,601.0)</b>
	d) Closing balance <sup>2</sup> (1)-(2)	408,290.9	456,760.4
3.	Movement of net NPAs		
	a) Opening balance <sup>2</sup>	134,497.2	278,235.6
	b) Additions during the year <sup>3</sup>	67,049.0	53,969.5
	c) Reductions during the year	(102,313.8)	(197,707.9)
	d) Closing balance <sup>2</sup>	99,232.4	134,497.2
4.	Movement of provision for NPAs (excluding provision on standard assets)		
	a) Opening balance <sup>2</sup>	322,263.2	254,166.2
	b) Addition during the year <sup>3</sup>	141,862.4	197,391.4
	<b>Sub-total (1)</b>	<b>464,125.6</b>	<b>451,557.6</b>
	c) Write-off/(write-back) of excess provisions		
	1. Write-back of excess provision on account of upgradations	(2,500.0)	(2,360.6)
	2. Write-back of excess provision on account of reduction in NPAs	(43,393.5)	(12,392.7)
	3. Provision utilised for write-offs	(109,173.6)	(114,541.1)
	<b>Sub-total (2)</b>	<b>(155,067.1)</b>	<b>(129,294.4)</b>
	d) Closing balance <sup>2</sup> (1)-(2)	309,058.5	322,263.2

1. Represents loans and advances.

2. Net of write-off.

3. Includes effect of exchange rate fluctuation on loans in foreign currency.



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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of movement in technical/prudential write-off.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening balance	238,659.6	172,128.4
Add: Technical/prudential write-offs during the year <sup>1</sup>	115,925.6	102,638.4
<b>Sub-total (1)</b>	<b>354,585.2</b>	<b>274,766.8</b>
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year	(3,395.6)	(13,871.5)
Less: Sacrifice made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year	(9,811.1)	(22,235.7)
<b>Sub-total (2)</b>	<b>(13,206.7)</b>	<b>(36,107.2)</b>
Closing balance (1)-(2)	341,378.5	238,659.6

1. Includes effect of exchange rate fluctuation on loans in foreign currency.

Further, in accordance with RBI guidelines, the loans and 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 extant RBI guidelines, are classified as NPAs to the extent of amount outstanding in the host country. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank classified certain loans as NPAs at overseas branches amounting to ₹ 19,795.3 million (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,244.1 million) as per the requirement of these guidelines and made a provision of ₹ 10,305.8 million (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 718.2 million) on these loans.

### Divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs

In terms of the RBI circular no. //DBR.BPBC.No.32/21.04.018/2019-19 dated April 1, 2019, 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, wherever either (a) the additional provisioning requirements assessed by RBI exceed 10% of the reported net profits before provisions and contingencies or (b) the additional gross NPAs identified by RBI exceed 15% of the published incremental gross NPAs for the reference period, or both. Based on the condition mentioned in RBI circular, no disclosure on divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs is required with respect to RBI's supervisory process for the year ended March 31, 2019 and for the year ended March 31, 2018.

## 17. Floating provision

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank did not make any floating provision (March 31, 2019: Nil).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the movement in floating provision held by the Bank.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Opening balance <sup>1</sup>	1.9	1.9
Add: Provision made during the year	-	-
Less: Provision utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance <sup>1</sup>	1.9	1.9

1. Represents amount taken over from erstwhile Bank of Rajasthan upon amalgamation.

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**18. General provision on standard assets**

The general provision on standard assets (excluding Covid-19 related provision) held by the Bank at March 31, 2020 was ₹ 33,745.2 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 28,737.6 million). General provision on standard assets (excluding Covid-19 related provision) amounting to ₹ 4,621.1 million was made during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,553.7 million) as per applicable RBI guidelines. For Covid-19 related provision refer to Note no. 26 – 'Classification and provisioning under RBI Covid-19 Regulatory Package'.

RBI, through its circular dated January 15, 2014 had advised banks to create incremental provision on standard loans and advances to entities with unhedged foreign currency exposure (UFCE). The Bank assesses the UFCEs of the borrowers through its credit appraisal and internal ratings process. The Bank also undertakes reviews of such exposures through thematic reviews evaluating the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the Bank's portfolio on an yearly basis.

The Bank held provision amounting to ₹ 2,500.0 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,250.0 million) on advances to entities with UFCE at March 31, 2020. The Bank made provision amounting to ₹ 250.0 million during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 350.0 million). The Bank held incremental capital of ₹ 7,752.5 million at March 31, 2020 on advances to borrowers with UFCE (March 31, 2019: ₹ 8,048.3 million).

The Bank makes additional general provision on stressed sectors of the economy, as per RBI guidelines and as per the Board approved policy. During the year ended March 31, 2020, Bank made provision amounting to ₹ 911.9 million (year ended March 31, 2019: write back of provision ₹ 483.4 million). At March 31, 2020, the Bank held provision of ₹ 2,340.0 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,428.1 million).

RBI, through its circular dated August 25, 2016, required banks to make additional provision from the year ended March 31, 2019 on incremental exposure of the banking system in excess of normally permitted lending limit (NPLL) on borrowers classified as specified borrower. During the year ended March 31, 2020, there was a write-back of provision amounting to ₹ 42.7 million (year ended March 31, 2019: provision made of ₹ 124.2 million) on these specified borrowers. The Bank held provision amounting to ₹ 81.5 million at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 124.2 million).

**19. Provision Coverage Ratio**

The provision coverage ratio of the Bank at March 31, 2020 computed as per the extant RBI guidelines was 75.7% (March 31, 2019: 70.6%).

**20. Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, details of PSLCs purchased and sold by the Bank.

₹ in million

Category	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Bought	Sold	Bought	Sold
General	48,500.0	167,980.0	-	197,500.0
Agriculture	333,480.0	-	249,175.0	-
Micro enterprise	-	223,462.5	-	47,252.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>381,980.0</b>	<b>391,442.5</b>	<b>249,175.0</b>	<b>244,752.5</b>

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### 21. Securitisation

- A. The Bank sells loans through securitisation and direct assignment. The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the information on securitisation and direct assignment activity of the Bank as an originator till May 7, 2012.

₹ in million, except number of loans securitised

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Total number of loan assets securitised	-	-
Total book value of loan assets securitised	-	-
Sale consideration received for the securitised assets	-	-
Net gain/(loss) on account of securitisation <sup>1</sup>	8.3	24.2

1. Includes gain/(loss) on deal closures, gain amortised during the year and expenses relating to utilisation of credit enhancement.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Outstanding credit enhancement (funded)	3,464.6	3,468.8
Outstanding liquidity facility	2.6	0.7
Net outstanding servicing asset/(liability)	(9.3)	(12.1)
Outstanding subordinate contributions	1,459.1	1,462.2

Outstanding liquidity facility in the form of guarantees amounted to ₹ 263.2 million at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 265.1 million).

The outstanding credit enhancement in the form of guarantees for third party originated securitisation transactions amounted to ₹ 5,065.1 million at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 4,858.6 million).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of provision for securitisation and direct assignment transactions.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening balance	831.9	823.3
Additions during the year	16.7	12.0
Deductions during the year	(3.0)	(3.4)
Closing balance	845.6	831.9

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B. The information on securitisation and direct assignment activity of the Bank as an originator as per RBI guidelines 'Revisions to the Guidelines on Securitisation Transactions' dated May 7, 2012 is given below.

- a. The Bank, as an originator, has not sold any loan through securitisation during the year ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Nil).
- b. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the information on the loans sold through direct assignment.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
1.	Number of SPVs sponsored by the bank for securitisation transactions	-	-
2.	Total amount of assets sold through direct assignment during the year	-	-
3.	Total amount of exposures retained by the Bank to comply with Minimum Retention Requirement (MRR)		
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures		
	• First loss	-	-
	• Others	-	-
	b) On-balance sheet exposures		
	• First loss	-	-
	• Others	19.8	19.8
4.	Amount of exposure to securitisation transactions other than MRR		
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures		
	i) Exposure to own securitisation		
	• First loss	-	-
	• Others	-	-
	ii) Exposure to third party securitisation		
	• First loss	-	-
	• Others	-	-
	b) On-balance sheet exposures		
	i) Exposure to own securitisation		
	• First loss	-	-
	• Others	-	-
	ii) Exposure to third party securitisation		
	• First loss	-	-
	• Others	-	-

The overseas branches of the Bank, as originators, sold six loans through direct assignment amounting to ₹ 6,886.3 million during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: seven loans amounting to ₹ 4,684.1 million).

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# SCHEDULES

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### 22. Financial assets transferred during the year to securitisation company (SC)/reconstruction company (RC)

The Bank has transferred certain assets to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) in terms of the guidelines issued by RBI circular no. DBR.No.BPBC.2/21.04.048/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015. For the purpose of the valuation of the underlying security receipts issued by the underlying trusts managed by ARCs, the SRs are valued at their respective net asset values as advised by the ARCs.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of the assets transferred.

₹ in million, except number of accounts

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Number of accounts	5	15
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC/RC	7.8	2,764.1
Aggregate consideration	310.9	3,851.5
Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value <sup>1,2</sup>	303.1	1,087.4

1. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank made no loss on sale of financial assets to ARCs (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,024.0 million).

2. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank made a gain of ₹ 303.1 million on sale of financial assets to ARCs (year ended March 31, 2019: gain of ₹ 2,111.4 million).

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the details of investments in security receipts (SRs).

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Net book value of investments in SRs which are -		
- Backed by NPAs sold by the Bank as underlying <sup>1</sup>	10,547.6	22,450.4
- Backed by NPAs sold by other banks/financial institutions(FIs)/non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) as underlying	10.5	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,558.1</b>	<b>22,460.9</b>

1. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the entire investment in security receipts of two trusts amounting to ₹ 1,138.7 million, which was fully provided, was redeemed at Nil consideration (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil) and there was no gain/loss to the Bank (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil).

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020			
		SRs issued within past five years	SRs issued more than five years ago but within past eight years	SRs issued more than eight years ago	Total
1.	Book value of SRs backed by NPAs sold by the Bank as underlying	12,819.1	211.7	-	13,030.8
	Provision held against above	2,483.2	-	-	2,483.2
2.	Book value of SRs backed by NPAs sold by other banks/financial institutions/non-banking financial companies as underlying	-	10.5	-	10.5
	Provision held against above	-	-	-	-
	<b>Gross book value</b>	<b>12,819.1</b>	<b>222.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,041.3</b>
	Total provision held against above	2,483.2	-	-	2,483.2
	<b>Net book value</b>	<b>10,335.9</b>	<b>222.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,558.1</b>

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2019			
		SRs issued within past five years	SRs issued more than five years ago but within past eight years	SRs issued more than eight years ago	Total
1.	Book value of SRs backed by NPAs sold by the Bank as underlying	24,933.6	1,138.7	-	26,072.3
	Provision held against above	2,483.2	1,138.7	-	3,621.9
2.	Book value of SRs backed by NPAs sold by other banks/financial institutions/non-banking financial companies as underlying	-	10.5	-	10.5
	Provision held against above	-	-	-	-
<b>Gross book value</b>		<b>24,933.6</b>	<b>1,149.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,082.8</b>
Total provision held against above		2,483.2	1,138.7	-	3,621.9
<b>Net book value</b>		<b>22,450.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,460.9</b>

**23. Details of non-performing assets purchased/sold, excluding those sold to SC/RC**

The Bank did not purchase any non-performing assets in terms of the guidelines issued by RBI circular no. DBR. No.BP.BC.2/21.04.048/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, details of non-performing assets sold to banks, NBFCs and other financial institutions.

₹ in million, except number of accounts

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Number of accounts	2	-
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold, excluding those sold to SC/RC	649.0	-
Aggregate consideration	995.9	-
Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value	346.9	-

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, details of non-performing assets sold to entities, other than banks, NBFCs and other financial institutions.

₹ in million, except number of accounts

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Number of accounts	-	2
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold, excluding those sold to SC/RC	-	-
Aggregate consideration	-	28,653.3
Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value	-	28,653.3

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

### 24. Information in respect of restructured assets

The following table sets forth, for the year ended March 31, 2020, details of restructured loan assets under CDR AND SME Debt Restructuring mechanism. ₹ in million, except number of accounts

Type of Restructuring		Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism				
Sr. No.	Asset Classification	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Details		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1.	Restructured accounts at April 1, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	5	-	23	8	36	1	-	-	-	1
	Amount outstanding	2,245.9	-	27,153.5	3,647.7	33,047.1	279.6	-	-	-	279.6
2.	Provision thereon	225.5	-	26,562.6	3,647.7	30,435.8	-	-	-	-	-
	Fresh restructuring during the year ended March 31, 2020										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the year ended March 31, 2020										
4.	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	1,163.9	-	(550.0)	(263.0)	350.9	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	2,681.8	-	40.9	(263.0)	2,459.7	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Restructured standard advances at April 1, 2019, which cease to attract higher provisioning and/or additional risk weight at March 31, 2020 and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at April 1, 2020										
	No. of borrowers	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	Amount outstanding	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
6.	Provision thereon	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2020										
	No. of borrowers	(1)	-	(9)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Amount outstanding	(2,853.2)	-	(15,439.8)	17,846.1	(446.9)	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	(2,853.2)	-	(15,439.8)	17,846.1	(446.9)	-	-	-	-	-
	Write-offs/recovery/sale of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2020										
8.	No. of borrowers	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
	Amount outstanding	-	-	(4,521.0)	(6,092.1)	(10,613.1)	(279.6)	-	-	-	(279.6)
	Provision thereon	-	-	(4,521.0)	(6,092.1)	(10,613.1)	-	-	-	-	-
	Restructured accounts at March 31, 2020										
	No. of borrowers	4	-	10	18	32	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	556.6	-	6,642.7	15,138.7	22,338.0	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	54.1	-	6,642.7	15,138.7	21,835.5	-	-	-	-	-

1. Increase/(decrease) in borrower level outstanding of restructured accounts is due to repayments, utilisation of cash credit facility, exchange rate fluctuation, accrued interest, fresh disbursement, non-fund based devolvement, conversion of loans into equity (including application money pending allotment) as part of restructuring scheme, etc.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

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The following table sets forth, for the year ended March 31, 2020, details of other and total restructured loan assets.

₹ in million, except number of accounts

Sr. No.	Type of Restructuring Asset Classification Details	Others			Total			Total		
		Standard (a)	Sub-Standard (b)	Doubtful (c)	Loss (d)	Total (e)	Standard (a)	Sub-Standard (b)	Doubtful (c)	Loss (d)
1.	Restructured accounts at April 1, 2019									
	No. of borrowers	235	1,005	2,023	92	3,355	241	1,005	2,046	100
	Amount outstanding	965.4	2,852.7	57,611.6	344.9	61,774.6	3,490.9	2,852.7	84,765.1	3,992.6
	Provision thereon	53.4	562.5	46,739.9	344.9	47,700.7	278.9	562.5	73,302.5	3,992.6
2.	Fresh restructuring during the year ended March 31, 2020									
	No. of borrowers	5,259	1,381	859	14	7,513	5,259	1,381	859	14
	Amount outstanding	2,040.5	250.8	20,305.2	39.3	22,635.8	2,040.5	250.8	20,305.2	39.3
	Provision thereon	159.6	142.7	12,810.5	39.3	13,152.1	159.6	142.7	12,810.5	39.3
3.	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the year ended March 31, 2020									
	No. of borrowers	1	4	(4)	(1)	-	1	4	(4)	(1)
	Amount outstanding	0.3	0.1	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)	0.3	0.1	(0.1)	(0.4)
	Provision thereon	-	0.1	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)	-	0.1	(0.1)	(0.4)
4.	Increase/(decrease) in borrower level outstanding of existing restructured cases during the year ended March 31, 2020 <sup>1</sup>									
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	(412.3)	(147.7)	1,955.8	(58.9)	1,336.9	751.6	(147.7)	1,405.8	(321.9)
	Provision thereon	(32.4)	84.5	11,913.5	(58.9)	11,906.7	2,649.4	84.5	11,954.4	(321.9)
5.	Restructured standard advances at April 1, 2019, which cease to attract higher provisioning and/or additional risk weight at March 31, 2020 and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at April 1, 2020									
	No. of borrowers	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Amount outstanding	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Provision thereon	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2020									
	No. of borrowers	(14)	(482)	481	15	-	(15)	(482)	472	25
	Amount outstanding	(11.8)	(126.1)	(145.5)	97.4	(186.0)	(2,865.0)	(126.1)	(15,585.3)	17,943.5
	Provision thereon	(1.1)	(68.7)	(166.6)	97.4	(139.0)	(2,854.3)	(68.7)	(15,606.4)	17,943.5
7.	Write-offs/recovery/sale of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2020									
	No. of borrowers	(185)	(518)	(1,316)	(17)	(2,036)	(186)	(518)	(1,320)	(17)
	Amount outstanding	(44.8)	(2,565.1)	(20,826.4)	(117.3)	(23,553.6)	(324.4)	(2,565.1)	(25,347.4)	(6,209.4)
	Provision thereon	(2.0)	(571.1)	(20,208.7)	(117.3)	(20,899.1)	(2.0)	(571.1)	(24,729.7)	(6,209.4)
8.	Restructured accounts at March 31, 2020									
	No. of borrowers	5,296	1,390	2,043	103	8,832	5,300	1,390	2,053	121
	Amount outstanding	2,537.3	264.7	58,900.6	305.0	62,007.6	3,093.9	264.7	65,543.3	15,443.7
	Provision thereon	177.5	150.0	51,088.5	305.0	51,721.0	231.6 <sup>3</sup>	150.0 <sup>3</sup>	57,731.2 <sup>3</sup>	15,443.7 <sup>3</sup>

1. Increase/(decrease) in borrower level outstanding of restructured accounts is due to repayments, utilisation of cash credit facility, exchange rate fluctuation, accrued interest, fresh disbursement, non-fund based devolvement, conversion of loans into equity (including application pending allotment) as part of restructuring scheme, etc.

2. 'Others' mechanism also include cases restructured under Joint Lender Forum (JLF) mechanism.

3. The Bank additionally holds provision amounting to ₹ 187.2 million on these accounts.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

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The following table sets forth, for the year ended March 31, 2019, details of restructured loan assets under CDR and SME Debt Restructuring mechanism. ₹ in million, except number of accounts

Type of Restructuring		Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism				
Sr. No.	Asset Classification	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Details		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1.	Restructured accounts at April 1, 2018										
	No. of borrowers	8	-	30	5	43	1	-	-	-	1
	Amount outstanding	4,169.8	-	41,833.9	276.8	46,280.5	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
2.	Provision thereon	356.1	-	35,677.2	276.8	36,310.1	-	-	-	-	-
	Fresh restructuring during the year ended March 31, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
3.	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	279.6	-	-	-	279.6
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the year ended March 31, 2019										
4.	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Increase/(decrease) in borrower level outstanding of existing restructured cases during the year ended March 31, 2019 <sup>1</sup>										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	(213.1)	-	40.9	(1.3)	(173.5)	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Provision thereon	1,580.2	-	4,525.2	(1.3)	6,104.1	-	-	-	-	-
	Restructured standard advances at April 1, 2018, which cease to attract higher provisioning and/or additional risk weight at March 31, 2019 and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at April 1, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
7.	Amount outstanding	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	Provision thereon	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2019										
8.	No. of borrowers	(3)	-	(1)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	(1,710.8)	-	(1,713.3)	3,378.3	(45.8)	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	(1,710.8)	-	(1,713.3)	3,378.3	(45.8)	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Write-offs/recovery/sale of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	(6)	(1)	(7)	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
	Amount outstanding	-	-	(13,008.0)	(6.1)	(13,014.1)	(0.3)	-	-	-	(0.3)
10.	Provision thereon	-	-	(11,926.5)	(6.1)	(11,932.6)	-	-	-	-	-
	Restructured accounts at March 31, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	5	-	23	8	36	1	-	-	-	1
11.	Amount outstanding	2,245.9	-	27,153.5	3,647.7	33,047.1	279.6	-	-	-	279.6
	Provision thereon	225.5	-	26,562.6	3,647.7	30,435.8	-	-	-	-	-

1. Increase/(decrease) in borrower level outstanding of restructured accounts is due to repayments, utilisation of cash credit facility, exchange rate fluctuation, accrued interest, fresh disbursement, non-fund based devolvement, conversion of loans into equity (including application money pending allotment) as part of restructuring scheme, etc.

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The following table sets forth, for the year ended March 31, 2019, details of other and total restructured loan assets.

₹ in million, except number of accounts

Type of Restructuring		Others					Total				
Sr. No.	Asset Classification	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-Standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Details		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1.	Restructured accounts at April 1, 2018										
	No. of borrowers	233	231	973	91	1,528	242	231	1,003	96	1,572
	Amount outstanding	11,779.7	58.8	93,040.4	675.8	105,554.7	15,949.8	58.8	134,874.3	952.6	151,835.5
	Provision thereon	65.7	31.5	52,577.5	675.8	53,350.5	421.8	31.5	88,254.7	952.6	89,660.6
2.	Fresh restructuring during the year ended March 31, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	-	1,001	1,194	16	2,211	1	1,001	1,194	16	2,212
	Amount outstanding	-	2,850.9	3,441.7	5.9	6,298.5	279.6	2,850.9	3,441.7	5.9	6,578.1
	Provision thereon	-	561.9	3,401.6	5.9	3,969.4	-	561.9	3,401.6	5.9	3,969.4
3.	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the year ended March 31, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	11	-	-	(11)	-	11	-	-	(11)	-
	Amount outstanding	13.0	-	-	(13.5)	(0.5)	13.0	-	-	(13.5)	(0.5)
	Provision thereon	0.1	-	-	(13.5)	(13.4)	0.1	-	-	(13.5)	(13.4)
4.	Increase/(Decrease) in borrower level outstanding of existing restructured cases during the year ended March 31, 2019 <sup>1</sup>										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	(422.5)	(0.1)	424.9	63.9	66.2	(635.6)	(0.1)	465.8	62.6	(107.3)
	Provision thereon	(12.4)	0.3	11,126.6	63.9	11,178.4	1,567.8	0.3	15,651.8	62.6	17,282.5
5.	Restructured standard advances at April 1, 2018, which cease to attract higher provisioning and/or additional risk weight at March 31, 2019 and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at April 1, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	(2)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(2)	(2)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(2)
	Amount outstanding	(10,402.1)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(10,402.1)	(10,402.1)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	(10,402.1)
	Provision thereon	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
6.	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	(6)	(99)	99	6	-	(9)	(99)	98	10	-
	Amount outstanding	(2.0)	(28.5)	(268.6)	223.3	(75.8)	(1,712.8)	(28.5)	(1,981.9)	3,601.6	(121.6)
	Provision thereon	-	(18.3)	(271.3)	223.3	(66.3)	(1,710.8)	(18.3)	(1,984.6)	3,601.6	(112.1)
7.	Write-offs/recovery/sale of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	(1)	(128)	(243)	(10)	(382)	(2)	(128)	(249)	(11)	(390)
	Amount outstanding	(0.7)	(28.4)	(39,026.8)	(610.5)	(39,666.4)	(1.0)	(28.4)	(52,034.8)	(616.6)	(52,680.8)
	Provision thereon	-	(12.9)	(20,094.5)	(610.5)	(20,717.9)	-	(12.9)	(32,021.0)	(616.6)	(32,650.5)
8.	Restructured accounts at March 31, 2019										
	No. of borrowers	235	1,005	2,023	92	3,355	241	1,005	2,046	100	3,392
	Amount outstanding	965.4	2,852.7	57,611.6	344.9	61,774.6	3,490.9	2,852.7	84,765.1	3,992.6	95,101.3
	Provision thereon	53.4	562.5	46,739.9	344.9	47,700.7	278.9 <sup>3</sup>	562.5 <sup>3</sup>	73,302.5 <sup>3</sup>	3,992.6 <sup>3</sup>	78,136.5 <sup>3</sup>

1. Increase/(decrease) in borrower level outstanding of restructured accounts is due to repayments, utilisation of cash credit facility, exchange rate fluctuation, accrued interest, fresh disbursement, non-fund based devolvement, conversion of loans into equity (including application pending allotment) as part of restructuring scheme, etc.

2. Others' mechanism also include cases restructured under Joint Lender Forum (JLF) mechanism.

3. The Bank additionally holds provision amounting to ₹ 386.9 million on these accounts.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, details of cases where scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A) is implemented.

₹ in million, except number of borrowers

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Number of borrowers where S4A has been applied	6	6
Total gross amount outstanding <sup>1</sup>		
- Standard	1,977.1 <sup>2</sup>	6,243.6 <sup>2</sup>
- NPA	5,992.2	1,236.2
Gross amount outstanding in Part A		
- Standard	1,225.3 <sup>2</sup>	3,340.4 <sup>2</sup>
- NPA	3,384.1	712.4
Gross amount outstanding in Part B		
- Standard	751.8 <sup>2</sup>	2,903.2 <sup>2</sup>
- NPA	2,608.1	523.7
Provision held		
- Standard	455.6	1,924.9
- NPA	4,267.9	1,377.0

1. Represents loans, credit substitutes and shares under S4A scheme.

2. Includes outstanding amounting to ₹ 1,225.3 million at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,081.6 million) which was upgraded to standard from NPA on implementation of S4A and ₹ 751.8 million at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 832.4 million) which was upgraded to standard from NPA at March 31, 2019 on satisfactory performance during specified period.

The Bank does not recognise any amount towards interest on the cases under S4A.

### 25. Resolution of stressed assets

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank has implemented resolution plan for one borrower amounting to ₹ 24,631.9 million under the prudential framework for stressed assets issued by RBI on June 7, 2019.

### 26. Classification and provisioning under RBI Covid-19 Regulatory Package

In accordance with the regulatory package announced by the Reserve Bank of India on March 27, 2020, the Bank has extended the option of payment moratorium for all dues falling due between March 1, 2020 and May 31, 2020 to its borrowers. In line with the RBI guidelines issued on April 17, 2020, in respect of all accounts classified as standard as on February 29, 2020, even if overdue, the moratorium period, wherever granted, shall be excluded from the number of days past-due for the purpose of asset classification.

The Bank has extended the moratorium option to its borrowers under a Board-approved policy. For certain loan categories, moratorium is the default choice with an option to the borrowers to opt-out of the moratorium. At March 31, 2020, the aggregate outstanding of the borrowers to whom moratorium has been extended by the end of April 2020 and which were overdue but standard at February 29, 2020 and continued to be overdue at March 31, 2020, amounted to ₹ 121,453.6 million. Of these, borrowers with aggregate outstanding of ₹ 13,092.6 million were extended asset classification benefit at March 31, 2020 under RBI's norms. At March 31, 2020, the Bank has made Covid-19 related provision of ₹ 27,250.0 million. The provision made by the Bank is more than the requirement under RBI guidelines dated April 17, 2020.

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**27. Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs****(I) Concentration of deposits, advances, exposures and NPAs**

₹ in million

Concentration of deposits	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Total deposits of 20 largest depositors	376,510.0	374,674.8
Deposits of 20 largest depositors as a percentage of total deposits of the Bank	4.88%	5.74%

₹ in million

Concentration of advances <sup>1</sup>	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Total advances to 20 largest borrowers (including banks)	1,300,672.3	1,285,208.1
Advances to 20 largest borrowers as a percentage of total advances of the Bank	10.96%	12.05%

1. Represents credit exposure (funded and non-funded) including derivatives exposures as per RBI guidelines on exposure norms.

₹ in million

Concentration of exposures <sup>1</sup>	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Total exposure to 20 largest borrowers/customers (including banks)	1,435,623.3	1,329,728.6
Exposures to 20 largest borrowers/customers as a percentage of total exposure of the Bank	11.53%	11.87%

1. Represents credit and investment exposures as per RBI guidelines on exposure norms.

₹ in million

Concentration of NPAs	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Total exposure <sup>1</sup> to top four NPA accounts	96,544.6	126,059.0

1. Represents gross exposure (funded and non-funded).

**(II) Sector-wise advances**

₹ in million, except percentages

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020		
		Outstanding advances	Gross NPAs <sup>1</sup>	% of gross NPAs <sup>1</sup> to total advances in that sector
<b>A.</b>	<b>Priority sector</b>			
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	466,163.8	19,693.9	4.22%
2.	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	507,974.3	5,782.1	1.14%
3.	Services of which:	260,812.8	8,145.0	3.12%
	Transport operators	139,813.2	6,075.0	4.35%
	Wholesale trade	85,465.9	1,525.5	1.78%
4.	Personal loans of which:	697,468.4	10,371.5	1.49%
	Housing	523,662.8	5,652.4	1.08%
	Vehicle loans	129,484.9	3,935.5	3.04%
	<b>Sub-total (A)</b>	<b>1,932,419.3</b>	<b>43,992.5</b>	<b>2.28%</b>

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₹ in million, except percentages

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020		
		Outstanding advances	Gross NPAs <sup>1</sup>	% of gross NPAs <sup>1</sup> to total advances in that sector
<b>B.</b>	<b>Non-priority sector</b>			
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-
2.	Advances to industries sector of which:	<b>1,586,254.5</b>	<b>250,849.3</b>	<b>15.81%</b>
	Infrastructure	495,101.2	81,811.5	16.52%
	Basic metal and metal products	207,853.8	14,039.3	6.75%
	Chemicals and chemical products	180,007.4	14,637.3	8.13%
3.	Services of which:	<b>1,212,242.9</b>	<b>82,495.3</b>	<b>6.81%</b>
	Commercial real estate	373,138.0	20,254.3	5.43%
	Wholesale trade	149,574.5	17,834.3	11.92%
	Non-banking financial companies	179,949.4	2,500.1	1.39%
4.	Personal loans <sup>2</sup> of which:	<b>2,031,986.6</b>	<b>30,953.8</b>	<b>1.52%</b>
	Housing	1,222,436.9	13,163.2	1.08%
	<b>Sub-total (B)</b>	<b>4,830,484.0</b>	<b>364,298.4</b>	<b>7.54%</b>
	<b>Total (A)+(B)</b>	<b>6,762,903.3</b>	<b>408,290.9</b>	<b>6.04%</b>

1. Represents loans and advances.

2. Excludes commercial business loans and dealer funding.

3. Sub-sectors have been disclosed where advances exceed 10% of total advances in that sector at reporting date.

₹ in million, except percentages

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2019		
		Outstanding advances	Gross NPAs <sup>1</sup>	% of gross NPAs <sup>1</sup> to total advances in that sector
<b>A.</b>	<b>Priority sector</b>			
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	447,302.2	16,663.8	3.73%
2.	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	397,708.1	4,386.3	1.10%
3.	Services of which:	225,975.2	3,942.0	1.74%
	Transport operators	141,403.9	1,845.5	1.31%
	Wholesale trade	58,202.1	1,310.5	2.25%
4.	Personal loans of which:	643,945.1	8,239.1	1.28%
	Housing	472,491.4	4,138.4	0.88%
	Vehicle loans	146,710.1	3,666.9	2.50%
	<b>Sub-total (A)</b>	<b>1,714,930.6</b>	<b>33,231.2</b>	<b>1.94%</b>

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₹ in million, except percentages

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2019		
		Outstanding advances	Gross NPAs <sup>1</sup>	% of gross NPAs <sup>1</sup> to total advances in that sector
<b>B.</b>	<b>Non-priority sector</b>			
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-
2.	Advances to industries sector of which:	1,564,129.6	333,459.9	21.32%
	Infrastructure	487,267.8	96,141.2	19.73%
	Basic metal and metal products	216,009.7	41,442.0	19.19%
	Chemicals and chemical products	179,564.7	6,131.7	3.41%
3.	Services of which:	1,168,240.2	66,989.5	5.73%
	Commercial real estate	322,897.1	15,332.8	4.75%
	Wholesale trade	150,220.3	9,712.9	6.47%
	Non-banking financial companies	218,295.4	2,500.1	1.15%
4.	Personal loans <sup>2</sup> of which:	1,742,551.9	23,079.8	1.32%
	Housing	1,108,918.5	9,970.3	0.90%
	<b>Sub-total (B)</b>	<b>4,474,921.7</b>	<b>423,529.2</b>	<b>9.46%</b>
	<b>Total (A) + (B)</b>	<b>6,189,852.3</b>	<b>456,760.4</b>	<b>7.38%</b>

1. Represents loans and advances.

2. Excludes commercial business loans and dealer funding.

3. Sub-sectors have been disclosed where advances exceed 10% of total advances in that sector at reporting date.

**(III) Overseas assets, NPAs<sup>1</sup> and revenue**

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Total assets <sup>2</sup>	759,926.1	890,543.1
Total NPAs (net)	21,666.5	31,624.1
Total revenue <sup>2</sup>	33,259.2	42,948.5

1. Represents loans and advances.

2. Represents the total assets and total revenue of foreign operations as reported in Schedule 18 of the financial statements, note no. 5 on information about business and geographical segments.

**(IV) Off-balance sheet special purpose vehicles (SPVs) sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms) for the year ended March 31, 2020**

1. The following table sets forth, the names of SPVs/trusts sponsored by the Bank/subsidiaries which are consolidated.

Sr. No.	Name of the SPV sponsored <sup>1</sup>
<b>A.</b>	<b>Domestic</b>
	1. ICICI Strategic Investments Fund <sup>2</sup>
	2. India Advantage Fund-III <sup>2</sup>
	3. India Advantage Fund-IV <sup>2</sup>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Overseas</b>
	None

1. SPVs/Trusts which are consolidated and set-up/sponsored by the Bank/subsidiaries of the Bank.

2. The nature of business of the above entities is venture capital fund.

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2. The following table sets forth, the names of SPVs/trusts which are not sponsored by the Bank/subsidiaries and are consolidated.

Sr. No.	Name of the SPV
<b>A.</b>	<b>Domestic</b>
	None
<b>B.</b>	<b>Overseas</b>
	None

### 28. Intra-group exposure

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of intra-group exposure.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
1.	Total amount of intra-group exposures	114,962.0	100,938.0
2.	Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures	114,961.8	100,938.0
3.	Percentage of intra-group exposure to total exposures of the Bank on borrowers/customers	0.92%	0.90%
4.	Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any	Nil	Nil

### 29. Exposure to sensitive sectors

The Bank has exposure to sectors, which are sensitive to asset price fluctuations. The sensitive sectors include capital markets and real estate.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the position of exposure to capital market sector.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
1.	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds, the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt	71,562.0	32,604.3
2.	Advances against shares/bonds/ debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds	2,087.8	1,170.7
3.	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security	36,919.0	23,458.2
4.	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares/convertible bonds/convertible debentures/units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances	-	2,031.7
5.	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers	109,641.9	89,571.4
6.	Loans sanctioned to corporate against the security of shares/ bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources	-	-



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₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
7.	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues	-	1,500.0
8.	Underwriting commitments taken up by the Bank in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
9.	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-
10.	All exposures to venture capital funds (both registered and unregistered)	10,479.3	6,019.6
11.	Others	15,000.0	3,148.2
	<b>Total exposure to capital market<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>245,690.0</b>	<b>159,504.1</b>

1. At March 31, 2020, excludes investment in equity shares of ₹ 24,310.4 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 26,626.7 million) exempted from the regulatory ceiling, out of which investments of ₹ 22,707.1 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 25,023.4 million) were acquired under resolution schemes of RBI.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the summary of exposure to real estate sector.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>I.</b>	<b>Direct exposure</b>	<b>2,502,742.5</b>	<b>2,306,322.6</b>
	1. Residential mortgages	1,922,051.9	1,801,730.9
	of which: individual housing loans eligible for priority sector advances	292,905.8	300,507.8
	2. Commercial real estate <sup>1</sup>	541,521.0	458,878.9
	3. Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposure	39,169.6	45,712.8
	1. Residential	34,195.7	40,267.1
	2. Commercial real estate	4,973.9	5,445.7
<b>II.</b>	<b>Indirect exposure</b>	<b>207,157.4</b>	<b>189,347.5</b>
	Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	207,157.4	189,347.5
	<b>Total exposure to real estate sector</b>	<b>2,709,899.9</b>	<b>2,495,670.1</b>

1. Commercial real estate exposure includes loans to individuals against non-residential premises, loans given to land and building developers for construction, corporate loans for development of special economic zone, loans to borrowers where servicing of loans is from a real estate activity and exposures to mutual funds/venture capital funds/private equity funds investing primarily in the real estate companies.

**30. Factoring business**

At March 31, 2020, the outstanding receivables acquired by the Bank under factoring business were ₹ 6,475.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,382.0 million).

**31. Risk category-wise country exposure**

As per the extant RBI guidelines, the country exposure of the Bank is categorised into various risk categories listed in the following table. The funded country exposure (net) of the Bank as a percentage of total funded assets for United States of America was 1.86% (March 31, 2019: 2.69%), for Singapore was 1.03% (March 31, 2019: 1.12%) and for United Kingdom was Nil (March 31, 2019: 1.06%). As the net funded exposure to United States of America and Singapore at March 31, 2020, exceeded 1.0% of total funded assets (March 31, 2019: United States of America, Singapore and United Kingdom), the Bank held a provision of ₹ 465.0 million on country exposure at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 595.0 million) based on RBI guidelines.



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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of exposure (net) and provision held by the bank.

₹ in million

Risk category	Exposure (net) at March 31, 2020	Provision held at March 31, 2020	Exposure (net) at March 31, 2019	Provision held at March 31, 2019
Insignificant	902,891.2	465.0	1,051,721.0	595.0
Low	300,756.5	-	287,964.5	-
Moderately Low	954.6	-	1,525.9	-
Moderate	26,775.7	-	15,601.1	-
Moderately High	38.8	-	9.6	-
High	-	-	-	-
Very High	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,231,416.8</b>	<b>465.0</b>	<b>1,356,822.1</b>	<b>595.0</b>

### 32. Details of Single Counterparty Limit and Group of Connected Counterparties Limit exceeded by the Bank

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank has complied with the relevant RBI guidelines on exposure limits to single counterparty and group of connected counterparties.

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Bank has complied with the RBI guidelines on single borrower and borrower group limit.

### 33. Unsecured advances against intangible assets

The Bank has not made advances against intangible collaterals of the borrowers, which are classified as 'Unsecured' in the financial statements at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: Nil).

### 34. Revaluation of fixed assets

The Bank follows the revaluation model for its premises (land and buildings) other than improvements to leasehold property as per AS 10 – 'Property, Plant and Equipment'. As per the Bank's policy, annual revaluation is carried out through external valuers, using methodologies such as direct comparison method and income generation method and the incremental amount has been taken to revaluation reserve. The revalued amount at March 31, 2020 was ₹ 57,072.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 56,852.6 million) as compared to the historical cost less accumulated depreciation of ₹ 25,924.1 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 26,407.5 million).

The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution of dividend.

### 35. Fixed Assets

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the movement in software acquired by the Bank, as included in fixed assets.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	17,403.4	18,608.1
Additions during the year	2,682.7	2,477.2
Deductions during the year	(206.7)	(3,681.9)
Depreciation to date	(15,592.6)	(12,789.4)
Net block	4,286.8	4,614.0

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**36. Debt assets swap transactions**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, details of non-banking assets acquired under debt asset swap transactions.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Number of borrowers	-	-
Aggregate value of debt relinquished	-	-
Aggregate value of non-banking assets acquired	-	-
Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value	-	-

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank sold non-banking assets having a book value of ₹ 1,317.4 million, which were fully provided, at a sale consideration of ₹ 1,632.0 million (March 31, 2019: Nil).

The net book value of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims by the Bank outstanding at March 31, 2020 amounted to Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 10,040.2 million), net of provision held of ₹ 30,517.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 22,147.3 million).

**37. Lease****I. Assets taken under operating lease**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of future rentals payable on operating leases.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Not later than one year	244.2	82.7
Later than one year and not later than five years	126.4	46.3
Later than five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>370.6</b>	<b>129.0</b>

**II. Assets taken under finance lease**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of assets taken on finance leases.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>A. Total Minimum lease payments outstanding</b>		
Not later than one year	112.6	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	369.0	-
Later than five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>481.6</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>B. Interest cost payable</b>		
Not later than one year	52.2	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	101.8	-
Later than five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>C. Present value of minimum lease payments payable (A-B)</b>		
Not later than one year	60.4	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	267.2	-
Later than five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>-</b>

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### 38. Description of contingent liabilities

The following table describes the nature of contingent liabilities of the Bank.

Sr. No.	Contingent liability	Brief Description
1.	Claims against the Bank, not acknowledged as debts	This item represents demands made in certain tax and legal matters against the Bank in the normal course of business and customer claims arising in fraud cases. In accordance with the Bank's accounting policy and AS 29, the Bank has reviewed and classified these items as possible obligations based on legal opinion/judicial precedents/assessment by the Bank.
2.	Liability for partly paid investments	This item represents amounts remaining unpaid towards liability for partly paid investments. These payment obligations of the Bank do not have any profit/loss impact.
3.	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts	The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts in the normal course of its business, to exchange currencies at a pre-fixed price at a future date. This item represents the notional principal amount of such contracts, which are derivative instruments. With respect to the transactions entered into with its customers, the Bank generally enters into off-setting transactions in the inter-bank market. This results in generation of a higher number of outstanding transactions, and hence a large value of gross notional principal of the portfolio, while the net market risk is lower.
4.	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	This item represents the guarantees and documentary credits issued by the Bank in favour of third parties on behalf of its customers, as part of its trade finance banking activities with a view to augment the customers' credit standing. Through these instruments, the Bank undertakes to make payments for its customers' obligations, either directly or in case the customers fail to fulfill their financial or performance obligations.
5.	Currency swaps, interest rate swaps, currency options and interest rate futures	This item represents the notional principal amount of various derivative instruments which the Bank undertakes in its normal course of business. The Bank offers these products to its customers to enable them to transfer, modify or reduce their foreign exchange and interest rate risks. The Bank also undertakes these contracts to manage its own interest rate and foreign exchange positions. With respect to the transactions entered into with its customers, the Bank generally enters into off-setting transactions in the inter-bank market. This results in generation of a higher number of outstanding transactions, and hence a large value of gross notional principal of the portfolio, while the net market risk is lower.
6.	Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable primarily include the amount of government securities bought/sold and remaining to be settled on the date of financial statements. This also includes amount transferred to RBI under the Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF), commitment towards contribution to venture fund, the amount that the Bank is obligated to pay under capital contracts and letter of undertaking and indemnity letters. Capital contracts are job orders of a capital nature which have been committed.

### 39. Insurance business

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the break-up of income derived from insurance business.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
1.	Income from selling life insurance policies	8,499.9	9,792.3
2.	Income from selling non-life insurance policies	1,772.5	1,382.8
3.	Income from selling mutual fund/collective investment scheme products	1,548.8	3,156.7

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**40. Employee benefits****Pension**

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, movement of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and other details for pension benefits.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Opening obligations</b>	<b>16,540.3</b>	<b>15,391.1</b>
Service cost	226.1	232.2
Interest cost	1,147.4	1,123.7
Actuarial (gain)/loss	4,633.7	1,803.8
Liabilities extinguished on settlement	(2,518.0)	(1,833.7)
Benefits paid	(115.2)	(176.8)
<b>Obligations at the end of year</b>	<b>19,914.3</b>	<b>16,540.3</b>
<b>Opening plan assets, at fair value</b>	<b>15,438.8</b>	<b>16,303.7</b>
Expected return on plan assets	1,235.8	1,381.1
Actuarial gain/(loss)	741.1	(125.9)
Assets distributed on settlement	(2,797.7)	(2,037.4)
Contributions	2,469.3	94.1
Benefits paid	(115.2)	(176.8)
<b>Closing plan assets, at fair value</b>	<b>16,972.1</b>	<b>15,438.8</b>
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	16,972.1	15,438.8
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	(19,914.3)	(16,540.3)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in Para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-
<b>Asset/(liability)</b>	<b>(2,942.2)</b>	<b>(1,101.5)</b>
<b>Cost<sup>1</sup></b>		
Service cost	226.1	232.2
Interest cost	1,147.4	1,123.7
Expected return on plan assets	(1,235.8)	(1,381.1)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	3,892.6	1,929.7
Curtailments & settlements (gain)/loss	279.7	203.7
Effect of the limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits'	-	(310.1)
<b>Net cost</b>	<b>4,310.0</b>	<b>1,798.1</b>
Actual return on plan assets	1,976.9	1,255.2
Expected employer's contribution next year	1,000.0	1,000.0
<b>Investment details of plan assets</b>		
Insurer managed funds	1.01%	1.00%
Government of India securities	50.33%	49.63%
Corporate bonds	44.85%	44.91%
Equity securities in listed companies	2.59%	3.55%
Others	1.22%	0.91%
<b>Assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	6.00%	7.05%
Salary escalation rate:		
On Basic pay	1.50%	1.50%
On Dearness relief	7.00%	7.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	8.00%	8.00%

1. Included in line item 'Payments to and provision for employees' of Schedule-16 Operating expenses.

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

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

## Experience adjustment

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Plan assets	16,972.1	15,438.8	16,303.7	16,888.1	13,191.6
Defined benefit obligations	(19,914.3)	(16,540.3)	(15,391.1)	(16,686.9)	(14,191.6)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-	(310.1)	(68.4)	-
Surplus/(deficit)	(2,942.2)	(1,101.5)	602.5	132.8	(1,000.0)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	741.1	(125.9)	(449.6)	589.5	(4.1)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	2,186.1	1,038.6	290.1	(80.0)	1,503.4

## Gratuity

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, movement of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and other details for gratuity benefits.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Opening obligations</b>	<b>10,114.4</b>	<b>9,087.7</b>
Add: Adjustment for exchange fluctuation on opening obligations	14.3	3.0
<b>Adjusted opening obligations</b>	<b>10,128.7</b>	<b>9,090.7</b>
Service cost	1,051.4	942.9
Interest cost	772.8	710.4
Actuarial (gain)/loss	865.6	269.0
Past service cost	-	-
Liability transferred from/to other companies	(9.4)	12.1
Benefits paid	(870.4)	(910.7)
<b>Obligations at the end of the year</b>	<b>11,938.7</b>	<b>10,114.4</b>
<b>Opening plan assets, at fair value</b>	<b>9,821.2</b>	<b>8,979.9</b>
Expected return on plan assets	762.2	726.3
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(125.0)	(60.3)
Contributions	1,298.5	1,073.9
Asset transferred from/to other companies	(9.4)	12.1
Benefits paid	(870.4)	(910.7)
<b>Closing plan assets, at fair value</b>	<b>10,877.1</b>	<b>9,821.2</b>
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	10,877.1	9,821.2
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	(11,938.7)	(10,114.4)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in Para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-
<b>Asset/(liability)</b>	<b>(1,061.6)</b>	<b>(293.2)</b>
<b>Cost<sup>1</sup></b>		
Service cost	1,051.4	942.9

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest cost	772.8	710.4
Expected return on plan assets	(762.2)	(726.3)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	990.6	329.3
Past service cost	-	-
Exchange fluctuation loss/(gain)	14.3	3.0
Effect of the limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits'	-	-
<b>Net cost</b>	<b>2,066.9</b>	<b>1,259.3</b>
Actual return on plan assets	637.2	666.0
Expected employer's contribution next year	800.0	800.0
<b>Investment details of plan assets</b>		
Insurer managed funds	-	-
Government of India securities	27.64%	29.90%
Corporate bonds	54.49%	43.51%
Special deposit schemes	2.67%	2.96%
Equity	0.89%	12.89%
Others	14.30%	10.74%
<b>Assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	6.60%	7.40%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	8.00%	8.00%

1. Included in line item 'Payments to and provision for employees' of Schedule-16 Operating expenses.

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

**Experience adjustment**

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Plan assets	10,877.1	9,821.2	8,979.9	8,559.0	6,933.0
Defined benefit obligations	(11,938.7)	(10,114.4)	(9,087.7)	(8,701.8)	(7,386.7)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	(1,061.6)	(293.2)	(107.8)	(142.8)	(453.7)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(125.0)	(60.3)	(115.9)	454.5	(345.7)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	181.3	118.4	162.0	125.2	120.1

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take into consideration inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

## Provident Fund (PF)

As there is no liability towards interest rate guarantee on exempt provident fund on the basis of actuarial valuation, the Bank has not made any provision for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil).

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, movement of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and other details for provident fund.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Opening obligations</b>	<b>28,757.5</b>	<b>25,524.4</b>
Service cost	1,780.6	1,330.0
Interest cost	2,152.1	1,920.9
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(171.5)	402.6
Employees contribution	3,325.7	2,449.0
Liability transferred from/to other companies	490.7	288.6
Benefits paid	(2,910.8)	(3,158.0)
<b>Obligations at end of the year</b>	<b>33,424.3</b>	<b>28,757.5</b>
<b>Opening plan assets</b>	<b>28,757.5</b>	<b>25,524.4</b>
Expected return on plan assets	2,607.4	2,311.7
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(626.7)	11.8
Employer contributions	1,780.5	1,330.0
Employees contributions	3,325.7	2,449.0
Asset transferred from/to other companies	490.7	288.6
Benefits paid	(2,910.8)	(3,158.0)
<b>Closing plan assets</b>	<b>33,424.3</b>	<b>28,757.5</b>
Plan assets at the end of the year	33,424.3	28,757.5
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	(33,424.3)	(28,757.5)
<b>Asset/(liability)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cost<sup>1</sup></b>		
Service cost	1,780.6	1,330.0
Interest cost	2,152.1	1,920.9
Expected return on plan assets	(2,607.4)	(2,311.7)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	455.2	390.8
<b>Net cost</b>	<b>1,780.5</b>	<b>1,330.0</b>
Actual return on plan assets	1,980.7	2,323.5
Expected employer's contribution next year	1,905.3	1,423.1
<b>Investment details of plan assets</b>		
Government of India securities	48.48%	47.49%
Corporate bonds	45.22%	45.54%
Special deposit scheme	1.62%	1.88%
Others	4.68%	5.09%
<b>Assumption</b>		
Discount rate	6.60%	7.40%
Expected rate of return on assets	9.16%	8.75%
Discount rate for the remaining term to maturity of investments	6.11%	7.46%
Average historic yield on the investment	8.68%	8.81%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%	8.65%

1. Included in line item 'Payments to and provision for employees' of Schedule-16 Operating expenses.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

**Experience adjustment**

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Plan assets	33,424.3	28,757.5	25,524.4	22,596.8	19,920.6
Defined benefit obligations	(33,424.3)	(28,757.5)	(25,524.4)	(22,596.8)	(19,920.6)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(626.7)	11.8	(35.6)	(26.8)	8.7
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(171.5)	402.6	412.4	252.8	199.0

The Bank has contributed ₹ 2,855.8 million to provident fund for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,067.3 million), which includes compulsory contribution made towards employee pension scheme under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

**Superannuation Fund**

The Bank has contributed ₹ 230.8 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 224.9 million) to Superannuation Fund for employees who had opted for the scheme.

**National Pension Scheme (NPS)**

The Bank has contributed ₹ 183.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 95.2 million) to NPS for employees who had opted for the scheme.

**Compensated absence**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, movement in provision for compensated absence.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cost <sup>1</sup>	891.5	734.9
<b>Assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	6.60%	7.40%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%

1. Included in line item 'Payments to and provision for employees' of Schedule-16 Operating expenses.

**41. Movement in provision for credit cards/debit cards/savings accounts and direct marketing agents reward points**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, movement in provision for credit cards/debit cards/savings accounts reward points.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening provision for reward points	2,085.9	1,892.9
Provision for reward points made during the year	1,667.1	1,892.3
Utilisation/write-back of provision for reward points	(1,317.9)	(1,699.3)
Closing provision for reward points <sup>1</sup>	2,435.1	2,085.9

1. The closing provision is based on the actuarial valuation of accumulated credit cards/debit cards/savings accounts reward points.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, movement in provision for reward points to direct marketing agents.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening provision for reward points	196.9	179.6
Provision for reward points made during the year	142.0	170.6
Utilisation/write-back of provision for reward points	(204.4)	(153.3)
Closing provision for reward points	134.5	196.9

## 42. Provisions and contingencies

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the break-up of provisions and contingencies included in profit and loss account.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Provisions for depreciation of investments	13,114.7	3,562.2
Provision towards non-performing and other assets <sup>1</sup>	88,144.1	168,112.0
Provision towards income tax		
(A) Current	37,460.3	33,606.0
(B) Deferred	23,712.0	(29,471.4)
Floating provision	-	-
Covid-19 related provision	27,250.0	-
Other provisions and contingencies <sup>2</sup>	12,023.5	24,937.2
<b>Total provisions and contingencies</b>	<b>201,704.6</b>	<b>200,746.0</b>

1. Includes provision towards NPA amounting to ₹ 88,726.2 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 170,969.1 million).

2. Includes general provision made towards standard assets, provision on fixed assets acquired under debt-asset swap and non-fund based facilities.

The Bank has assessed its obligations arising in the normal course of business, including pending litigations, proceedings pending with tax authorities and other contracts including derivative and long term contracts. In accordance with the provisions of AS 29 on 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', the Bank recognises a provision for material foreseeable losses when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event and 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. In cases where the available information indicates that the loss on the contingency is reasonably possible or the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, a disclosure to this effect is made as contingent liabilities in the financial statements. The Bank does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial results.

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, the Bank decided to exercise the option of lower tax rate available under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as introduced by Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, with effect from the year ended March 31, 2020. Accordingly, the Bank has recognised the provision for income tax and re-measured the accumulated deferred tax asset at March 31, 2019 based on the rate prescribed under Section 115BAA. The resultant impact has been taken through the profit and loss account. The impact of this change on the tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2020, including both, the one-time additional charge due to re-measurement of accumulated deferred tax asset at March 31, 2019, and the tax expense at lower rate for the year ended March 31, 2020 was ₹ 13,905.8 million.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the movement in provision for legal and fraud cases, operational risk and other contingencies.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening provision	20,618.7	10,996.6
Movement during the year (net)	(1,268.3)	9,622.1
Closing provision	19,350.4	20,618.7

1. Excludes provision towards sundry expenses.

**43. Provision for income tax**

The provision for income tax (including deferred tax) for the year ended March 31, 2020 amounted to ₹ 61,172.3 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 4,134.6 million).

The Bank has a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents required by transfer pricing legislation under section 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The Bank is of the opinion that all transactions with international related parties and specified transactions with domestic related parties are primarily at arm's length so that the above legislation does not have material impact on the financial statements.

**44. Deferred tax**

At March 31, 2020, the Bank has recorded net deferred tax assets of ₹ 80,681.2 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 104,365.7 million), which have been included in other assets.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the break-up of deferred tax assets and liabilities into major items.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020 <sup>1</sup>	At March 31, 2019 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	97,674.9	132,736.9
Foreign currency translation reserve <sup>3</sup>	611.4	282.9
Others	10,240.4	9,276.5
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>108,526.7</b>	<b>142,296.3</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>		
Special reserve deduction	23,930.8	30,482.0
Depreciation on fixed assets	3,402.3	4,816.0
Interest on refund of taxes <sup>3</sup>	386.6	2,632.6
Others	125.8	-
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>27,845.5</b>	<b>37,930.6</b>
<b>Total net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>80,681.2</b>	<b>104,365.7</b>

1. Tax rate of 25.168% is adopted based on Finance Act, 2020.

2. Tax rate of 34.944% is adopted based on Finance Act, 2019.

3. These items are considered in accordance with the requirements of Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

### 45. Details of provisioning pertaining to fraud accounts

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of provisioning pertaining to fraud accounts.

₹ in million, except number of frauds

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Number of frauds reported	2,817	2,131 <sup>1</sup>
Amount involved in frauds	94,728.7	23,165.2 <sup>1</sup>
Provision made <sup>2</sup>	10,832.5	12,207.7
Unamortised provision debited from balance in profit and loss account under 'Reserves and Surplus'	-	-

1. Includes three borrower accounts with outstanding of ₹ 7,948.7 million at March 31, 2018 accounted as fraud during the year ended March 31, 2018. The Bank made a provision of ₹ 2,894.5 million through profit and loss account and ₹ 5,054.2 million through balance in profit and loss account under 'Reserves and Surplus' during the year ended March 31, 2018. As permitted by RBI, provision made through balance in profit and loss account under 'Reserves and Surplus' was reversed and recognised through profit and loss account during the year ended March 31, 2019.

2. Excludes amount written off and interest reversal.

### 46. Proposed dividend on equity shares

RBI through its circular 'Declaration of dividends by banks (Revised)' dated April 17, 2020, has directed that banks shall not make any further dividend payouts from the profits pertaining to the year ended March 31, 2020 until further instructions. This is with the intent that the banks conserve capital to retain their capacity to support the economy and absorb losses in an environment of heightened uncertainty caused by Covid-19. Accordingly, the Board of Directors has not recommended dividend for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 1.00 per equity share).

### 47. Dividend distribution tax

Dividend received from Indian subsidiaries, on which dividend distribution tax is paid by them and dividend received from overseas subsidiaries, on which tax is paid under section 115BBD of the Income Tax Act, 1961, are reduced from dividend to be distributed by the Bank for the purpose of computation of dividend distribution tax as per section 115-O of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

### 48. Related party transactions

The Bank has transactions with its related parties comprising subsidiaries, associates/joint ventures/other related entities, key management personnel and relatives of key management personnel.

#### I. Related parties

##### Subsidiaries, associates/joint ventures/other related entities

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Nature of relationship
1.	ICICI Bank Canada	Subsidiary
2.	ICICI Bank UK PLC	Subsidiary
3.	ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	Subsidiary
4.	ICICI International Limited	Subsidiary
5.	ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	Subsidiary
6.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	Subsidiary
7.	ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited	Subsidiary
8.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	Subsidiary
9.	ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited	Subsidiary
10.	ICICI Prudential Trust Limited	Subsidiary
11.	ICICI Securities Holdings Inc.	Subsidiary
12.	ICICI Securities Inc.	Subsidiary
13.	ICICI Securities Limited	Subsidiary

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**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Nature of relationship
14.	ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	Subsidiary
15.	ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited	Subsidiary
16.	ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited	Subsidiary
17.	Arteria Technologies Private Limited	Associate
18.	India Advantage Fund-III	Associate
19.	India Advantage Fund-IV	Associate
20.	India Infradebt Limited	Associate
21.	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	Associate
22.	I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	Associate
23.	NIIT Institute of Finance, Banking and Insurance Training Limited	Associate
24.	ICICI Strategic Investments Fund	Consolidated as per Accounting Standard ('AS') 21
25.	Comm Trade Services Limited	Other related entity
26.	ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	Other related entity

**Key management personnel**

Sr. No.	Name of the Key management personnel	Relatives of the Key management personnel
1.	Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi (w.e.f. June 19, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Mona Bakhshi</li> <li>Mr. Shivam Bakhshi</li> <li>Ms. Esha Bakhshi</li> <li>Ms. Minal Bakhshi</li> <li>Mr. Sameer Bakhshi</li> </ul> (w.e.f. June 19, 2018)
2.	Ms. Vishakha Mulye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Vivek Mulye</li> <li>Ms. Vriddhi Mulye</li> <li>Mr. Vignesh Mulye</li> <li>Dr. Gauresh Palekar</li> <li>Ms. Shalaka Gadekar</li> <li>Ms. Manisha Palekar</li> </ul>
3.	Mr. Anup Bagchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Mitul Bagchi</li> <li>Mr. Aditya Bagchi</li> <li>Mr. Shishir Bagchi</li> <li>Mr. Arun Bagchi</li> <li>Mr. Animesh Bagchi</li> </ul>
4.	Mr. N. S. Kannan (upto June 18, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Rangarajan Kumudalakshmi</li> <li>Ms. Aditi Kannan</li> <li>Ms. Sudha Narayanan</li> <li>Mr. Raghunathan Narayanan</li> <li>Mr. Rangarajan Narayanan</li> </ul> (upto June 18, 2018)
5.	Ms. Chanda Kochhar (upto October 4, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Deepak Kochhar</li> <li>Mr. Arjun Kochhar</li> <li>Ms. Aarti Kaji</li> <li>Mr. Mahesh Advani</li> </ul> (upto October 4, 2018)
6.	Mr. Vijay Chandok (upto May 6, 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ms. Poonam Chandok</li> <li>Ms. Saluni Chandok</li> <li>Ms. Simran Chandok</li> <li>Mr. C. V. Kumar</li> <li>Ms. Shad Kumar</li> <li>Ms. Sanjana Gulati</li> </ul> (upto May 6, 2019)

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

## II. Transactions with related parties

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the significant transactions between the Bank and its related parties.

₹ in million

Items	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Interest income</b>	<b>650.5</b>	<b>296.6</b>
Subsidiaries	459.2	240.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	181.3	44.4
Key management personnel	10.0	11.7
Relatives of key management personnel	-	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Fee, commission and other income</b>	<b>10,966.0</b>	<b>12,245.9</b>
Subsidiaries	10,929.6	12,225.7
Associates/joint ventures/others	36.4	20.0
Key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.2
Relatives of key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Commission income on guarantees issued</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>
Subsidiaries	27.3	30.2
Associates/joint ventures/others	0.1	0.1
<b>Income from custodial services</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>
Subsidiaries	36.4	16.8
Associates/joint ventures/others	5.0	-
<b>Gain/(loss) on forex and derivative transactions (net)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,164.3</b>	<b>665.4</b>
Subsidiaries	1,164.3	665.3
Associates/joint ventures/others	-	0.1
<b>Dividend income</b>	<b>12,844.4</b>	<b>10,842.4</b>
Subsidiaries	12,730.3	10,779.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	114.1	62.9
<b>Insurance claims received</b>	<b>197.7</b>	<b>111.8</b>
Subsidiaries	197.7	111.8
<b>Recovery of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses</b>	<b>1,815.4</b>	<b>1,792.2</b>
Subsidiaries	1,764.6	1,732.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	50.8	59.7
<b>Payment of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>76.9</b>
Subsidiaries	148.5	76.9
<b>Recovery for secondment of employees (net)</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>37.1</b>
Subsidiaries	19.1	27.7
Associates/joint ventures/others	11.4	9.4
<b>Reimbursement of expenses from related parties</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Subsidiaries	1.0	1.3
<b>Interest expense</b>	<b>176.0</b>	<b>205.0</b>
Subsidiaries	123.1	191.3
Associates/joint ventures/others	50.8	7.8
Key management personnel	1.7	4.2
Relatives of key management personnel	0.4	1.7
<b>Remuneration to wholetime directors<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>270.5</b>
Key management personnel	203.0	270.5

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Items	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Reimbursement of expenses to related parties</b>	<b>280.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>
Subsidiaries	67.0	45.9
Associates/joint ventures/others	213.6	0.1
<b>Insurance premium paid</b>	<b>9,038.6</b>	<b>5,779.0</b>
Subsidiaries	9,038.6	5,779.0
<b>Brokerage, fee and other expenses</b>	<b>13,165.4</b>	<b>9,937.8</b>
Subsidiaries	302.7	486.7
Associates/joint ventures/others	12,862.7	9,451.1
<b>Donation given</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>380.0</b>
Associates/joint ventures/others	50.0	380.0
<b>Dividend paid</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Key management personnel	1.4	6.6
Relatives of key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Purchase of investments</b>	<b>16,013.8</b>	<b>35,839.6</b>
Subsidiaries	16,013.8	35,839.6
<b>Investments in the securities issued by related parties</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,740.0</b>
Associates/joint ventures/others	-	2,740.0
<b>Sale of investments</b>	<b>53,007.6</b>	<b>37,759.6</b>
Subsidiaries	53,007.6	37,759.6
<b>Redemption/buyback of investments</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>175.2</b>
Associates/joint ventures/others	200.7	175.2
<b>Sale of loans</b>	<b>968.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>
Subsidiaries	-	88.7
Associates/joint ventures/others	968.0	-
<b>Purchase of loans</b>	<b>21,455.9</b>	<b>-</b>
Subsidiaries	21,455.9	-
<b>Purchase of fixed assets</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>
Subsidiaries	2.5	21.3
<b>Sale of fixed assets</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Subsidiaries	4.6	6.1
Key management personnel	-	7.2
<b>Purchase of consumer finance business</b>	<b>1,190.2</b>	<b>-</b>
Subsidiaries <sup>4</sup>	1,190.2	-

1. Insignificant amount.

2. The Bank undertakes derivative transactions with its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related entities. The Bank manages its foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from these transactions by covering them in the market. While the Bank, within its overall position limits covers these transactions in the market, the above amounts represent only the transactions with its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related entities and not the offsetting/covering transactions.

3. Excludes the perquisite value on employee stock options exercised, contribution to gratuity fund and includes performance bonus paid during the period.

4. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank purchased consumer finance business from ICICI Home Finance, including loan portfolio and IT assets, at a purchases consideration of ₹ 1,190.2 million.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

### III. Material transactions with related parties

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the material transactions between the Bank and its related parties. A specific related party transaction is disclosed as a material related party transaction wherever it exceeds 10% of all related party transactions in that category.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Interest income</b>		
1. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	394.8	171.6
2. India Infradebt Limited	177.6	41.1
3. ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	60.8	66.6
<b>Fee, commission and other income</b>		
1. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	8,492.8	9,822.5
2. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	1,842.3	1,440.7
<b>Commission income on guarantees issued</b>		
1. ICICI Bank UK PLC	25.7	28.2
<b>Income from custodial services</b>		
1. ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited	31.9	12.7
2. ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	3.8	4.0
<b>Gain/(loss) on forex and derivative transactions (net)<sup>1</sup></b>		
1. ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	1,456.0	(472.6)
2. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	(245.0)	1,244.3
3. ICICI Bank UK PLC	(155.6)	(177.4)
<b>Dividend income</b>		
1. ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited	3,758.6	1,656.5
2. ICICI Securities Limited	2,539.4	1,939.6
3. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	1,783.9	3,719.6
4. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	1,776.9	1,269.2
5. ICICI Bank Canada	1,626.3	1,373.6
<b>Insurance claims received</b>		
1. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	102.1	60.9
2. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	95.6	50.9
<b>Recovery of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses</b>		
1. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	320.5	289.8
2. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	305.3	373.5
3. ICICI Securities Limited	294.2	291.1
4. ICICI Bank UK PLC	287.0	248.0
5. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	278.1	269.4
6. ICICI Bank Canada	190.0	175.0
<b>Payment of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses</b>		
1. ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited	78.2	68.1
2. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	66.7	5.9
<b>Recovery for secondment of employees</b>		
1. I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	11.4	9.4
2. ICICI Securities Limited	10.7	22.7
3. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	6.5	5.4

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Reimbursement of expenses from related parties</b>		
1. ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	1.0	-
2. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	-	1.3
<b>Interest expense</b>		
1. ICICI Securities Limited	95.0	107.6
2. ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	40.4	1.2
3. ICICI Bank UK PLC	21.2	39.4
4. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	-	41.8
<b>Remuneration to wholetime directors<sup>2</sup></b>		
1. Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	60.8	47.2
2. Ms. Vishakha Mulye	70.3	50.2
3. Mr. Anup Bagchi	63.9	44.1
4. Mr. N. S. Kannan	N.A.	9.4
5. Ms. Chanda Kochhar	N.A.	74.1
6. Mr. Vijay Chandok	8.0	45.5
<b>Reimbursement of expenses to related parties</b>		
1. ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	213.2	-
2. ICICI Bank Canada	34.1	12.6
3. ICICI Bank UK PLC	33.0	28.7
<b>Insurance premium paid</b>		
1. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	6,925.2	3,876.5
2. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	2,113.4	1,902.5
<b>Brokerage, fee and other expenses</b>		
1. I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	6,844.0	5,327.1
2. ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	5,978.7	4,112.9
<b>Donation given</b>		
1. ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	50.0	380.0
<b>Dividend paid</b>		
1. Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	0.4	0.7
2. Ms. Vishakha Mulye	1.0	1.3
3. Ms. Chanda Kochhar	N.A.	4.6
4. Mr. Vijay Chandok	N.A.	0.0 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Purchase of investments</b>		
1. ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	14,750.5	32,457.9
<b>Investments in the securities issued by related parties</b>		
1. India Infradebt Limited	-	2,740.0
<b>Sale of investments</b>		
1. ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	26,407.1	16,598.0
2. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	19,324.6	19,144.6
3. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	6,595.8	2,016.9
<b>Redemption/buyback of investments</b>		
1. ICICI Strategic Investments Fund	100.0	-
2. India Advantage Fund - III	57.1	119.4
3. India Advantage Fund - IV	43.5	55.8



## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Sale of loans</b>		
1. India Infradebt Limited	968.0	-
2. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	-	88.7
<b>Purchase of loans</b>		
1. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	21,455.9	-
<b>Purchase of fixed assets</b>		
1. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	1.8	20.7
2. ICICI Securities Limited	0.7	-
<b>Sale of fixed assets</b>		
1. ICICI Securities Limited	4.6	0.8
2. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	-	4.0
3. Ms. Chanda Kochhar	-	7.2
<b>Purchase of consumer finance business</b>		
1. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	1,190.2	-

1. The Bank undertakes derivative transactions with its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related entities. The Bank manages its foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from these transactions by covering them in the market. While the Bank, within its overall position limits covers these transactions in the market, the above amounts represent only the transactions with its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related entities and not the offsetting/covering transactions.

2. Excludes the perquisite value on employee stock options exercised, contribution to gratuity fund and includes performance bonus paid during the period.

3. Insignificant amount.

### IV. Related party outstanding balances

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the balances payable to/receivable from related parties.

₹ in million

Items	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>Deposits with the Bank</b>	<b>19,775.7</b>	<b>27,764.8</b>
Subsidiaries	13,470.8	27,168.2
Associates/joint ventures/others	6,236.1	523.1
Key management personnel	59.1	63.2
Relatives of key management personnel	9.7	10.3
<b>Investments of related parties in the Bank</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1,590.4</b>
Subsidiaries	-	1,587.3
Key management personnel	2.6	3.1
Relatives of key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Payables<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,287.3</b>	<b>1,900.5</b>
Subsidiaries	0.7	111.3
Associates/joint ventures/others	3,286.6	1,789.2
Key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
Relatives of key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Deposits by the Bank</b>	<b>2,327.7</b>	<b>1,415.6</b>
Subsidiaries	2,327.7	1,415.6

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Items	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>Investments of the Bank</b>	<b>109,262.6</b>	<b>105,488.5</b>
Subsidiaries	98,028.5	98,028.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	11,234.1	7,460.0
<b>Advances by the Bank</b>	<b>5,270.3</b>	<b>1,411.0</b>
Subsidiaries	5,024.8	1,111.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	48.7	45.0
Key management personnel	196.7	254.1
Relatives of key management personnel	0.1	0.4
<b>Receivables<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,736.7</b>	<b>2,169.2</b>
Subsidiaries	1,660.1	2,154.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	76.6	14.7
<b>Guarantees/letters of credit/indemnity given by the Bank</b>	<b>7,353.6</b>	<b>11,832.2</b>
Subsidiaries	7,341.8	11,821.0
Associates/joint ventures/others	11.8	11.2
<b>Guarantees/letters of credit/indemnity issued by related parties</b>	<b>6,260.3</b>	<b>4,399.2</b>
Subsidiaries	6,260.3	4,399.2
<b>Swaps/forward contracts (notional amount)</b>	<b>447,819.6</b>	<b>274,720.7</b>
Subsidiaries	447,819.6	274,720.7
<b>Unfunded risk participation</b>	<b>460.7</b>	<b>819.4</b>
Subsidiaries	460.7	819.4

1. Insignificant amount.

2. Excludes mark-to-market on outstanding derivative transactions.

3. At March 31, 2020, 16,184,250 (March 31, 2019, 20,022,000) employee stock options for key management personnel were outstanding. Excludes stock options granted to key management personnel, which are pending regulatory approvals.

4. During the year ended March 31, 2020, 1,173,000 (year ended March 31, 2019: 2,062,000) employee stock options with total exercise price of ₹ 240.1 million (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 296.3 million) were exercised by the key management personnel.

**V. Related party maximum balances**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the maximum balances payable to/receivable from related parties.

₹ in million

Items	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Deposits with the Bank</b>	<b>35,005.0</b>	<b>34,133.1</b>
Subsidiaries	27,633.1	28,243.8
Associates/joint ventures/others	7,138.3	5,479.4
Key management personnel	167.6	234.6
Relatives of key management personnel	66.0	175.3
<b>Investments of related parties in the Bank<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,588.2</b>	<b>1,646.6</b>
Subsidiaries	1,585.3	1,637.3
Key management personnel	2.9	9.3
Relatives of key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Repurchase transactions</b>	<b>163.8</b>	-
Subsidiaries	163.8	-
<b>Reverse repurchase transactions</b>	-	<b>23,044.5</b>
Subsidiaries	-	23,044.5

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Items	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Payables<sup>2,3</sup></b>	<b>3,393.7</b>	<b>1,900.6</b>
Subsidiaries	107.0	111.3
Associates/joint ventures/others	3,286.6	1,789.2
Key management personnel	0.1	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
Relatives of key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.1
<b>Deposits made by the Bank</b>	<b>6,113.3</b>	<b>9,298.5</b>
Subsidiaries	6,113.3	9,298.5
<b>Call/term money lent by the Bank</b>	<b>10,500.0</b>	<b>10,000.0</b>
Subsidiaries	10,500.0	10,000.0
<b>Investments of the Bank</b>	<b>109,338.2</b>	<b>106,491.2</b>
Subsidiaries	98,028.5	98,315.7
Associates/joint ventures/others	11,309.7	8,175.5
<b>Advances by the Bank</b>	<b>22,418.3</b>	<b>8,111.6</b>
Subsidiaries	22,112.4	7,809.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	50.8	45.0
Key management personnel	254.2	256.2
Relatives of key management personnel	0.9	0.9
<b>Receivables<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3,034.5</b>	<b>3,851.4</b>
Subsidiaries	2,805.0	3,735.6
Associates/joint ventures/others	229.5	115.8
<b>Guarantees/letters of credit/indemnity given by the Bank</b>	<b>12,038.6</b>	<b>16,196.9</b>
Subsidiaries	12,026.8	16,184.2
Associates/joint ventures/others	11.8	12.7
<b>Guarantees/letters of credit/indemnity issued by related parties<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>6,260.3</b>	<b>4,432.1</b>
Subsidiaries	6,260.3	4,432.1
<b>Swaps/forward contracts (notional amount)</b>	<b>455,450.3</b>	<b>935,892.4</b>
Subsidiaries	455,450.3	935,892.4
<b>Unfunded risk participation</b>	<b>835.5</b>	<b>1,415.7</b>
Subsidiaries	835.5	1,415.7

1. Insignificant amount.

2. Maximum balance is determined based on comparison of the total outstanding balances at each quarter end during the financial year.

3. Excludes mark-to-market on outstanding derivative transactions.

### VI. Letters of comfort

The Bank has issued letters of comfort on behalf of its banking subsidiary ICICI Bank UK PLC to Financial Services Authority, UK (now split into two separate regulatory authorities, the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority) to confirm that the Bank intends to financially support ICICI Bank UK PLC in ensuring that it meets all of its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Bank has issued an undertaking on behalf of ICICI Securities Inc. for Singapore dollar 10.0 million (March 31, 2019: Singapore dollar 10.0 million (equivalent to ₹ 530.3 million at March 31, 2020, ₹ 510.4 million at March 31, 2019) to the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) and has executed indemnity agreements, on behalf of ICICI Bank Canada to its independent directors for a sum not exceeding Canadian dollar 2.5 million each (currently equivalent to ₹ 132.7 million), aggregating to Canadian dollar 12.5 million (March 31, 2019: Canadian dollar 15.0 million) (equivalent to ₹ 663.5 million at March 31, 2020 and ₹ 773.1 million at March 31, 2019). The aggregate amount of ₹ 1,193.8 million at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,283.5 million) is included in the contingent liabilities.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

The letters of comfort in the nature of letters of awareness that were outstanding at March 31, 2020 issued by the Bank on behalf of its subsidiaries in respect of their borrowings made or proposed to be made, aggregated to Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 7,060.0 million).

In addition to the above, the Bank has also issued letters of comfort in the nature of letters of awareness on behalf of its subsidiaries for other incidental business purposes. These letters of awareness are in the nature of factual statements or confirmation of facts and do not create any financial impact on the Bank.

**49. Details of amount transferred to The Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (the Fund) of RBI**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the movement in amount transferred to the Fund.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Opening balance	8,330.7	6,654.6
Add: Amounts transferred during the year	2,169.0	1,776.7
Less: Amounts reimbursed by the Fund towards claims during the year	(146.9)	(100.6)
Closing balance	10,352.8	8,330.7

**50. Small and micro enterprises**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, details relating to enterprises covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020		At March 31, 2019	
		Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
1.	The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	-	-	-	-
2.	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	-	-	-	-
3.	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.	1.4	N.A.	0.3
4.	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	N.A.	1.4	N.A.	0.3
5.	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.	-	N.A.	0.0 <sup>1</sup>

1. Represents insignificant amount.

**51. Penalties/fines imposed by RBI and other banking regulatory bodies**

There was no penalty imposed by RBI and other banking regulatory bodies during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 10.0 million).

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

### 52. Disclosure on Remuneration

#### **Compensation Policy and practices**

##### **(A) Qualitative Disclosures**

##### **a) Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration.**

##### **• Name, composition and mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration**

The Board Governance, Remuneration and Nomination Committee (BGRNC/Committee) is the body which oversees the remuneration aspects. The functions of the Committee include recommending appointments of Directors to the Board, identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommending to the Board their appointment and removal, formulate a criteria for the evaluation of the performance of the whole time/ independent Directors and the Board and to extend or continue the term of appointment of independent Director on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent Directors, recommending to the Board a policy relating to the remuneration for the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and other employees, recommending to the Board the remuneration (including performance bonus and perquisites) to wholetime Directors (WTDs) and senior management, commission and fee payable to non-executive Directors subject to applicable regulations, approving the policy for and quantum of bonus payable to members of the staff including senior management and key managerial personnel, formulating the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director, framing policy on Board diversity, framing guidelines for the Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS) and decide on the grant of the Bank's stock options to employees and WTDs of the Bank and its subsidiary companies.

##### **• External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned, and in what areas of the remuneration process**

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank employed the services of a reputed consulting firm for market benchmarking in the area of compensation, including executive compensation.

##### **• Scope of the Bank's remuneration policy (eg. by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign subsidiaries and branches**

The Compensation Policy of the Bank, as last amended by the BGRNC and Board at their meetings held on October 26, 2019, covers all employees of the Bank, including those in overseas branches of the Bank. In addition to the Bank's Compensation Policy guidelines, the overseas branches also adhere to relevant local regulations.

##### **• Type of employees covered and number of such employees**

All employees of the Bank are governed by the Compensation Policy. The total number of permanent employees of the Bank at March 31, 2020 was 97,354.

##### **b) Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes**

##### **• Key features and objectives of remuneration policy**

The Bank has under the guidance of the Board and the BGRNC, followed compensation practices intended to drive meritocracy within the framework of prudent risk management. This approach has been incorporated in the Compensation Policy, the key elements of which are given below.

- o **Effective governance of compensation:** The BGRNC has oversight over compensation. The Committee defines Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for WTDs and equivalent positions and the organisational performance norms for bonus based on the financial and strategic plan approved by the Board. The KPIs include both quantitative and qualitative aspects. The BGRNC assesses organisational performance and based on its assessment, it makes recommendations to the Board regarding compensation for WTDs, senior management and equivalent positions and bonus for employees, including senior management and key management personnel.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

- o **Alignment of compensation philosophy with prudent risk taking:** The Bank seeks to achieve a prudent mix of fixed and variable pay, with a higher proportion of variable pay at senior levels and no guaranteed bonuses. Compensation is sought to be aligned to both financial and non-financial indicators of performance including aspects like risk management and customer service. In addition, the Bank has an employee stock option scheme aimed at aligning compensation to long term performance through stock option grants that vest over a period of time. Compensation of staff in financial and risk control functions is independent of the business areas they oversee and depends on their performance assessment.
- **Whether the remuneration committee reviewed the firm's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that were made**  
 During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank's Compensation Policy was reviewed by the BGRNC and the Board at their meetings held on May 6, 2019 and was later amended at their meetings held on July 27, 2019 and October 26, 2019.
- **Discussion of how the Bank ensures that risk and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee**  
 The compensation of staff engaged in control functions like Risk and Compliance depends on their performance, which is based on achievement of the key results of their respective functions. Their goal sheets do not include any business targets.
- c) **Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes.**
  - **Overview of the key risks that the Bank takes into account when implementing remuneration measures**  
 The Board approves the risk framework for the Bank and the business activities of the Bank are undertaken within this framework to achieve the financial plan. The risk framework includes the Bank's risk appetite, limits framework and policies and procedures governing various types of risk. KPIs of WTDs & equivalent positions, as well as employees, incorporate relevant risk management related aspects. For example, in addition to performance targets in areas such as risk calibrated core operating profit (profit before provisions and tax excluding treasury income), performance indicators include aspects such as asset quality. The BGRNC takes into consideration all the above aspects while assessing organisational and individual performance and making compensation-related recommendations to the Board.
  - **Overview of the nature and type of key measures used to take account of these risks, including risk difficult to measure**  
 The annual performance targets and performance evaluation incorporate both qualitative and quantitative aspects including asset quality and provisioning, risk management framework, stakeholder relationships and leadership development.
  - **Discussion of the ways in which these measures affect remuneration**  
 Every year, the financial plan/targets are formulated in conjunction with a risk framework with limit structures for various areas of risk/lines of business, within which the Bank operates. To ensure effective alignment of compensation with prudent risk taking, the BGRNC takes into account adherence to the risk framework in conjunction with which the financial plan/targets have been formulated. KPIs of WTDs and equivalent positions, as well as employees, incorporate relevant risk management related aspects. For example, in addition to performance targets in areas such as risk calibrated core operating profit, performance indicators include aspects such as asset quality. The BGRNC takes into consideration all the above aspects while assessing organisational and individual performance and making compensation-related recommendations to the Board.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

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- **Discussion of how the nature and type of these measures have changed over the past year and reasons for the changes, as well as the impact of changes on remuneration.**

The nature and type of these measures have not changed over the past year and hence, there is no impact on remuneration.

**d) Description of the ways in which the Bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration**

- **Overview of main performance metrics for Bank, top level business lines and individuals**

The main performance metrics includes risk calibrated core operating profit (profit before provisions and tax, excluding treasury income) asset quality metrics (such as additions to non-performing loans and recoveries and upgrades), regulatory compliance, risk management processes and stakeholder relationships. The specific metrics and weightages for various metrics vary with the role and level of the individual.

- **Discussion of how amounts of individual remuneration are linked to the Bank-wide and individual performance**

The BGRNC takes into consideration above mentioned aspects while assessing performance and making compensation-related recommendations to the Board regarding the performance assessment of WTDs and equivalent positions. The performance assessment of individual employees is undertaken based on achievements compared to their goal sheets, which incorporate various aspects/metrics described earlier.

- **Discussion of the measures the Bank will in general implement to adjust remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak, including the Bank's criteria for determining 'weak' performance metrics**

The Bank's Compensation Policy outlines the measures the Bank will implement in the event of a reasonable evidence of deterioration in financial performance. Should such an event occur in the manner outlined in the policy, the BGRNC may decide to apply malus on none, part or all of the unvested deferred variable compensation.

**e) Description of the ways in which the Bank seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of the longer term performance**

- **Discussion of the Bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and, if the fraction of variable remuneration that is deferred differs across employees or groups of employees, a description of the factors that determine the fraction and their relative importance**

The quantum of bonus for an employee does not exceed a certain percentage (as stipulated in the compensation policy) of the total fixed pay in a year. Within this percentage, if the quantum of bonus exceeds a predefined threshold percentage of the total fixed pay, a part of the bonus is deferred and paid over a period. These thresholds for deferrals are same across employees.

- **Discussion of the Bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and (if permitted by national law) after vesting through claw back arrangements**

The deferred portion of variable pay is subject to malus, under which the Bank would prevent vesting of all or part of the variable pay in the event of an enquiry determining gross negligence, breach of integrity or in the event of a reasonable evidence of deterioration in financial performance. In such cases, variable pay already paid out may also be subjected to clawback arrangements, as applicable.

**f) Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the Bank utilises and the rationale for using these different forms**

- **Overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered. A discussion of the use of different forms of variable remuneration and, if the mix of different forms of variable remuneration differs across**



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**employees or group of employees, a description of the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance**

The Bank pays performance linked retention pay (PLRP) to its front-line staff and junior management and performance bonus to its middle and senior management. PLRP aims to reward front line and junior managers, mainly on the basis of skill maturity attained through experience and continuity in role which is a key differentiator for customer service. The Bank also pays variable pay to sales officers and relationship managers in wealth management roles while ensuring that such pay-outs are in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

The Bank ensures higher proportion of variable pay at senior levels and lower variable pay for front-line staff and junior management levels.

**(B) Quantitative disclosures**

The following table sets forth, for the period indicated, the details of quantitative disclosure for remuneration of WTDs (including MD & CEO) and equivalent positions.

₹ in million, except numbers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Number of meetings held by the BGRNC	5	12
Remuneration paid to its members during the financial year (sitting fees)	1	1.9
Number of employees who received a variable remuneration award <sup>1</sup>	5	-
Number and total amount of sign-on awards made	-	-
Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded	-	-
Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits	-	-
Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year		
Fixed <sup>2</sup>	214.8	274.7
Variable <sup>1,3</sup>	57.3	-
- Deferred	-	-
- Non-deferred	57.3	-
Share-linked instruments <sup>3</sup>	5,475,500	-
Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out during the year	-	-
Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration		
Cash	N.A.	N.A.
Shares (nos.)	-	-
Shares-linked instruments	4,690,430	6,260,597
Other forms	-	-
Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex-post explicit and/or implicit adjustments	-	-
Total amount of reductions during the year due to ex-post explicit adjustments <sup>4</sup>	-	-
Total amount of reductions during the year due to ex-post implicit adjustments	-	-

1. Includes WTDs transferred to group companies and who were paid bonus during the year.

2. Fixed pay includes basic salary, supplementary allowances, superannuation, contribution to provident fund and gratuity fund by the Bank. The amounts mentioned in the above table correspond to the period of employment of WTDs in the Bank during the year ended March 31, 2020.

3. For the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, variable and share-linked instruments represent amounts paid/ options awarded during the year, as per RBI approvals. Out of total options, 2,584,000 options pertain to fiscal 2018 and 2,891,500 options pertain to fiscal 2019.

4. Excludes ₹ 74.1 million variable pay to the former MD & CEO for past years which has been directed for claw-back in respect of which the Bank has filed a recovery suit against the former MD & CEO.



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### Payment of compensation in the form of profit related commission to the non-executive directors

The Board at its meeting held on September 16, 2015 and the shareholders at their meeting held on July 11, 2016 approved the payment of profit related commission of ₹ 1.0 million per annum to be paid to each non-executive Director of the Bank (excluding government nominee and part-time Chairman) subject to the availability of net profits at the end of each financial year.

The Bank accordingly recognised an amount of ₹ 7.0 million as profit related commission payable to the non-executive Directors during the year ended March 31, 2020, subject to requisite approvals. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank paid ₹ 5.9 million as profit related commission payable to the non-executive Directors for the year ended March 31, 2019.

### 53. Corporate Social Responsibility

The gross amount required to be spent by the Bank on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) related activities during the year ended March 31, 2020 was ₹ 1,273.0 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,189.6 million).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the amount spent by the Bank on CSR related activities.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020			Year ended March 31, 2019		
		In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
1.	Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	On purposes other than (1) above	1,048.9	294.6	1,343.5	787.2	134.9	922.1

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of related party transactions pertaining to CSR related activities.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Related Party	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	ICICI Foundation	263.2	380.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>263.2</b>	<b>380.0</b>

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of movement of amounts yet to be paid for CSR related activities.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Opening balance	273.7	1,080.0
Provided during the year	1,343.5	922.1
Paid/settled during the year	(1,271.0)	(1,728.4)
Closing balance	346.2	273.7

### 54. Disclosure of customer complaints

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the movement of the outstanding number of complaints.

Complaints relating to the Bank's customers on the Bank's ATMs	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	52	75
No. of complaints received during the year	1,333	1,049
No. of complaints redressed during the year	1,364	1,072
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	21	52

1. The above does not include complaints redressed within one working day.

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Complaints relating to the Bank's customers on other banks' ATMs	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	7,128	3,944
No. of complaints received during the year	142,479	183,159
No. of complaints redressed during the year	148,241	179,975
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	1,366	7,128

1. The above does not include complaints redressed within one working day.

Complaints relating to other than ATM transactions	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	1,496	2,190
No. of complaints received during the year	91,000	80,518
No. of complaints redressed during the year	89,926	81,212
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	2,570	1,496

1. The above does not include complaints redressed within one working day.

Total complaints	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	8,676	6,209
No. of complaints received during the year	234,812	264,726
No. of complaints redressed during the year	239,531	262,259
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	3,957	8,676

1. The above does not include complaints redressed within one working day.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of awards during the year.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
No. of unimplemented awards at the beginning of the year	-	-
No. of awards passed by the Banking Ombudsmen during the year	-	-
No. of awards implemented during the year	-	-
No. of unimplemented awards at the end of the year	-	-

**55. Drawdown from reserves**

The Bank has not drawn any amount from reserves during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil).

**56. Investor Education and Protection Fund**

The unclaimed dividend amount, due for transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) during the year ended March 31, 2020, has been transferred without any delay.

**57. Impact of Covid-19 on the performance of the Bank**

Since the first quarter of CY2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted most of the countries, including India. This resulted in countries announcing lockdown and quarantine measures that sharply stalled economic activity. The Government of India initiated a nation-wide lockdown from March 25, 2020 for three weeks which was extended to May 18, 2020 in two phases. Several countries took unprecedented fiscal and monetary actions to help alleviate the

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts (Contd.)

impact of the crisis. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has announced several measures to ease the financial system stress, including enhancing system liquidity, moratorium of three months on loan repayments for specific borrower segments, asset classification standstill benefit to overdue accounts where a moratorium has been granted and relaxation in liquidity coverage requirement, among others.

The Indian economy would be impacted by this pandemic with contraction in industrial and services output across small and large businesses. The Bank's business is expected to be impacted by lower lending opportunities and revenues in the short to medium term. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Bank's results, including credit quality and provisions, remains uncertain and dependent on the spread of Covid-19, further steps taken by the government and the central bank to mitigate the economic impact, steps taken by the Bank and the time it takes for economic activities to resume at normal levels. The Bank's capital and liquidity position is strong and would continue to be the focus area for the Bank during this period.

### 58. Comparative figures

Figures of the previous year have been re-grouped to conform to the current year presentation.

Signatures to Schedules 1 to 18

As per our Report of even date.

**For Walker Chandio & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no.:  
001076N/N500013

**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
Membership no.: 105782

Mumbai  
May 9, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Girish Chandra Chaturvedi**  
Chairman  
DIN-00110996

**Vishakha Mulye**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00203578

**Rakesh Jha**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

**Uday M. Chitale**  
Director  
DIN-00043268

**Anup Bagchi**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00105962

**Ranganath Athreya**  
Company Secretary

**Sandeep Bakhshi**  
Managing Director & CEO  
DIN-00109206

**Sandeep Batra**  
President

**Ajay Mittal**  
Chief Accountant

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of  
**ICICI Bank Limited**

## **Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

### **Opinion**

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of ICICI Bank Limited ('the Bank' or 'the Holding Company'), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), and its associates, which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the branches, subsidiaries, and associates, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as well as the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, in the manner so required for banking companies 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 rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group and its associates as at 31 March 2020, their consolidated profit, and their consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### **Basis for Opinion**

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 and its associates, in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraphs 17 through 19 of the other matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

4. We draw attention to Schedule 18.18 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19). In view of these uncertainties, the impact on the Group's results is significantly dependent on future developments.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

### **Key Audit Matters**

5. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries and associates, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

6. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

<b>a. Information Technology ('IT') systems and controls impacting financial reporting in relation to the Bank</b>	
<b>Key Audit Matter</b>	<b>How the key audit matter was addressed</b>
<p>The IT environment of the Bank is complex and involves a large number of independent and inter-dependent IT systems used in the operations of the Bank for processing and recording a large volume of transactions at numerous locations. As a result, there is a high degree of reliance and dependency on such IT systems for the financial reporting process of the Bank. Appropriate IT general controls and application controls are required to ensure that such IT systems are able to process the data, as required, completely, accurately and consistently for reliable financial reporting.</p> <p>The accuracy and reliability of the financial reporting process depends on the IT systems and the related control environment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ IT general controls over user access management and change management across applications, networks, database, and operating systems; and</li> <li>➤ IT application controls.</li> </ul> <p>Due to the importance of the impact of the IT systems and related control environment on the Bank's financial reporting process, we have identified testing of such IT systems and related control environment as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<p>In assessing the integrity of the IT systems relevant for financial reporting, we involved our IT experts to obtain an understanding of the IT infrastructure and IT systems relevant to the Bank's financial reporting process for evaluation and testing of relevant IT general controls and IT application controls.</p> <p>Access rights were tested over applications, operating systems, networks, and databases, which are relied upon for financial reporting. We also assessed the operating effectiveness of controls over granting, removal and periodical review of access rights. We further tested segregation of duties, including preventive controls to ensure that access to change applications, the operating system or databases in the production environment were granted only to authorized personnel.</p> <p>Other areas that were assessed under the IT control environment, included password policies, security configurations, business continuity and controls around change management.</p> <p>We also evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key automated controls within various business processes. This included testing the integrity of system interfaces, the completeness and accuracy of data feeds, system reconciliation controls and automated calculations.</p> <p>Where deficiencies were identified, we tested compensating controls or performed alternate procedures.</p>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

### b. Identification and provisioning for non-performing assets ('NPAs') in relation to the Bank

As at 31 March 2020, the Group has reported total loans and advances (net of provisions) of ₹ 7,062,461 million (2019: ₹ 6,469,617 million) of which ₹ 6,452,900 million\* (2019: ₹ 5,866,466 million\*) relates to the Bank.

(Refer schedule 9)

\* the amounts relating to the Bank are before consolidation adjustments including intercompany eliminations, if any.

Key Audit Matter	How the key audit matter was addressed
<p>The identification of NPAs and provisioning for advances is made in accordance with the extant RBI regulations or host country regulations, in the case of international branches. Based on our risk assessment, the following are significant in assessment of the NPA provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Recognition of defaults, in accordance with the criteria set out in the RBI Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances (IRAC norms) or in accordance with the host country regulations, as applicable. Further, the Bank is also required to apply its judgement to determine the identification of NPAs by applying certain qualitative aspects;</li> <li>➤ The measurement of provision under RBI guidelines is dependent on the ageing of overdue balances, secured / unsecured status of advances, stress and liquidity concerns in certain sectors and valuation of collateral. The provision on NPAs at certain overseas branches requires estimation of amounts and timing of expected future cash flows and exit values.</li> </ul> <p>Due to the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic, during our audit, we have also identified implementation of the COVID 19 Regulatory Package- Asset Classification and Provisioning ('Regulatory Package') announced by the RBI on 17 April 2020 as key in measurement of provisions for advances.</p> <p>Considering the significance of the above matter to the financial statements, the heightened regulatory inspections and significant auditor attention required, we have identified this as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<p>We understood the process and controls and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls, including IT based controls, focusing on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Identification and classification of NPAs in line with RBI IRAC norms and certain qualitative aspects;</li> <li>➤ Periodic internal reviews of asset quality;</li> <li>➤ Assessment of adequacy of NPA provisions; and</li> <li>➤ Periodic valuation of collateral for NPAs.</li> </ul> <p>To test the identification of loans with default events and other triggers, we selected a sample of performing loans and independently assessed as to whether there was a need to classify such loans as NPAs.</p> <p>With respect to provisions recognised towards NPAs, we selected samples based on high risk industry sectors identified by the Bank, such as shipping, rigs, power, mining, and oil and gas exploration. For the samples selected, we re-performed the provision calculations, including valuation of collaterals, and compared our outcome to that prepared by the management and challenged various assumptions and judgements which were used by the management. We also held discussions with the management of the Bank on high risk industry sectors and measures taken by the management to monitor to such assets.</p> <p>We read the RBI Annual Financial Inspection report for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 and other communication with the regulators.</p> <p>With respect to those borrowers to whom a moratorium was granted in accordance with the Regulatory Package, on a sample basis, we tested that such moratorium was granted in accordance with the board approved policy. We re-performed the calculations for the additional general provision made in accordance with the requirements of the Regulatory Package, including the asset classification.</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures against the relevant accounting standards and RBI requirements relating to NPAs, including the additional disclosures required to be made in accordance with the Regulatory Package.</p>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

### c. Provisions for litigation and taxation and contingent liabilities in relation to the Bank

As at 31 March 2020, the Group has reported 'Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts' of ₹ 73,591 million (2019: ₹ 65,030 million), of which the following relate to the Bank:

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Included under contingent liabilities	
	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
Legal cases	3,300	1,096
Taxes	59,940	53,914
<b>Total claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts</b>	<b>63,240</b>	<b>55,010</b>

(Refer schedule 12)

Key Audit Matter	How the key audit matter was addressed
<p>As at 31 March 2020, the Bank has ongoing legal and tax cases with varied degrees of complexities. This indicates that a significant degree of management judgement is involved in determining the appropriateness of provisions and related disclosures.</p> <p>Significant management judgement is needed in determining whether an obligation exists and whether a provision should be recognised as at the reporting date, in accordance with the accounting criteria set under Accounting Standard 29 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ('AS 29'), or whether it needs to be disclosed as a contingent liability. Further, significant judgements are also involved in measuring such obligations, the most significant of which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Assessment of liability: Judgement is involved in the determination of whether an outflow in respect of identified material matters are probable and can be estimated reliably;</li> <li>➤ Adequacy of provisions: The appropriateness of assumptions and judgements used in the estimation of significant provisions; and</li> <li>➤ Adequacy of disclosures of provision for liabilities and charges, and contingent liabilities.</li> </ul> <p>Considering the significance of the above matter to the financial statements, and significant auditor attention required to test such estimates, we have identified this as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <p>We understood the Bank's processes and controls over the estimation, monitoring and disclosure of provisions and contingent liabilities.</p> <p>For significant legal matters, we sought external confirmations and also reviewed the confirmations obtained by the management from external legal counsels and corroborated with management's documented conclusions on the assessment of outstanding litigations against the Bank.</p> <p>In respect of taxation matters, we involved our tax specialists to gain an understanding of the current status of the outstanding tax litigations, including understanding of various orders / notices received by the Bank and the management's grounds of appeals before the relevant appellate authorities, and critically evaluated the management's assessment of the likelihood of the liability devolving upon the Bank, in accordance with the principles of AS 29.</p> <p>For the significant provisions made, we understood, assessed and challenged the adequacy of provisions recognised by the management. We also reviewed the historical accuracy of the provisions recognised to determine the efficacy of the process of estimation by the management.</p> <p>Further, we assessed whether the disclosures related to significant litigation and taxation matters were appropriate and adequate in terms of whether the potential liabilities and the significant uncertainties were fairly presented.</p>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

### d. Valuation of derivatives in relation to the Bank

As at 31 March 2020, the Group has reported notional value of derivatives of ₹ 28,417,030 million (2019: ₹ 24,442,124 million), of which the following relate to the Bank:

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Included under	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
Notional value of derivatives	Contingent liabilities	23,649,552*	17,566,162*

(Refer schedule 12)

\* the amounts relating to the Bank are before consolidation adjustments including intercompany eliminations, if any.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Derivatives are valued through models with external inputs. The derivatives portfolio of the Bank primarily includes transactions which are carried out on behalf of its clients (and are covered on a back-to-back basis) and transactions to hedge the Bank's interest and foreign currency risk.</p> <p>A significant degree of management judgement is involved in the application of valuation techniques through which the value of the Bank's derivatives is determined. The financial statement risk arises particularly with respect to complex valuation models, parameters, and inputs that are used in determining fair values.</p> <p>Considering the significance of the above matter to the financial statements, significant management estimates and judgements, and auditor attention required to test such estimates and judgements, we have identified this as a key audit matter for current year audit.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <p>We included our valuation experts as a part of our audit team to obtain an understanding, evaluate the design, and test the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the valuation processes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ independent price verification performed by a management expert; and</li> <li>➤ model governance and validation.</li> </ul> <p>On a sample basis, our valuation experts performed an independent reassessment of the valuation of derivatives, to ensure compliance with the relevant RBI regulations, reasonableness of the valuation methodology and the inputs used. We also challenged the appropriateness of significant models and methodologies used in valuation.</p>



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

7. The joint auditors, Walker Chandio & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, and B S R & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, vide their audit report dated 25 April 2020, have expressed an unmodified opinion on the financial statements. Based on consideration of their report, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

<b>a. Information technology systems relating to ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited</b>	
<b>Key Audit Matter</b>	<b>How the key audit matter was addressed</b>
<p>The Company's key financial accounting and reporting processes such as Premium income, Benefits paid, Investments amongst others are highly dependent on information systems including automated controls, such that there exists a risk that gaps in the IT control environment could result in the financial accounting and reporting records being misstated. The Company uses several systems for its overall financial reporting process.</p> <p>Further, the prevailing COVID-19 situation has caused the required IT applications to be made accessible to the employees on a remote basis.</p> <p>'Information Technology systems' has been identified as a key audit matter because of the high level automation, significant number of systems being used by the management, the complexity of the IT architecture and the risks associated with remote access of key applications by a large population of employees at the year end.</p>	<p>The key audit procedures with the involvement of IT Specialists included, but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Understood the General IT Control (GITC) i.e. Access Controls, Program/ System Change, Program Development, Computer Operations (i.e. Job Processing, Data/System Backup Incident Management) over key financial accounting and reporting systems, and supporting control systems (referred to as in-scope systems);</li> <li>➤ Understood the IT infrastructure i.e. operating systems and databases supporting the in-scope systems and related data security controls in relation to large number of users working on the entity's systems remotely in the light of COVID-19;</li> <li>➤ Tested the controls over the IT infrastructure covering user access (including privilege users), and system changes;</li> <li>➤ Tested the General IT Controls for design and operating effectiveness for the audit period over the in-scope systems;</li> <li>➤ Understood the application controls for the in-scope systems including key interfaces, system generated reports, reconciliations and system processing, as determined by us during our risk assessment;</li> <li>➤ Tested the application controls for design and operating effectiveness for the audit period; and</li> <li>➤ Tested the controls to determine whether these controls remained unchanged during the audit period or were changed following the standard change management process.</li> </ul>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

### b. Valuation of Investments relating to ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited

As at 31 March 2020, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited reported investments of ₹ 1,512,562 million\* (2019: ₹ 1,590,085 million\*).

(Refer schedule 8)

\* the amounts relating to ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited are before consolidation adjustments including intercompany eliminations, if any.

Key Audit Matter	How the key audit matter was addressed
<p>The Company's investment portfolio represents significant portion of the Company's total assets as at 31 March 2020.</p> <p>The Company's investments are valued in accordance with its accounting policy which is in line with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Investment) Regulations, 2016 (the "Investment Regulations") issued by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India and / or policies approved by Board of Directors of the Company which details the valuation methodology to be used for each class of investment.</p> <p>Further, the prevailing COVID-19 situation, has caused economic stress in various sectors and there may be investments where the operations of the investee companies may be adversely impacted, resulting in a need for detailed valuation assessment in relation such investments.</p> <p>Valuation of investments was considered to be one of the areas which would require significant auditor attention and was one of the matter of most significance in the standalone financial statements due to the materiality of total value of investments to the standalone financial statements</p>	<p>The audit procedures for this area included but were not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls over the valuation process, including the Company's review and approval of the estimates and assumptions used for the valuation including key authorization and data input controls;</li> <li>➤ For selected samples, assessed appropriateness of the valuation methodologies with reference to Investment Regulations issued by IRDAI and / or the Company's own Board approved valuation policies;</li> <li>➤ For selected samples of listed investments, performed independent price checks using external quoted prices and by agreeing the observable inputs that were used in the Company's valuation techniques to external data;</li> <li>➤ For other investments, evaluated for selected samples, the assessment and resulting conclusions by the Company in order to determine the reasonableness of the valuations recorded and impairments, if any. This included an evaluation of the methodology and assumptions used with reference to the Company's policies; and</li> <li>➤ Evaluated management's assessment on consideration of COVID-19 disruptions in determination of valuations / impairment.</li> </ul>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

8. The joint auditors of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, vide their audit report dated 02 May 2020, have expressed an unmodified opinion on the financial statements. Based on consideration of their report, we have determined the matter described below to be a key audit matter to be communicated in our report:

### a. Investments of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited

As at 31 March 2020, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited reported investments of ₹ 263,267 million\* (2019: ₹ 222,308 million\*).

(Refer schedule 8)

\* the amounts relating to ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited are before consolidation adjustments including intercompany eliminations, if any.

Key Audit Matter	How the key audit matter was addressed
<p>The Company's investments represent 71% of the assets as at March 31, 2020 which are to be valued in accordance with accounting policy framed as per the extant regulatory guidelines.</p> <p>The valuation of all investments should be as per the investment policy framed by the Company which in turn should be in line with IRDAI Investment Regulations and Preparation of Financial Statement Regulations. The valuation methodology specified in the regulation is to be used for each class of investment.</p> <p>The Company has a policy framework for Valuation and impairment of Investments. The Company performs an impairment review of its investments periodically and recognizes impairment charge when the investments meet the trigger/s for impairment provision as per the criteria set out in the investment policy of the Company.</p> <p>Further, the assessment of impairment involves significant management judgment.</p> <p>The classification and valuation of these investments was considered one of the matters of material significance in the financial statements due to the materiality of the total value of investments to the financial statements and further due to the market volatility impact caused due to global pandemic COVID-19 on the value of investments.</p>	<p>Audit procedures on Investment included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Understood Management's process and controls to ensure proper classification and valuation of Investment.</li> <li>➤ Verified and obtained appropriate external confirmation for availability and ownership rights related to these investments.</li> <li>➤ Tested the design, implementation, management oversight and operating effectiveness of key controls over the classification and valuation process of investments.</li> <li>➤ Test-checked valuation of different class of investments to assess appropriateness of the valuation methodologies with reference to IRDAI Investment Regulations along with Company's own investment policy.</li> <li>➤ Examining the rating downgrades by credit rating agencies and assessing the risk of impairments to various investments.</li> </ul> <p>Reviewed the Company's impairment policy, and assessed the adequacy of its impairment charge on investments outstanding at the year end.</p>

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

<b>d. Assessing the impact of Pandemic COVID 19 on the financial statements and internal control processes of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited</b>	
<b>Key Audit Matter</b>	<b>How the key audit matter was addressed</b>
<p>The pandemic has created huge uncertainties on the operations of many established businesses and exposed them to several new risks. Due to this, organizations have had to make significant changes to their normal processes to adapt to this sudden and unexpected turn of situation. These changes could impact the measurement of assets and liabilities on varying degree.</p> <p>Due to COVID-19, the Company is also exposed to various risks such as assessment of counter parties' risks for receivables, receipt of timely data from parties including reinsurers/ coinsurers, operational controls, compliance and several other risks.</p> <p>In view of the estimation uncertainties involved this was considered as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Looked at the company's exhaustive risk identification and mitigation analysis using its well established enterprise risk management framework to understand the implications, assessment process and the company's current mitigation plans.</li> <li>➤ Assessment of risks of counter party defaults by examining external credit rating movements, if any and the process of identification of risky receivables and making suitable provisions in the financial statements.</li> <li>➤ Assessment of the temporary changes made to the internal control framework over financial reporting and carrying suitable tests for the effectiveness of key controls on the balance sheet date.</li> <li>➤ Evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and ensuring the appropriateness and adequacy of the disclosures.</li> </ul> <p>Checking the compliance against the various regulatory prescriptions applicable to the company to the extent those are relevant in the preparation of financial statement.</p>

### Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Directors' Report, including annexures to the Directors' Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

9. The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Bank, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under section

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

133 of the Act read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time. Further, in terms of the Act, the respective Board of Directors of the companies and the trustees of the trusts included in the Group and of its associates covered under the Act, are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act, for safeguarding of the assets of the Group and of its associates and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; 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. These financial statements have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

10. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
11. The respective Board of Directors of the companies and the trustees of trusts included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

12. 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 auditor's 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 Standards on Auditing 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.
13. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, 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 explaining our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 made by management.
  - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 ability of the Group and its associates to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or its associates to cease to continue as a going concern.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

- 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 results/ financial information/ financial statements of the entities within the Group and its associates, to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of such entities included in the financial statements, of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the 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.

14. We communicate with those charged with governance 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.
15. 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.
16. 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 auditor's 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

17. We did not audit the financial statements of 3 international branches of the Bank included in the consolidated financial statements, whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹ 518,397 million as at 31 March 2020, and total revenue, total net loss after tax, and net cash outflows of ₹ 19,506 million, ₹ 10,963 million and ₹ 107,472 million respectively for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of these branches have been audited by the branch 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 such branches, is based solely on the reports of their branch auditors.
18. We did not audit the financial statements of 15 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 1,373,893 million as at 31 March 2020 and total revenues, total net profit after taxes, and net cash outflows of ₹ 214,367 million, ₹ 33,372 million, and ₹ 6,317 million, respectively, for the year ended on that date. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 1,097 million for the year ended 31 March 2020, in respect of 1 associate, whose financial statements have not been audited by us. 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 associate, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.
19. We have jointly audited with another auditor, the financial statements of one subsidiary, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 1,558,623 million as at 31 March 2020 and total revenue, total net profit after tax, and net cash inflows of ₹ 397,042 million, ₹ 10,687 million, and ₹ 8,460 million, respectively, for the year ended on that date. For the purpose of our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, we have relied upon the work of such other auditors, to the extent of work performed by them.
20. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 656 million for the year ended 31 March 2020, in respect of 6 associates, whose financial statements/information have not been audited. These financial statements/information have been furnished to us by the management and our report on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these associates,

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

is based solely on such management certified financial statements/information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us by the management, these financial statements/information are not material to the Group.

21. The joint auditors, Walker Chandio & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, and B S R & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, vide their audit report dated 25 April 2020, have expressed an unmodified opinion and have reported in the 'Other Matter' section that, 'The actuarial valuation of liabilities for life policies in force and policies in respect of which premium has been discontinued but liability exists as at 31 March 2020 is the responsibility of the Company's Appointed Actuary (the 'Appointed Actuary'). The actuarial valuation of these liabilities for life policies in force and for policies in respect of which premium has been discontinued but liability exists as at 31 March 2020, has been duly certified by the Appointed Actuary and in her opinion, the assumptions for such valuation, are in accordance with the guidelines and norms issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India ('IRDAI') and the Institute of Actuaries of India, in concurrence with the Authority'. The joint auditors have relied upon the Appointed Actuary's certificate in this regard for forming their opinion on the valuation of liabilities for life policies in force and for policies in respect of which premium has been discontinued but liability exists on the financial statements of the Company.
22. The joint auditors of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, vide their audit report dated 02 May 2020, have expressed an unmodified opinion and have reported in the 'Other Matter' section that, 'The actuarial valuation of liabilities in respect of Incurred But Not Reported ('IBNR'), Incurred But Not Enough Reported ('IBNER') and Premium Deficiency Reserve (the 'PDR') is the responsibility of the Company's Panel Actuary (the 'Panel Actuary'). The actuarial valuation of these liabilities, that are estimated using statistical methods as at 31 March 2020, has been duly certified by the Panel Actuary and in his opinion, the assumptions considered by him for such valuation, are in accordance with the guidelines and norms issued by the IRDAI and the Institute of Actuaries of India, in concurrence with IRDAI'. The joint auditors have relied upon the Panel Actuary's certificate in this regard for forming their opinion on the valuation of liabilities for outstanding claims reserves and the PDR contained in the financial statements of the Company.
23. Our opinion above 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 and the financial statements / financial information certified by the management.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

24. The Consolidated Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Rules), 2014 (as amended).
25. As required by section 197(16) of the Act in relation to managerial remuneration, based on the information and explanations given to us, and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors, referred to in paragraphs 17 through 19 of the other matters section above, on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries and associates, we report that in cases where the remuneration was paid, the subsidiaries and associates covered under the Act paid remuneration to their respective directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and the limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act, except in the case of one subsidiary, ICICI Home Finance Company Limited, where the auditors have reported that the managerial remuneration has exceeded the limits prescribed under section 197 of the Act by ₹ 61.2 million and is subject to the approval of the shareholders' of ICICI Home Finance Company Limited, by way of a special resolution, which will be sought in the ensuing annual general meeting. Further, of the associates referred to paragraph 20 above, whose financial statements/information have not been audited, for 1 associate covered under the Act, in absence of reporting by statutory auditors of such entities with respect to compliance of the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act during the year ended 31 March 2020, we are unable to comment on such compliance for the said entities as required to be reported by us under section 197(16) of the Act. Further, since the Holding Company is a banking company, as defined under Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the reporting under section 197(16) in relation to whether the remuneration paid by the Bank is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act and whether any excess remuneration has been paid in accordance with the aforesaid section, is not applicable.



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

26. Further, as required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and other financial information of the subsidiaries and associates, 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 purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law, relating to the presentation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors;
  - c) the consolidated financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d) in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), 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 Holding Company as on 31 March 2020 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies and associate companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies and associate companies are disqualified as on 31 March 2020, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
  - f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies and associate companies covered under the Act, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A'; and
  - 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 (as amended), 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 and its associates, as detailed in schedule 18.6 to the consolidated financial statements;
    - ii. provisions have been made in these consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, and on long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, as detailed in schedule 18.6 to the consolidated financial statements;
    - iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, and associate companies during the year ended 31 March 2020;
    - iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these consolidated financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 105782  
**UDIN: 20105782AAAACL5220**

**Place:** Mumbai  
**Date:** 09 May 2020



# ANNEXURE A

to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of ICICI Bank Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

## Independent Auditor's Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of ICICI Bank Limited ('the Holding Company' or 'the Bank') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, together referred to as 'the Group'), and its associates as at and for the year ended 31 March 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, and its associate companies, which are companies covered under the Act, as at that date.

### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, and its associate companies, which are companies covered under the Act, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Group considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting, 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 the respective company'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.

### Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, and its associate companies, as aforesaid, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. 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 financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. 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 paragraphs, below are sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, and its associate companies as aforesaid.

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. An entity's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. An entity's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the entity; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Owing to the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to

## ANNEXURE A (Contd.)

financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### Opinion

8. In our opinion and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the subsidiary companies and associate companies, the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, and its associate companies, which are companies covered under the Act, have in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Group, considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

### Other matters

9. The auditors of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited have reported, 'The actuarial valuation of liabilities for life policies in force and policies where premium is discontinued but liability exists as at 31 March 2020 has been certified by the Appointed Actuary as per the IRDA Financial Statements Regulations, and has been relied upon by us, as mentioned in para "Other Matters" of our audit report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020. Accordingly, our opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements does not include reporting on the operating effectiveness of the management's internal controls over the valuation and accuracy of the aforesaid actuarial valuation'.
10. The auditors of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited have reported, 'The actuarial valuation of liabilities in respect of Incurred But Not Reported (the "IBNR"), Incurred But Not Enough Reported (the "IBNER") and Premium Deficiency Reserve (the "PDR") is the responsibility of the Company's Panel Actuary (the "Panel Actuary"). The actuarial valuation of these liabilities, that are estimated using statistical methods as at 31 March 2020 has been duly certified by the Panel Actuary and in his opinion, the assumptions considered by him for such valuation are in accordance with the guidelines and norms issued by the IRDAI and the Institute of Actuaries of India in concurrence with the IRDAI.

The said actuarial valuations of liabilities for outstanding claims reserves and the PDR have been relied upon by us as mentioned in "Other Matters" paragraph in our Audit Report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020. Accordingly, our opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting does not include reporting on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over the valuation and accuracy of the aforesaid actuarial liabilities'.

11. We did not audit the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to 12 subsidiaries, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financials reflect total assets of ₹ 754,275 million as at 31 March 2020 and total revenue, total net profit after tax, and net cash outflows of ₹ 191,088 million, ₹ 29,566 million, and ₹ 12,949 million, respectively, for the year ended on that date.
12. We have jointly audited with another auditor, the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of a subsidiary, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 1,558,623 million as at 31 March 2020 and total revenue, total net profit after tax, and net cash inflows of ₹ 397,042 million, ₹ 10,687 million, and ₹ 8,460 million, respectively, for the year ended on that date.
13. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 1,097 million for the year ended 31 March 2020, in respect of 1 associate, which is a company covered under the Act, whose internal financial controls with reference to financial statements has not been audited by us.
14. Our report on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements for the Holding Company, its subsidiary companies, and its associate companies, as aforesaid, under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act in so far as it relates to such subsidiary companies, and associate company, is based solely on the reports of the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matters with respect to our reliance on the work done by and on the reports of the other auditors.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 105782  
**UDIN: 20105782AAAACL5220**

**Place:** Mumbai  
**Date:** 09 May 2020

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

at March 31, 2020

₹ in '000s

	Schedule	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Capital	1	12,947,649	12,894,598
Employees stock options outstanding		34,858	46,755
Reserves and surplus	2	1,216,618,065	1,129,592,715
Minority interest	2A	67,947,696	65,805,358
Deposits	3	8,007,844,610	6,813,169,361
Borrowings	4	2,138,517,821	2,103,241,208
Liabilities on policies in force		1,454,862,509	1,523,787,542
Other liabilities and provisions	5	874,149,115	739,401,370
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>13,772,922,323</b>	<b>12,387,938,907</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	353,119,341	380,662,784
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	925,409,876	493,246,169
Investments	8	4,434,726,298	3,982,007,553
Advances	9	7,062,461,122	6,469,616,813
Fixed assets	10	104,086,576	96,604,227
Other assets	11	893,119,110	965,801,361
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>13,772,922,323</b>	<b>12,387,938,907</b>
Contingent liabilities	12	30,030,535,324	26,120,719,378
Bills for collection		484,012,620	495,791,861
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	17 & 18		

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

As per our Report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no.:  
001076N/N500013

**Girish Chandra Chaturvedi**  
Chairman  
DIN-00110996

**Uday M. Chitale**  
Director  
DIN-00043268

**Sandeep Bakhshi**  
Managing Director & CEO  
DIN-00109206

**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
Membership no.: 105782

**Vishakha Mulye**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00203578

**Anup Bagchi**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00105962

**Sandeep Batra**  
President

**Rakesh Jha**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

**Ranganath Athreya**  
Company Secretary

**Ajay Mittal**  
Chief Accountant

Mumbai  
May 9, 2020

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in '000s

	Schedule	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>I. INCOME</b>			
Interest earned	13	848,357,730	719,816,540
Other income	14	649,503,301	593,248,453
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>1,497,861,031</b>	<b>1,313,064,993</b>
<b>II. EXPENDITURE</b>			
Interest expended	15	446,655,222	391,775,414
Operating expenses	16	715,178,988	642,588,800
Provisions and contingencies (refer note 18.6)		223,772,141	221,809,173
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>1,385,606,351</b>	<b>1,256,173,387</b>
<b>III. PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>			
Net profit for the year		112,254,680	56,891,606
Less: Minority interest		16,591,602	14,349,219
<b>Net profit after minority interest</b>		<b>95,663,078</b>	<b>42,542,387</b>
Profit brought forward		220,201,086	219,991,613
<b>TOTAL PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>		<b>315,864,164</b>	<b>262,534,000</b>
<b>IV. APPROPRIATIONS/TRANSFERS</b>			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve		19,828,000	8,409,000
Transfer to Reserve Fund		3,670	7,569
Transfer to Capital Reserve		3,954,400	280,000
Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve		-	3,500,000
Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve Account		-	-
Transfer to/(from) Investment Fluctuation Reserve		6,690,000	12,692,000
Transfer to Special Reserve		7,966,300	5,352,000
Transfer to/(from) Revenue and other reserves		686,312	245,223
Dividend paid during the year		6,453,078	9,651,292
Corporate dividend tax paid during the year		2,282,446	1,933,076
Balance carried over to balance sheet		267,999,958	220,463,840
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>315,864,164</b>	<b>262,534,000</b>
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	17 & 18		
<b>Earnings per share (refer note 18.1)</b>			
Basic (₹)		14.81	6.61
Diluted (₹)		14.55	6.53
Face value per share (₹)		2.00	2.00

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

As per our Report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no.:  
001076N/N500013

**Girish Chandra Chaturvedi**  
Chairman  
DIN-00110996

**Uday M. Chitale**  
Director  
DIN-00043268

**Sandeep Bakhshi**  
Managing Director & CEO  
DIN-00109206

**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
Membership no.: 105782

**Vishakha Mulye**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00203578

**Anup Bagchi**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00105962

**Sandeep Batra**  
President

**Rakesh Jha**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

**Ranganath Athreya**  
Company Secretary

**Ajay Mittal**  
Chief Accountant

Mumbai  
May 9, 2020

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended March 31, 2020

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities</b>			
Profit/(loss) before taxes		169,294,471	59,733,445
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
Depreciation and amortisation		13,696,381	10,453,730
Net (appreciation)/depreciation on investments		21,809,159	57,889
Provision in respect of non-performing and other assets		89,627,398	176,113,934
General provision for standard assets		34,439,929	2,414,407
Provision for contingencies & others		7,936,906	22,498,491
(Profit)/loss on sale of fixed assets		(1,450)	22,012
Employees stock options grants		114,130	79,246
	(i)	336,916,924	271,373,154
<b>Adjustments for:</b>			
(Increase)/decrease in investments		(315,313,149)	33,463,685
(Increase)/decrease in advances		(692,434,146)	(972,978,394)
Increase/(decrease) in deposits		1,194,675,249	955,208,236
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		24,560,834	(31,691,451)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities and provisions		271,160,685	314,897,698
	(ii)	482,649,473	298,899,774
Refund/(payment) of direct taxes	(iii)	(23,918,931)	(83,562,401)
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (i) + (ii) + (iii)</b>	(A)	795,647,466	486,710,527
<b>Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities</b>			
Purchase of fixed assets		(18,734,522)	(11,481,488)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		255,374	468,831
(Purchase)/sale of held to maturity securities		(404,605,131)	(290,459,494)
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities</b>	(B)	(423,084,279)	(301,472,151)
<b>Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities</b>			
Proceeds from issue of share capital (including ESOPs)		5,493,213	3,486,300
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		366,114,451	262,388,237
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(520,006,249)	(304,162,713)
Net proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings		187,184,210	(149,997,897)
Dividend and dividend tax paid		(8,863,792)	(11,688,270)
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities</b>	(C)	29,921,833	(199,974,343)
<b>Effect of exchange fluctuation on translation reserve</b>	(D)	2,135,244	(1,346,413)
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)</b>		404,620,264	(16,082,380)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year</b>		873,908,953	889,991,333
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>		1,278,529,217	873,908,953

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

As per our Report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**For Walker Chandio & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no.:  
001076N/N500013

**Girish Chandra Chaturvedi**  
Chairman  
DIN-00110996

**Uday M. Chitale**  
Director  
DIN-00043268

**Sandeep Bakhshi**  
Managing Director & CEO  
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**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
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Membership no.: 105782

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DIN-00105962

**Sandeep Batra**  
President

Mumbai  
May 9, 2020

**Rakesh Jha**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

**Ranganath Athreya**  
Company Secretary

**Ajay Mittal**  
Chief Accountant

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL</b>		
<b>Authorised capital</b>		
12,500,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2019: 12,500,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each)	<b>25,000,000</b>	<b>25,000,000</b>
<b>Equity share capital</b>		
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
6,446,239,653 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2019: 6,427,990,776 equity shares)	<b>12,892,479</b>	12,855,981
Add: 26,525,550 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2019: 18,248,877 equity shares) issued during the year pursuant to exercise of employee stock options	<b>53,051</b>	36,498
	<b>12,945,530</b>	<b>12,892,479</b>
Add: Forfeited equity shares <sup>1</sup>	<b>2,119</b>	2,119
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL</b>	<b>12,947,649</b>	<b>12,894,598</b>

1. On account of forfeiture of 266,089 equity shares of ₹ 10 each.

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS</b>		
<b>I. Statutory reserve</b>		
Opening balance	<b>237,377,519</b>	228,968,519
Additions during the year	<b>19,828,000</b>	8,409,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	<b>257,205,519</b>	<b>237,377,519</b>
<b>II. Special reserve</b>		
Opening balance	<b>99,739,700</b>	94,387,700
Additions during the year	<b>7,966,300</b>	5,352,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	<b>107,706,000</b>	<b>99,739,700</b>
<b>III. Securities premium</b>		
Opening balance	<b>330,333,217</b>	326,802,474
Additions during the year <sup>1</sup>	<b>5,566,189</b>	3,530,743
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	<b>335,899,406</b>	<b>330,333,217</b>
<b>IV. Investment reserve account</b>		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
<b>V. Investment fluctuation reserve</b>		
Opening balance	<b>12,692,000</b>	-
Additions during the year <sup>2</sup>	<b>6,690,000</b>	12,692,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	<b>19,382,000</b>	<b>12,692,000</b>
<b>VI. Unrealised investment reserve<sup>3</sup></b>		
Opening balance	<b>114,773</b>	187,932
Additions during the year	<b>8,352</b>	11,439
Deductions during the year	<b>(393,167)</b>	(84,598)
Closing balance	<b>(270,042)</b>	<b>114,773</b>
<b>VII. Capital reserve</b>		
Opening balance	<b>128,785,616</b>	128,505,616
Additions during the year <sup>4</sup>	<b>3,954,400</b>	280,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance <sup>5</sup>	<b>132,740,016</b>	<b>128,785,616</b>



# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>VIII. Capital redemption reserve</b>		
Opening balance	3,500,000	-
Additions during the year	-	3,500,000
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance <sup>6</sup>	3,500,000	3,500,000
<b>IX. Foreign currency translation reserve</b>		
Opening balance	18,004,703	19,351,116
Additions during the year	2,135,244	308,432
Deductions during the year	-	(1,654,845)
Closing balance	20,139,947	18,004,703
<b>X. Revaluation reserve</b>		
Opening balance	30,699,986	30,276,392
Additions during the year <sup>7</sup>	1,430,661	1,038,994
Deductions during the year <sup>8</sup>	(697,050)	(615,400)
Closing balance	31,433,597	30,699,986
<b>XI. Reserve fund</b>		
Opening balance	73,968	66,399
Additions during the year <sup>9</sup>	3,670	7,569
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	77,638	73,968
<b>XII. Revenue and other reserves</b>		
Opening balance	48,070,147	50,099,364
Additions during the year	1,526,651	970,707
Deductions during the year <sup>10</sup>	(8,792,772)	(2,999,924)
Closing balance <sup>11,12,13</sup>	40,804,026	48,070,147
<b>XIII. Balance in profit and loss account<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>267,999,958</b>	<b>220,201,086</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS</b>	<b>1,216,618,065</b>	<b>1,129,592,715</b>

- Includes ₹ 5,452.1 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,451.5 million) on exercise of employee stock options.
- Represents an amount transferred by the Bank to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) on net profit on sale of AFS and HFT investments during the year. As per the RBI circular, from the year ended March 31, 2019, an amount not less than the lower of net profit on sale of AFS and HFT category investments during the year or net profit for the year less mandatory appropriations is required to be transferred to IFR, until the amount of IFR is at least 2% of the HFT and AFS portfolio.
- Represents unrealised profit/(loss) pertaining to the investments of venture capital funds.
- Includes appropriations made by the Bank for profit on sale of investments in held-to-maturity category, net of taxes and transfer to Statutory Reserve and profit on sale of land and buildings, net of taxes and transfer to Statutory Reserve.
- Includes capital reserve on consolidation amounting to ₹ 79.1 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 79.1 million).
- Represents amount transferred by the Bank from accumulated profit on account of Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (350 RNCPS) of ₹ 10.0 million each redeemed at par during the year ended March 31, 2019. The Bank created Capital redemption reserve, as required under the Companies Act, 2013, out of surplus profits available for previous years.
- Represents gain on revaluation of premises carried out by the Bank and ICICI Home Finance Company Limited.
- Represents amount transferred from Revaluation Reserve to General Reserve on account of incremental depreciation charge on revaluation, revaluation surplus on premises sold or loss on revaluation on account of certain assets which were held for sale.
- Includes appropriations made to Reserve Fund in accordance with regulations applicable to Sri Lanka branch.
- Includes ₹ 6,896.7 million towards reduction in fair value change account of insurance subsidiaries (March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,933.1 million).
- Includes unrealised profit/(loss), net of tax, of ₹ (2,441.5) million (March 31, 2019: ₹ (536.3) million) pertaining to the investments in the available-for-sale category of ICICI Bank UK PLC.
- Includes restricted reserve of Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3.8 million) primarily relating to lapsed contracts of the life insurance subsidiary.
- Includes debenture redemption reserve amounting to ₹ 154.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 135.5 million) of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited.
- At March 31, 2019 includes impact of ₹ 263.0 million (equivalent to CAD 5.1 million) on account of adoption of IFRS 9- Financial instruments by ICICI Bank Canada.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 2A - MINORITY INTEREST</b>		
Opening minority interest	65,805,358	60,081,860
Subsequent increase/(decrease) during the year	2,142,338	5,723,498
<b>CLOSING MINORITY INTEREST</b>	<b>67,947,696</b>	<b>65,805,358</b>

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS</b>		
<b>A. I. Demand deposits</b>		
i) From banks	64,802,599	74,141,205
ii) From others	985,082,977	893,908,957
<b>II. Savings bank deposits</b>	<b>2,540,649,723</b>	<b>2,355,305,786</b>
<b>III. Term deposits</b>		
i) From banks	202,585,695	165,000,950
ii) From others	4,214,723,616	3,324,812,463
<b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b>	<b>8,007,844,610</b>	<b>6,813,169,361</b>
<b>B. I. Deposits of branches in India</b>	<b>7,624,010,796</b>	<b>6,447,910,340</b>
<b>II. Deposits of branches/subsidiaries outside India</b>	<b>383,833,814</b>	<b>365,259,021</b>
<b>TOTAL DEPOSITS</b>	<b>8,007,844,610</b>	<b>6,813,169,361</b>

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS</b>		
<b>I. Borrowings in India</b>		
i) Reserve Bank of India <sup>1</sup>	118,328,500	66,551,500
ii) Other banks	77,196,158	98,446,218
iii) Other institutions and agencies		
a) Government of India	-	-
b) Financial institutions <sup>2</sup>	583,971,583	279,488,963
iv) Borrowings in the form of		
a) Deposits	25,240,937	10,506,425
b) Commercial paper	32,372,198	19,095,340
c) Bonds and debentures (excluding subordinated debt)	223,537,229	220,533,206
v) Application money-bonds	-	-
vi) Capital instruments		
a) Innovative Perpetual Debt Instruments (IPDI) (qualifying as additional Tier 1 capital)	101,200,000	101,200,000
b) Hybrid debt capital instruments issued as bonds/debentures (qualifying as Tier 2 capital)	-	33,800,000
c) Unsecured redeemable debentures/bonds (subordinated debt included in Tier 2 capital)	122,224,946	142,667,140
<b>TOTAL BORROWINGS IN INDIA</b>	<b>1,284,071,551</b>	<b>972,288,792</b>



# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>II. Borrowings outside India</b>		
i) Capital instruments		
Unsecured redeemable debentures/bonds (subordinated debt included in Tier 2 capital)	16,635,263	15,445,655
ii) Bonds and notes	317,155,245	443,701,483
iii) Other borrowings	520,655,762	671,805,278
<b>TOTAL BORROWINGS OUTSIDE INDIA</b>	<b>854,446,270</b>	<b>1,130,952,416</b>
<b>TOTAL BORROWINGS</b>	<b>2,138,517,821</b>	<b>2,103,241,208</b>

1. Includes borrowings made by the Bank amounting to ₹ 86,810.0 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 35,000.0 million) under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF).
2. Includes borrowings made by the Bank under repo and refinance.
3. Secured borrowings in I and II above amount to ₹ 149,584.2 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 158,484.7 million) other than the borrowings under collateralised borrowing and lending obligation, market repurchase transactions (including tri-party repo) with banks and financial institutions and transactions under liquidity adjustment facility and marginal standing facility.

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b>		
I. Bills payable	57,142,223	86,191,837
II. Inter-office adjustments (net)	7,439,584	717,556
III. Interest accrued	30,710,476	36,648,114
IV. Sundry creditors	350,493,422	336,952,875
V. General provision for standard assets <sup>1</sup>	66,235,813	31,496,087
VI. Others (including provisions) <sup>2,3</sup>	362,127,597	247,394,901
<b>TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS</b>	<b>874,149,115</b>	<b>739,401,370</b>

1. At March 31, 2020, includes Covid-19 related provision of the Bank amounting to ₹ 27,250.0 million.
2. Includes specific provision for standard loans of the Bank amounting to ₹ 8,211.4 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 4,769.0 million).
3. Includes corporate dividend tax payable amounting to Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 128.3 million).

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA</b>		
I. Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	99,698,231	89,113,817
II. Balances with Reserve Bank of India in current accounts	253,421,110	291,548,967
<b>TOTAL CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA</b>	<b>353,119,341</b>	<b>380,662,784</b>

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE</b>		
<b>I. In India</b>		
i) Balances with banks		
a) In current accounts	3,641,937	4,526,342
b) In other deposit accounts	33,350,096	27,100,732
ii) Money at call and short notice		
a) With banks <sup>1</sup>	594,212,800	89,457,750
b) With other institutions <sup>2</sup>	81,925,266	25,216,743
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>713,130,099</b>	<b>146,301,567</b>
<b>II. Outside India</b>		
i) In current accounts	139,090,607	162,722,416
ii) In other deposit accounts	25,420,683	48,959,266
iii) Money at call and short notice	47,768,487	135,262,920
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>212,279,777</b>	<b>346,944,602</b>
<b>TOTAL BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE</b>	<b>925,409,876</b>	<b>493,246,169</b>

1. Includes lending by the Bank under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF).

2. Includes lending by the Bank under reverse repo.

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS</b>		
<b>I. Investments in India [net of provisions]</b>		
i) Government securities	2,426,824,439	1,876,580,127
ii) Other approved securities	-	-
iii) Shares (includes equity and preference shares) <sup>1</sup>	140,980,322	133,554,527
iv) Debentures and bonds	390,872,056	391,443,021
v) Assets held to cover linked liabilities of life insurance business	970,849,767	1,109,458,136
vi) Others (commercial paper, mutual fund units, pass through certificates, security receipts, certificate of deposits and other related investments)	363,865,046	348,419,946
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN INDIA</b>	<b>4,293,391,630</b>	<b>3,859,455,757</b>
<b>II. Investments outside India [net of provisions]</b>		
i) Government securities	76,815,873	62,208,341
ii) Others (equity shares, bonds and certificate of deposits)	64,518,795	60,343,455
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA</b>	<b>141,334,668</b>	<b>122,551,796</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>4,434,726,298</b>	<b>3,982,007,553</b>
<b>A. Investments in India</b>		
Gross value of investments <sup>2</sup>	4,364,490,309	3,888,123,653
Less: Aggregate of provision/depreciation/(appreciation)	71,098,679	28,667,896
<b>Net investments</b>	<b>4,293,391,630</b>	<b>3,859,455,757</b>

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>B. Investments outside India</b>		
Gross value of investments	145,190,661	124,604,590
Less: Aggregate of provision/depreciation/(appreciation)	3,855,993	2,052,794
<b>Net investments</b>	<b>141,334,668</b>	<b>122,551,796</b>
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</b>	<b>4,434,726,298</b>	<b>3,982,007,553</b>

1. Includes cost of investment in associates amounting to ₹ 6,975.4 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 7,293.5 million) and goodwill on consolidation of associates amounting to ₹ 163.1 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 163.1 million).
2. Includes net depreciation amounting to ₹ 109,396.5 million (March 31, 2019: net appreciation amounting to ₹ 110,501.1 million) on investments held to cover linked liabilities of life insurance business.

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES [net of provisions]</b>		
<b>A. i) Bills purchased and discounted<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>452,367,010</b>	367,577,735
ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	1,569,192,857	1,471,378,348
iii) Term loans	5,040,901,255	4,630,660,730
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES</b>	<b>7,062,461,122</b>	<b>6,469,616,813</b>
<b>B. i) Secured by tangible assets (includes advances against book debts)</b>	<b>5,191,797,182</b>	4,640,335,848
ii) Covered by bank/government guarantees	102,027,895	116,401,740
iii) Unsecured	1,768,636,045	1,712,879,225
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES</b>	<b>7,062,461,122</b>	<b>6,469,616,813</b>
<b>C. I. Advances in India</b>		
i) Priority sector	1,909,009,874	1,696,365,965
ii) Public sector	159,541,485	146,431,801
iii) Banks	4,468,311	3,253,967
iv) Others	3,983,772,642	3,526,902,944
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES IN INDIA</b>	<b>6,056,792,312</b>	<b>5,372,954,677</b>
<b>II. Advances outside India</b>		
i) Due from banks	7,567,003	22,387,781
ii) Due from others		
a) Bills purchased and discounted	169,229,147	166,989,637
b) Syndicated and term loans	572,197,077	558,394,839
c) Others	256,675,583	348,889,879
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES OUTSIDE INDIA</b>	<b>1,005,668,810</b>	<b>1,096,662,136</b>
<b>TOTAL ADVANCES</b>	<b>7,062,461,122</b>	<b>6,469,616,813</b>

1. Net of bills re-discounted amounting to Nil (March 31, 2019: Nil).

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS</b>		
<b>I. Premises</b>		
<b>Gross block</b>		
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	91,641,299	89,546,213
Additions during the year <sup>1</sup>	3,406,276	2,896,928
Deductions during the year	(757,682)	(801,842)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>94,289,893</b>	<b>91,641,299</b>
Less: Depreciation to date <sup>2</sup>	(19,790,481)	(18,131,632)
<b>Net block<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>74,499,412</b>	<b>73,509,667</b>
<b>II. Other fixed assets (including furniture and fixtures)</b>		
<b>Gross block</b>		
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	72,962,862	71,014,065
Additions during the year	15,799,750	9,171,004
Deductions during the year	(2,947,622)	(7,222,207)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>85,814,990</b>	<b>72,962,862</b>
Less: Depreciation to date <sup>4</sup>	(58,967,593)	(52,282,900)
<b>Net block</b>	<b>26,847,397</b>	<b>20,679,962</b>
<b>III. Lease assets</b>		
<b>Gross block</b>		
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	16,714,629	16,714,629
Additions during the year	339,420	-
Deductions during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>17,054,049</b>	<b>16,714,629</b>
Less: Depreciation to date, accumulated lease adjustment and provisions <sup>6</sup>	(14,314,282)	(14,300,031)
<b>Net block</b>	<b>2,739,767</b>	<b>2,414,598</b>
<b>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</b>	<b>104,086,576</b>	<b>96,604,227</b>

1. Includes revaluation gain amounting to ₹ 1,430.7 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,039.0 million) on account of revaluation carried out by the Bank and its housing finance subsidiary.

2. Includes depreciation charge amounting to ₹ 2,267.5 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,096.6 million), including depreciation charge on account of revaluation of ₹ 654.9 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 589.5 million).

3. Includes assets of the Bank amounting to Nil (March 31, 2019: ₹ 22.2 million) which are held for sale.

4. Includes depreciation charge amounting to ₹ 9,430.4 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 7,361.8 million).

5. At March 31, 2020, includes assets taken on lease by the Bank amounting to ₹ 339.4 million (March 31, 2019: Nil).

6. Includes depreciation charge/lease adjustment/provisions amounting to ₹ 14.2 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: insignificant amount).

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS</b>		
I. Inter-office adjustments (net)	-	-
II. Interest accrued	111,769,955	98,043,710
III. Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net)	73,879,871	101,872,667
IV. Stationery and stamps	40,686	66,696
V. Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims <sup>1,2</sup>	-	10,040,166
VI. Advance for capital assets	3,393,922	2,219,891
VII. Deposits	31,384,252	17,221,877
VIII. Deferred tax asset (net) (refer note 18.9)	88,070,295	109,372,947
IX. Deposits in Rural Infrastructure and Development Fund	287,570,782	292,545,621
X. Others <sup>3</sup>	297,009,347	334,417,786
<b>TOTAL OTHER ASSETS</b>	<b>893,119,110</b>	<b>965,801,361</b>

1. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Bank has not acquired any assets (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil) in satisfaction of claims under debt-asset swap transactions. Assets amounting to ₹ 1,317.4 million were sold by the Bank during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil).

2. Net of provision held by the Bank amounting to ₹ 30,517.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 22,147.3 million).

3. Includes goodwill on consolidation amounting to ₹ 1,097.0 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 1,097.0 million).

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2020	At 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>		
I. Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	73,590,691	65,029,948
II. Liability for partly paid investments	4,519,980	12,455
III. Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts <sup>1</sup>	7,598,623,656	4,889,593,918
IV. Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
a) In India	872,909,267	851,493,764
b) Outside India	223,256,667	218,124,554
V. Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	346,874,154	433,839,126
VI. Currency swaps <sup>1</sup>	513,321,692	426,896,157
VII. Interest rate swaps, currency options and interest rate futures <sup>1</sup>	20,305,084,769	19,125,634,207
VIII. Other items for which the Group is contingently liable	92,354,448	110,095,249
<b>TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>30,030,535,324</b>	<b>26,120,719,378</b>

1. Represents notional amount.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

₹ in '000s

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED</b>		
I. Interest/discount on advances/bills	609,283,070	508,848,307
II. Income on investments	209,712,041	181,022,872
III. Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	9,074,114	9,271,072
IV. Others <sup>1,2</sup>	20,288,505	20,674,289
<b>TOTAL INTEREST EARNED</b>	<b>848,357,730</b>	<b>719,816,540</b>

1. Includes interest on income tax refunds amounting to ₹ 2,998.6 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 4,904.1 million).

2. Includes interest and amortisation of premium on non-trading interest rate swaps and foreign currency swaps.

₹ in '000s

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME</b>		
I. Commission, exchange and brokerage	141,948,800	126,056,742
II. Profit/(loss) on sale of investments (net) <sup>1</sup>	36,883,852	24,897,889
III. Profit/(loss) on revaluation of investments (net)	(4,507,654)	1,079,594
IV. Profit/(loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net) <sup>2</sup>	1,450	(22,012)
V. Profit/(loss) on exchange/derivative transactions (net)	16,898,500	17,837,857
VI. Premium and other operating income from insurance business	455,011,126	420,938,652
VII. Miscellaneous income (including lease income) <sup>3</sup>	3,267,227	2,459,731
<b>TOTAL OTHER INCOME</b>	<b>649,503,301</b>	<b>593,248,453</b>

1. For the year ended March 31, 2019 includes gain on sale of a part of equity investment in a subsidiary, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, through an offer for sale on stock exchanges.

2. Includes profit/(loss) on sale of assets given on lease.

3. Includes share of profit/(loss) from associates of ₹ 1,752.2 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 803.2 million).

₹ in '000s

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED</b>		
I. Interest on deposits	332,242,790	269,951,782
II. Interest on Reserve Bank of India/inter-bank borrowings	21,664,948	24,717,716
III. Others (including interest on borrowings of erstwhile ICICI Limited)	92,747,484	97,105,916
<b>TOTAL INTEREST EXPENDED</b>	<b>446,655,222</b>	<b>391,775,414</b>

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account (Contd.)

₹ in '000s

	Year ended 31.03.2020	Year ended 31.03.2019
<b>SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
I. Payments to and provisions for employees	111,567,453	94,252,552
II. Rent, taxes and lighting <sup>1</sup>	15,505,773	14,347,677
III. Printing and stationery	2,659,297	2,392,372
IV. Advertisement and publicity	27,773,081	23,542,134
V. Depreciation on property	11,697,938	9,458,399
VI. Depreciation (including lease equalisation) on leased assets	14,238	13
VII. Directors' fees, allowances and expenses	128,167	117,683
VIII. Auditors' fees and expenses	286,115	294,854
IX. Law charges	1,881,787	2,120,159
X. Postages, courier, telephones, etc.	6,079,798	5,601,896
XI. Repairs and maintenance	20,160,035	17,785,647
XII. Insurance	7,172,033	5,898,349
XIII. Direct marketing agency expenses	19,656,229	19,569,165
XIV. Claims and benefits paid pertaining to insurance business	88,931,563	77,540,597
XV. Other expenses pertaining to insurance business <sup>2</sup>	336,654,949	314,145,809
XVI. Other expenditure <sup>3</sup>	65,010,532	55,521,494
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>715,178,988</b>	<b>642,588,800</b>

1. Includes lease expense amounting to ₹ 12,286.1 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 11,425.5 million).

2. Includes commission expenses and reserves for actuarial liabilities (including the investible portion of the premium on the unit-linked policies).

3. During the year ended March 31, 2019, in accordance with the directions of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) with respect to certain investments by schemes of ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund (the Schemes), ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited paid ₹ 1,094.5 million to the Schemes and their investors. Further, ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited has settled the proceedings on this matter with SEBI and paid an amount of ₹ 9.0 million towards settlement terms.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts

### SCHEDULE 17

#### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### Overview

ICICI Bank Limited, together with its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates (collectively, the Group), is a diversified financial services group providing a wide range of banking and financial services including commercial banking, retail banking, project and corporate finance, working capital finance, insurance, venture capital and private equity, investment banking, broking and treasury products and services.

ICICI Bank Limited (the Bank), incorporated in Vadodara, India is a publicly held banking company governed by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

##### Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financials of ICICI Bank, its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

Entities, in which the Bank holds, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries and other consolidating entities, more than 50.00% of the voting rights or where it exercises control, over the composition of board of directors/governing body, are fully consolidated on a line-by-line basis in accordance with the provisions of AS 21 on 'Consolidated Financial Statements'. Investments in entities where the Bank has the ability to exercise significant influence are accounted for under the equity method of accounting and the pro-rata share of their profit/(loss) is included in the consolidated profit and loss account. Assets, liabilities, income and expenditure of jointly controlled entities are consolidated using the proportionate consolidation method. Under this method, the Bank's share of each of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the jointly controlled entity is reported in separate line items in the consolidated financial statements. The Bank does not consolidate entities where the significant influence/control is intended to be temporary or entities which operate under severe long-term restrictions that impair their ability to transfer funds to parent/investing entity. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

##### Basis of preparation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Group used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP), the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), National Housing Bank (NHB) from time to time and the Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as applicable to relevant companies and practices generally prevalent in the banking industry in India. In the case of the foreign subsidiaries, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as applicable to the respective foreign subsidiaries are followed. The Group follows the accrual method of accounting except where otherwise stated, and the historical cost convention. In case the accounting policies followed by a subsidiary or joint venture are different from those followed by the Bank, the same have been disclosed in the respective accounting policy.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that are considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The impact of any revision in these estimates is recognised prospectively from the period of change.



## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

The consolidated financial statements include the results of the following entities in addition to the Bank.

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Nature of relationship	Nature of business	Ownership interest
1.	ICICI Bank UK PLC	United Kingdom	Subsidiary	Banking	100.00%
2.	ICICI Bank Canada	Canada	Subsidiary	Banking	100.00%
3.	ICICI Securities Limited	India	Subsidiary	Securities broking and merchant banking	79.22%
4.	ICICI Securities Holdings Inc. <sup>1</sup>	USA	Subsidiary	Holding company	100.00%
5.	ICICI Securities Inc. <sup>1</sup>	USA	Subsidiary	Securities broking	100.00%
6.	ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	India	Subsidiary	Securities investment, trading and underwriting	100.00%
7.	ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited	India	Subsidiary	Private equity/venture capital fund management	100.00%
8.	ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	India	Subsidiary	Housing finance	100.00%
9.	ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited	India	Subsidiary	Trusteeship services	100.00%
10.	ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	India	Subsidiary	Asset management and Investment advisory	100.00%
11.	ICICI International Limited	Mauritius	Subsidiary	Asset management	100.00%
12.	ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited <sup>2</sup>	India	Subsidiary	Pension fund management	100.00%
13.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	India	Subsidiary	Life insurance	52.87%
14.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	India	Subsidiary	General insurance	55.86%
15.	ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited	India	Subsidiary	Asset management	51.00%
16.	ICICI Prudential Trust Limited	India	Subsidiary	Trusteeship services	50.80%
17.	ICICI Strategic Investments Fund	India	Consolidated as per AS 21	Venture capital fund	100.00%
18.	I-Process Services (India) Private Limited <sup>3</sup>	India	Associate	Services related to back end operations	19.00%
19.	NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited <sup>3</sup>	India	Associate	Education and training in banking, finance and insurance	18.79%
20.	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited <sup>3</sup>	India	Associate	Merchant acquiring and servicing	19.01%
21.	India Infradebt Limited <sup>3</sup>	India	Associate	Infrastructure finance	42.33%
22.	India Advantage Fund-III <sup>3</sup>	India	Associate	Venture capital fund	24.10%
23.	India Advantage Fund-IV <sup>3</sup>	India	Associate	Venture capital fund	47.14%
24.	Arteria Technologies Private Limited <sup>3</sup>	India	Associate	Software company	19.98%

1. ICICI Securities Holding Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Securities Limited. ICICI Securities Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Securities Holding Inc.

2. ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited.

3. These entities have been accounted as per the equity method as prescribed by AS 23 on 'Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements'.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (*Contd.*)

Comm Trade Services Limited has not been consolidated under AS 21, since the investment is temporary in nature. Falcon Tyres Limited, in which the Bank holds 26.39% equity shares has not been accounted as per equity method under AS 23, since the investment is temporary in nature.

### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 1. Transactions involving foreign exchange

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are reported in Indian rupees (₹), the national currency of India. Foreign currency income and expenditure items of domestic operations are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Income and expenditure items of integral foreign operations (representative offices) are translated at daily closing rates, and income and expenditure items of non-integral foreign operations (foreign branches, offshore banking units, foreign subsidiaries) are translated at quarterly average closing rates.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities of domestic and integral foreign operations are translated at closing exchange rates notified by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) relevant to the balance sheet date and the resulting gains/losses are included in the profit and loss account.

Both monetary and non-monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities of non-integral foreign operations are translated at relevant closing exchange rates notified by FEDAI at the balance sheet date and the resulting gains/losses from exchange differences are accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve until the disposal of the net investment in the non-integral foreign operations. Pursuant to RBI guideline, the Bank does not recognise the cumulative/proportionate amount of such exchange differences as income or expenses, which relate to repatriation of accumulated retained earnings from overseas operations.

The premium or discount arising on inception of forward exchange contracts that are entered into to establish the amount of reporting currency required or available at the settlement date of a transaction is amortised over the life of the contract. All other outstanding forward exchange contracts are revalued based on the exchange rates notified by FEDAI for specified maturities and at interpolated rates for contracts of interim maturities. The contracts of longer maturities where exchange rates are not notified by FEDAI are revalued based on the forward exchange rates implied by the swap curves in respective currencies. The resultant gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Contingent liabilities on account of guarantees, endorsements and other obligations denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed at the closing exchange rates notified by FEDAI relevant to the balance sheet date.

#### 2. Revenue recognition

- a) Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account as it accrues, including for cases where moratorium has been extended for payments of principal and/or interest as per RBI guideline dated March 27, 2020, except in the case of non-performing assets (NPAs) where it is recognised upon realisation, as per the income recognition and asset classification norms of RBI/NHB/other applicable guidelines.
- b) Income from finance leases is calculated by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease to the net investment outstanding on the lease over the primary lease period.
- c) Income on discounted instruments is recognised over the tenure of the instrument.
- d) Dividend income is accounted on an accrual basis when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- e) Loan processing fee is accounted for upfront when it becomes due except in the case of foreign banking subsidiaries, where it is amortised over the period of the loan.
- f) Project appraisal/structuring fee is accounted for on the completion of the agreed service.
- g) Arranger fee is accounted for as income when a significant portion of the arrangement is completed and right to receive is established.
- h) Commission received on guarantees issued is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the guarantee.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

- i) Fund management and portfolio management fees are recognised on an accrual basis.
- j) The annual/renewal fee on credit cards and debit cards are amortised on a straight line basis over one year.
- k) All other fees are accounted for as and when they become due.
- l) The Bank deals in bullion business on a consignment basis. The difference between price recovered from customers and cost of bullion is accounted for at the time of sales to the customers. The Bank also deals in bullion on a borrowing and lending basis and the interest paid/received is accounted on accrual basis.
- m) Fees paid/received for priority sector lending certificates (PSLC) is amortised on straight-line basis over the period of the certificate.
- n) Income from securities brokerage activities is recognised as income on the trade date of the transaction. Brokerage income in relation to public or other issuances of securities is recognised based on mobilisation and terms of agreement with the client.
- o) Life insurance premium for non-linked policies is recognised as income when due from policyholders. For unit linked business, premium is recognised when the associated units are created. Premium on lapsed policies is recognised as income when such policies are reinstated. Top-up premiums paid by unit linked policyholders' are considered as single premium and recognised as income when the associated units are created. Income from unit linked policies, which includes fund management charges, policy administration charges, mortality charges and other charges, if any, are recovered from the linked funds in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy and are recognised when due.
- p) In case of general insurance business, premium including reinsurance accepted (net of Goods & Services Tax) other than for long-term (with term more than one year) motor insurance policies for new cars and new two wheelers sold on or after September 1, 2018 is recorded on receipt of complete information, for the policy period at the commencement of risk. For crop insurance, the premium is accounted based on management estimates that are progressively actualised on receipt of information. For installment cases, premium is recorded on installment due dates. Reinstatement premium is recorded as and when such premiums are recovered. Premium earned including reinstatement premium and re-insurance accepted is recognised as income over the period of risk or the contract period based on 1/365 method, whichever is appropriate on a gross basis other than instalment premiums received for group health policies, wherein the instalment premiums are recognised over the balance policy period. Any subsequent revisions to premium as and when they occur are recognised over the remaining period of risk or contract period, as applicable.

In case of long-term motor insurance policies for new cars and new two wheelers sold on or after September 1, 2018, premium received (net of Goods & Services Tax) for third party liability coverage is recognised equally over the policy period at the commencement of risk on 1/n basis where 'n' denotes the term of the policy in years and premium received for own damage coverage is recognised in accordance with movement of Insured Declared Value (IDV) over the period of risk, on receipt of complete information. Reinstatement premium is recorded as and when such premiums are recovered. Premium allocated for the year is recognised as income earned based on 1/365 method, on a gross basis. Reinstatement premium is allocated on the same basis as the original premium over the balance term of the policy. Any subsequent revisions to premium as and when they occur are recognised on the same basis as the original premium over the balance term of the policy. Adjustments to premium income arising on cancellation of policies are recognised in the period in which the policies are cancelled. Adjustments to premium income for corrections to area covered under crop insurance are recognised in the period in which the information is confirmed by the concerned government/nodal agency. Commission on reinsurance ceded is recognised as income in the period of ceding the risk. Profit commission under reinsurance treaties, wherever applicable, is recognised as income in the year of final determination of profits as confirmed by reinsurers and combined with commission on reinsurance ceded. Sliding scale commission under reinsurance treaties, wherever applicable, is recognised as income as per the reinsurance treaty conditions as confirmed by reinsurers and combined with commission on reinsurance ceded.

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- q) In case of life insurance business, reinsurance premium ceded is accounted in accordance with the terms of the relevant treaty with the reinsurer. Profit commission on reinsurance ceded is netted off against premium ceded on reinsurance.
- r) In case of general insurance business, insurance premium on ceding of the risk other than for long-term motor insurance policies for new cars and new two wheelers sold on or after September 1, 2018 is recognised simultaneously along with the insurance premium in accordance with reinsurance arrangements with the reinsurers. In case of long-term motor insurance policies for new cars and new two wheelers sold on or after September 1, 2018, reinsurance premium is recognised on the insurance premium allocated for the year simultaneously along with the recognition of the insurance premium in accordance with the reinsurance arrangements with the reinsurers. Any subsequent revision to premium ceded is recognised in the period of such revision. Adjustment to reinsurance premium arising on cancellation of policies is recognised in the period in which the policies are cancelled. Adjustments to reinsurance premium for corrections to area covered under crop insurance are recognised simultaneously along with related premium income.
- s) In the case of general insurance business, premium deficiency is recognised when the sum of expected claim costs and related expenses and maintenance costs exceed the reserve for unexpired risks and is computed at a segmental revenue account level. The premium deficiency is calculated and duly certified by the Appointed Actuary.

### 3. Stock based compensation

The following entities within the group have granted stock options to their employees:

- ICICI Bank Limited
- ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited
- ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited
- ICICI Securities Limited

The Employees Stock Option Scheme (the Scheme) of the Bank provides for grant of options on the Bank's equity shares to wholetime directors and employees of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Scheme provides that employees are granted an option to subscribe to equity shares of the Bank that vest in a graded manner. The options may be exercised within a specified period. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited and ICICI Securities Limited have also formulated similar stock option schemes for their employees for grant of equity shares of their respective companies.

The Group, except the overseas banking subsidiaries, follows the intrinsic value method to account for its stock-based employee compensation plans. Compensation cost is measured as the excess, if any, of the fair market price of the underlying stock over the exercise price on the grant date and amortised over the vesting period. The fair market price is the latest closing price, immediately prior to the grant date, which is generally the date of the meeting of the Board Governance, Remuneration & Nomination Committee or other relevant committee in which the options are granted, on the stock exchange on which the shares of the Bank, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited and ICICI Securities Limited 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. The banking subsidiaries namely, ICICI Bank UK and ICICI Bank Canada account for the cost of the options granted to employees by ICICI Bank using the fair value method based on binomial tree model.

### 4. Income taxes

Income tax expense is the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax expense incurred by the Group. The current tax expense and deferred tax expense is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per Accounting Standard 22 - Accounting for Taxes on Income respectively. Deferred tax adjustments comprise changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised by considering the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the current year, and carry forward losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. 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 re-assessed at each reporting date, based upon the management's judgement as to whether their realisation is considered as reasonably certain. However, in case of domestic companies, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty of realisation of such assets.

In the consolidated financial statements, deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed at an individual entity level and aggregated for consolidated reporting.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward as per prevailing provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. In accordance with the recommendation contained in the guidance note issued by ICAI, MAT credit is to be recognised as an asset in the year in which it becomes eligible for set off against normal income tax. The Group reviews MAT credit entitlements at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

### 5. Claims and benefits paid

In the case of general insurance business, claims incurred comprise claims paid, estimated liability for outstanding claims made following a loss occurrence reported and estimated liability for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) and claims incurred but not enough reported (IBNER). Further, claims incurred also include specific claim settlement costs such as survey/legal fees and other directly attributable costs. Claims (net of amounts receivable from re-insurers/co-insurers) are recognised on the date of intimation based on internal management estimates or on estimates from surveyors/insured in the respective revenue account. Estimated liability for outstanding claims at the balance sheet date is recorded net of claims recoverable from/payable to co-insurers/re-insurers and salvage to the extent there is certainty of realisation and includes provision for solatium fund. Salvaged stock is recognised at estimated net realisable value based on independent valuer's report. Estimated liability for outstanding claim is determined by the management on the basis of ultimate amounts likely to be paid on each claim based on the past experience and in cases where claim payment period exceeds four years based on actuarial valuation. These estimates are progressively revalidated on availability of further information. Claims IBNR represent that amount of claims that may have been incurred during the accounting period but have not been reported or claimed. The claims IBNR provision also includes provision, if any, required for claims that have been incurred but are not enough reported (IBNER). The provision for claims IBNR/claims IBNER is based on an actuarial estimate duly certified by the Appointed/Panel Actuary of the entity. The actuarial estimate is derived in accordance with relevant IRDAI regulations and Guidance Note GN 21 issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India.

In the case of life insurance business, benefits paid comprise policy benefits and claim settlement costs, if any. Death and rider claims are accounted for on receipt of intimation. Survival and maturity benefits are accounted when due. Withdrawals and surrenders under non linked policies are accounted on the receipt of intimation. Claim settlement cost, legal and other fees should also form part of claim cost wherever applicable. Reinsurance claims receivable are accounted for in the period in which the claim is intimated. Repudiated claims and other claims disputed before the judicial authorities are provided for on prudent basis as considered appropriate by the management.

### 6. Liability for life policies in force

In the case of life insurance business, the liabilities for life policies in force are calculated in accordance with accepted actuarial practice, requirements of Insurance Act, 1938 (amended by Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015) and regulations notified by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India and Actuarial Practice Standards of the Institute of Actuaries of India.

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### 7. Reserve for unexpired risk

Reserve for unexpired risk is recognised net of re-insurance ceded and represents premium written that is attributable to, and is to be allocated to succeeding accounting periods. For fire, marine, cargo and miscellaneous business it is calculated on a daily pro-rata basis, except in the case of marine hull business which is computed at 100.00% of net premium written on all unexpired policies at balance sheet date.

### 8. Actuarial method and valuation

In the case of life insurance business, the actuarial liability on both participating and non-participating policies is calculated using the gross premium method, using assumptions for interest, mortality, morbidity, expense and inflation, and in the case of participating policies, future bonuses together with allowance for taxation and allocation of profits to shareholders. These assumptions are determined as prudent estimates at the date of valuation with allowances for adverse deviations.

The liability for the unexpired portion of the risk for the non-unit liabilities of linked business and attached riders is the higher of liability calculated using discounted cash flows and unearned premium reserves.

The unit liability in respect of linked business has been taken as the value of the units standing to the credit of policyholders, using the Net Asset Value (NAV) prevailing at the valuation date.

An unexpired risk reserve and a reserve in respect of claims incurred but not reported are created, for one year renewable group term insurance.

The interest rates used for valuing the liabilities are in the range of 4.25% to 6.59% per annum (previous year – 4.44% to 6.48% per annum).

Mortality rates used are based on the published “Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-2014) Ult.” mortality table for assurances and LIC 96-98 table for annuities, adjusted to reflect expected experience while morbidity rates used are based on CIBT 93 table, adjusted for expected experience, or on risk rates supplied by reinsurers.

Expenses are provided for at current levels, in respect of renewal expenses, with no allowance for future improvements but with an allowance for any expected worsening. Per policy renewal expenses for regular premium policies are assumed to inflate at 4.05% per annum (previous year – 4.19%).

### 9. Acquisition costs for insurance business

Acquisition costs are those costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of insurance contracts and are expensed in the period in which they are incurred except for commission on long term motor insurance policies for new cars and new two wheelers sold on or after September 1, 2018. In case of long term motor insurance policies for new cars and new two wheelers sold on or after September 1, 2018 commission is expensed at the applicable rates on the premium allocated for the year.

### 10. Employee benefits

#### Gratuity

The Group pays gratuity, a defined benefit plan, to employees who retire or resign after a minimum prescribed period of continuous service and in case of employees at overseas locations as per the rules in force in the respective countries. The Group makes contribution to trusts which administer the funds on their own account or through insurance companies.

The actuarial gains or losses arising during the year are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Actuarial valuation of the gratuity liability is determined by an actuary appointed by the Group. Actuarial valuation of gratuity liability is determined based on certain assumptions regarding rate of interest, salary growth, mortality and staff attrition as per the projected unit credit method.

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### ***Superannuation Fund and National Pension Scheme***

The Bank contributes 15.0% of the total annual basic salary or an amount of ₹ 0.15 million for certain employees to superannuation funds, a defined contribution plan, managed and administered by insurance companies. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited, and ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited have accrued for superannuation liability based on a percentage of basic salary payable to eligible employees for the period of service.

The Group contributes 10.0% of the total basic salary of certain employees to National Pension Scheme (NPS), a defined contribution plan, which is managed and administered by pension fund management companies. The Group also gives an option to its employees allowing them to receive the amount in lieu of such contributions along with their monthly salary during their employment.

The amounts so contributed/paid by the Group to the superannuation fund and NPS or to employees during the year are recognised in the profit and loss account.

### ***Pension***

The Bank provides for pension, a defined benefit plan covering eligible employees of erstwhile Bank of Madura, erstwhile Sangli Bank and erstwhile Bank of Rajasthan. The Bank makes contribution to a trust which administers the funds on its own account or through insurance companies. The plan provides for pension payment including dearness relief on a monthly basis to these employees on their retirement based on the respective employee's years of service with the Bank and applicable salary.

Actuarial valuation of the pension liability is determined by an actuary appointed by the Bank. Actuarial valuation of pension liability is calculated based on certain assumptions regarding rate of interest, salary growth, mortality and staff attrition as per the projected unit credit method.

The actuarial gains or losses arising during the year are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Employees covered by the pension plan are not eligible for employer's contribution under the provident fund plan.

### ***Provident fund***

The Group is statutorily required to maintain a provident fund, a defined benefit plan, as a part of retirement benefits to its employees. Each employee contributes a certain percentage of his or her basic salary and the Group contributes an equal amount for eligible employees. The Group 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 and the balance contributions are transferred to funds administered by trustees. The funds are invested according to the rules prescribed by the Government of India.

Actuarial valuation for the interest rate guarantee on the provident fund balances is determined by an actuary appointed by the Group.

The actuarial gains or losses arising during the year are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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 profit and loss account at the time of contribution.

### ***Compensated absences***

The Group provides for compensated absences based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary.

## **11. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

The Group estimates the probability of any loss that might be incurred on outcome of contingencies on the basis of information available upto the date on which the consolidated financial statements are prepared. A provision is recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of a past event and 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



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are determined based on management estimates of amounts required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, supplemented by experience of similar transactions. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates. In cases where the available information indicates that the loss on the contingency is reasonably possible but the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, a disclosure to this effect is made in the consolidated financial statements. In case of remote possibility, neither provision nor disclosure is made in the consolidated financial statements. The Group does not account for or disclose contingent assets, if any.

The Bank estimates the probability of redemption of customer loyalty reward points using an actuarial method by employing an independent actuary and accordingly makes provision for these reward points. Actuarial valuation is determined based on certain assumptions regarding mortality rate, discount rate, cancellation rate and redemption rate.

### 12. Cash and cash equivalents

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

### 13. Investments

- i) Investments of the Bank are accounted for in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines on investment classification and valuation as given below.
  - a) All investments are classified into 'Held to Maturity', 'Available for Sale' and 'Held for Trading'. Reclassifications, if any, in any category are accounted for as per the RBI guidelines. Under each classification, the investments are further categorised as (a) government securities, (b) other approved securities, (c) shares, (d) bonds and debentures and (e) others.
  - b) 'Held to Maturity' securities are carried at their acquisition cost or at amortised cost, if acquired at a premium over the face value. Any premium over the face value of fixed rate and floating rate securities acquired is amortised over the remaining period to maturity on a constant yield basis and straight line basis respectively.
  - c) 'Available for Sale' and 'Held for Trading' securities are valued periodically as per RBI guidelines. Any premium over the face value of fixed rate and floating rate investments in government securities, classified as 'Available for Sale', is amortised over the remaining period to maturity on constant yield basis and straight line basis respectively. Quoted investments are valued based on the closing quotes on the recognised stock exchanges or prices declared by Primary Dealers Association of India (PDAI) jointly with Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association (FIMMDA)/Financial Benchmark India Private Limited (FBIL), periodically.

The market/fair value of unquoted government securities which are in the nature of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) securities included in the 'Available for Sale' and 'Held for Trading' categories is as per the rates published by FIMMDA/FBIL. The valuation of other unquoted fixed income securities, including Pass Through Certificates, wherever linked to the Yield-to-Maturity (YTM) rates, is computed with a mark-up (reflecting associated credit risk) over the YTM rates for government securities published by FIMMDA. The sovereign foreign securities and non-INR India linked bonds are valued on the basis of prices published by the sovereign regulator or counterparty quotes.

Unquoted equity shares are valued at the break-up value, if the latest balance sheet is available or at ₹ 1, as per RBI guidelines.

Securities are valued scrip-wise. Depreciation/appreciation on securities, other than those acquired by way of conversion of outstanding loans, is aggregated for each category. Net appreciation in each category under each investment classification, if any, being unrealised, is ignored, while net depreciation is provided for. The depreciation on securities acquired by way of conversion of outstanding loan is fully provided for. Non-performing investments are identified based on the RBI guidelines.



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- d) Treasury bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost.
- e) The units of mutual funds are valued at the latest repurchase price/net asset value declared by the mutual fund.
- f) Costs including brokerage and commission pertaining to investments, paid at the time of acquisition, are charged to the profit and loss account. Cost of investments is computed based on the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) method.
- g) Profit/loss on sale of investments in the 'Held to Maturity' category is recognised in the profit and loss account and profit is thereafter appropriated (net of applicable taxes and statutory reserve requirements) to Capital Reserve. Profit/loss on sale of investments in 'Available for Sale' and 'Held for Trading' categories is recognised in the profit and loss account.
- h) Market repurchase, reverse repurchase and transactions with RBI under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) are accounted for as borrowing and lending transactions in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines.
- i) Broken period interest (the amount of interest from the previous interest payment date till the date of purchase/sale of instruments) on debt instruments is treated as a revenue item.
- j) At the end of each reporting period, security receipts issued by the asset reconstruction companies are valued in accordance with the guidelines applicable to such instruments, prescribed by RBI from time to time. Accordingly, in cases where the cash flows from security receipts issued by the asset reconstruction companies are limited to the actual realisation of the financial assets assigned to the instruments in the concerned scheme, the Bank reckons the net asset value obtained from the asset reconstruction company from time to time, for valuation of such investments at each reporting period end. The security receipts which are outstanding and not redeemed as at the end of the resolution period are treated as loss assets and are fully provided for.
- k) The Bank follows trade date method of accounting for purchase and sale of investments, except for government of India and state government securities where settlement date method of accounting is followed in accordance with RBI guidelines.
- l) The Bank undertakes short sale transactions in dated central government securities in accordance with RBI guidelines. The short positions are categorised under HFT category and are marked-to-market. The mark-to-market loss is charged to profit and loss account and gain, if any, is ignored as per RBI guidelines.
- ii) The Bank's consolidating venture capital fund carries investments at fair values, with unrealised gains and temporary losses on investments recognised as components of investors' equity and accounted for in the unrealised investment reserve account. The realised gains and losses on investments and units in mutual funds and unrealised gains or losses on revaluation of units in mutual funds are accounted for in the profit and loss account. Provisions are made in respect of accrued income considered doubtful. Such provisions as well as any subsequent recoveries are recorded through the profit and loss account. Subscription to/purchase of investments are accounted at the cost of acquisition inclusive of brokerage, commission and stamp duty.
- iii) The Bank's primary dealership and securities broking subsidiaries classify the securities held with the intention of holding for short-term and trading as stock-in-trade which are valued at lower of cost or market value. The securities classified by primary dealership subsidiary as held-to-maturity, as permitted by RBI, are carried at amortised cost. Appropriate provision is made for other than temporary diminution in the value of investments. Commission earned in respect of securities acquired upon devolvement is reduced from the cost of acquisition.
- iv) The Bank's housing finance subsidiary classifies its investments as current investments and long-term investments. Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments, which are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. All other investments are classified as long-term investments, which are carried at their acquisition cost or at amortised

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cost, if acquired at a premium over the face value. Any premium over the face value of the securities acquired is amortised over the remaining period to maturity on a constant yield basis. However, a provision for diminution in value is made to recognise any other than temporary decline in the value of such long-term investments.

- v) The Bank's overseas banking subsidiaries account for unrealised gain/loss, net of tax, on investment in 'Available for Sale'/'Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income' (FVOCI) category directly in their reserves. Further unrealised gain/loss on investment in 'Held for Trading'/'Fair Value Through Profit and Loss' (FVTPL) category is accounted directly in the profit and loss account. Investments in 'Held to Maturity'/'amortised cost' category are carried at amortised cost.
- vi) In the case of life and general insurance businesses, investments are made in accordance with the Insurance Act, 1938 (amended by the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015), the IRDA (Investment) Regulations, 2016, and various other circulars/notifications issued by the IRDAI in this context from time to time.

In the case of life insurance business, valuation of investments (other than linked business) is done on the following basis:

- a. All debt securities and redeemable preference shares are considered as 'held to maturity' and accordingly stated at historical cost, subject to amortisation of premium or accretion of discount over the period of maturity/holding on a constant yield basis.
- b. Listed equity shares are stated at fair value being the last quoted closing price on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) (or BSE, in case the investments are not listed on NSE).
- c. Mutual fund units are valued based on the previous day's net asset value.

Unrealised gains/losses arising due to changes in the fair value of listed equity shares and mutual fund units are taken to 'Revenue and other reserves' and 'Liabilities on policies in force' in the balance sheet for Shareholders' fund and Policyholders' fund respectively for life insurance business.

In the case of general insurance business, valuation of investments is done on the following basis:

- a. All debt securities including government securities and non-convertible preference shares are considered as 'held to maturity' and accordingly stated at amortised cost determined after amortisation of premium or accretion of discount on a constant yield basis over the holding/maturity period.
- b. Listed equities and convertible preference shares at the balance sheet date are stated at fair value, being the last quoted closing price on the NSE and in case these are not listed on NSE, then based on the last quoted closing price on the BSE.
- c. Mutual fund investments (other than venture capital fund) are stated at fair value, being the closing net asset value at balance sheet date.
- d. Investments other than mentioned above are valued at cost.

Unrealised gains/losses arising due to changes in the fair value of listed equity shares, convertible preference shares and mutual fund units are taken to 'Revenue and other reserves' in the balance sheet for general insurance business.

Insurance subsidiaries assess at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that any investment may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the carrying value of such investment is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognised in the revenue(s)/profit and loss account.

The total proportion of investments for which subsidiaries have applied accounting policies different from the Bank as mentioned above, is approximately 24.06% of the total investments at March 31, 2020.

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### 14. Provisions/write-offs on loans and other credit facilities

- i) Loans and other credit facilities of the Bank are accounted for in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines as given below:

- a) The Bank classifies its loans and investments, including at overseas branches and overdues arising from crystallised derivative contracts, into performing and NPAs in accordance with RBI guidelines. Loans and 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 extant RBI guidelines, are classified as NPAs to the extent of amount outstanding in the host country. Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI. In accordance with the RBI circular dated April 17, 2020, the moratorium granted to certain borrowers is excluded from the determination of number of days past-due/out-of-order status for the purpose of asset classification. The moratorium granted to the borrowers is not accounted as restructuring of loan.

In the case of corporate loans and advances, provisions are made for sub-standard and doubtful assets at rates prescribed by RBI. Loss assets and the unsecured portion of doubtful assets are provided/written-off as per the extant RBI guidelines. For loans and advances booked in overseas branches, which are standard as per the extant RBI guidelines but are classified as NPAs based on host country guidelines, provisions are made as per the host country regulations. For loans and advances booked in overseas branches, which are NPAs as per the extant RBI guidelines and as per host country guidelines, provisions are made at the higher of the provisions required under RBI regulations and host country regulations. Provisions on homogeneous retail loans and advances, subject to minimum provisioning requirements of RBI, are assessed on the basis of the ageing of the loan in the non-performing category. As per RBI guidelines, in respect of non-retail loans reported as fraud to RBI and classified in doubtful category, the entire amount, without considering the value of security, is provided for over a period not exceeding four quarters starting from the quarter in which fraud has been detected. In respect of non-retail loans where there has been delay in reporting the fraud to the RBI or which are classified as loss accounts, the entire amount is provided immediately. In case of fraud in retail accounts, the entire amount is provided immediately. In respect of borrowers classified as non-cooperative borrowers or willful defaulters, the Bank makes accelerated provisions as per extant RBI guidelines.

The Bank holds specific provisions against non-performing loans and advances, and against certain performing loans and advances in accordance with RBI directions, including RBI direction for provision on accounts referred to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. The assessment of incremental specific provisions is made after taking into consideration the existing specific provision held. The specific provisions on retail loans and advances held by the Bank are higher than the minimum regulatory requirements.

- b) Provision due to diminution in the fair value of restructured/rescheduled loans and advances is made in accordance with the applicable RBI guidelines.

Non-performing and restructured loans are upgraded to standard as per the extant RBI guidelines.

- c) Amounts recovered against debts written-off in earlier years and provisions no longer considered necessary in the context of the current status of the borrower are recognised in the profit and loss account.
- d) The Bank maintains general provision on performing loans and advances in accordance with the RBI guidelines, including provisions on loans to borrowers having unhedged foreign currency exposure, provisions on loans to specific borrowers in specific stressed sector, provision on exposures to step-down subsidiaries of Indian companies and provision on incremental exposure to borrowers identified as per RBI's large exposure framework. For performing loans and advances in overseas branches, the general provision is made at higher of aggregate provision required as per host country regulations and RBI requirement.

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- e) In addition to the provisions required to be held according to the asset classification status, provisions are held for individual country exposures including indirect country risk (other than for home country exposure). The countries are categorised into seven risk categories namely insignificant, low, moderately low, moderate, moderately high, high and very high, and provisioning is made on exposures exceeding 180 days on a graded scale ranging from 0.25% to 25%. For exposures with contractual maturity of less than 180 days, provision is required to be held at 25% of the rates applicable to exposures exceeding 180 days. The indirect exposure is reckoned at 50% of the exposure. If the country exposure (net) of the Bank in respect of each country does not exceed 1% of the total funded assets, no provision is required on such country exposure.
- f) The Bank makes floating provision as per the Board approved policy, which is in addition to the specific and general provisions made by the Bank. The floating provision is utilised, with the approval of Board and RBI, in case of contingencies which do not arise in the normal course of business and are exceptional and non-recurring in nature and for making specific provision for impaired loans as per the requirement of extant RBI guidelines or any regulatory guidance/instructions. The floating provision is netted-off from advances.
- g) The Bank makes additional provisions as per RBI guidelines for the cases where viable resolution plan has not been implemented within the timelines prescribed by the RBI from the date of default. These additional provisions are written-back on satisfying the conditions for reversal as per RBI guidelines.
- h) The Bank has granted moratorium towards the payment of principal and/or interest in case of certain borrowers in accordance with RBI circular dated March 27, 2020. The Bank makes general provision on such loans at rates equal or higher than requirements stipulated in RBI circular.
- ii) In the case of the Bank's housing finance subsidiary, loans and other credit facilities are classified as per the NHB guidelines into performing and non-performing assets. Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on criteria stipulated by NHB. Additional provisions are made against specific non-performing assets over and above what is stated above, if in the opinion of the management, increased provisions are necessary.
- iii) In the case of the Bank's UK subsidiary, loans are stated net of allowance for credit losses. Loans are classified as impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition on the loan (a loss event) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the loans that can be reliably estimated. An allowance for impairment losses is maintained at a level that management considers adequate to absorb identified credit related losses as well as losses that have occurred but have not yet been identified.
- iv) The Bank's Canadian subsidiary measures impairment loss on all financial assets using expected credit loss (ECL) model based on a three-stage approach. The ECL for financial assets that are not credit-impaired and for which there is no significant increase in credit risk since origination, is computed using 12-month probability of default (PD), and represents the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if a default occurs in next 12 months. The ECL for financial assets, that are not credit-impaired but have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination, is computed using a life time PD, and represents lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if a default occurs during the expected life of financial assets. A financial asset is considered credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. The allowance for credit losses for impaired financial assets is computed based on individual assessment of expected cash flows from such assets.

The total proportion of loans for which subsidiaries have applied accounting policies different from the Bank as mentioned above, is approximately 8.70% of the total loans at March 31, 2020.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

### 15. Transfer and servicing of assets

The Bank transfers commercial and consumer loans through securitisation transactions. The transferred loans are de-recognised and gains/losses are accounted for, only if the Bank surrenders the rights to benefits specified in the underlying securitised loan contract. Recourse and servicing obligations are accounted for net of provisions.

In accordance with the RBI guidelines for securitisation of standard assets, with effect from February 1, 2006, the Bank accounts for any loss arising from securitisation immediately at the time of sale and the profit/premium arising from securitisation is amortised over the life of the securities issued or to be issued by the special purpose vehicle to which the assets are sold. With effect from May 7, 2012, the RBI guidelines require the profit/premium arising from securitisation to be amortised over the life of the transaction based on the method prescribed in the guidelines.

In accordance with RBI guidelines, in case of non-performing/special mention account-2 loans sold to securitisation company (SC)/reconstruction company (RC), the Bank reverses the excess provision in profit and loss account in the year in which amounts are received. Any shortfall of sale value over the net book value on sale of such assets is recognised by the Bank in the year in which the loan is sold.

The Canadian subsidiary has entered into securitisation arrangements in respect of its originated and purchased mortgages. ICICI Bank Canada either retains substantially all the risk and rewards or retains control over these mortgages, hence these arrangements do not qualify for de-recognition accounting under their local accounting standards. It continues to recognise the mortgages securitised as "Loans and Advances" and the amounts received through securitisation are recognised as "Other borrowings".

### 16. Fixed assets

Fixed assets, other than premises of the Bank and its housing finance subsidiary are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. In case of the Bank and its housing finance subsidiary, premises are carried at revalued amount, being fair value at the date of revaluation less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the asset. Depreciation is charged over the estimated useful life of fixed assets on a straight-line basis. The useful life of the groups of fixed assets for domestic group companies is based on past experience and expectation of usage, which for some categories of fixed assets, is different from the useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets purchased/sold during the year are depreciated on a pro-rata basis for the actual number of days the asset has been capitalised.

In case of the Bank, items individually costing up to ₹ 5,000/- are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition. Further, profit on sale of premises by the Bank is appropriated to capital reserve, net of transfer to Statutory Reserve and taxes, in accordance with RBI guidelines.

In case of revalued/impaired assets, depreciation is provided over the remaining useful life of the assets with reference to revised asset values. In case of premises, which are carried at revalued amounts, the depreciation on the excess of revalued amount over historical cost is transferred from Revaluation Reserve to General Reserve annually.

#### **Non-banking assets**

Non-banking assets (NBAs) acquired in satisfaction of claims are valued at the market value on a distress sale basis or value of loan, whichever is lower. Further, the Bank creates provision on these assets as per the extant RBI guidelines or specific RBI directions.

### 17. Accounting for derivative contracts

The Group enters into derivative contracts such as interest rate options, currency options and bond options, interest rate and currency futures, interest rate and currency swaps, credit default swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

The swap contracts entered to hedge on-balance sheet assets and liabilities are structured such that they bear an opposite and offsetting impact with the underlying on-balance sheet items. The impact of such derivative instruments is correlated with the movement of underlying assets and liabilities and accounted pursuant to the principles of hedge accounting. Hedge swaps are accounted for on an accrual basis and are not marked to market unless their underlying transaction is marked to market, except in the case of the Bank's overseas banking subsidiaries. In overseas subsidiaries, in case of fair value hedge, the hedging transactions and the hedged items (for the risks being hedged) are measured at fair value with changes recognised in the profit and loss account and in case of cash flow hedges, changes in the fair value of effective portion of the cash flow hedge are taken to 'Revenue and other reserves' and ineffective portion, if any, are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign currency and rupee derivative contracts entered into for trading purposes are marked to market and the resulting gain or loss is accounted for in the profit and loss account. Pursuant to RBI guidelines, any receivables under derivative contracts which remain overdue for more than 90 days and mark-to-market gains on other derivative contracts with the same counter-parties are reversed through the profit and loss account.

### 18. Impairment of assets

The immovable fixed assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An asset is treated as impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment is recognised by debiting the profit and loss account and is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the impaired assets exceeds their recoverable value. The Bank and its housing finance subsidiary follows revaluation model of accounting for its premises and the recoverable amount of the revalued assets is considered to be close to its revalued amount. Accordingly, separate assessment for impairment of premises is not required.

### 19. Lease transactions

Lease payments for assets taken on operating lease are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account over the lease term on straight line basis. The leases of property, plant and equipment, where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the Bank are classified as finance leases. Minimum lease payments under finance lease are apportioned between the finance costs and reduction of the outstanding liability.

### 20. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if contracts to issue equity shares were exercised or converted during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares issued by the group outstanding during the year, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

### SCHEDULE 18

#### NOTES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS

The following additional disclosures have been made taking into account the requirements of Accounting Standards (ASs) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines in this regard.

#### 1. Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are computed in accordance with AS 20 - Earnings per share. Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing net profit attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The diluted earnings per equity share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and weighted average number of dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the computation of earnings per share.

₹ in million, except per share data

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Basic</b>		
Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding	6,460,003,715	6,435,966,473
Net profit attributable to equity share holders	95,663.1	42,542.4
Basic earnings per share (₹)	14.81	6.61
<b>Diluted</b>		
Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding	6,566,771,281	6,509,276,099
Net profit attributable to equity share holders	95,513.7	42,474.9
Diluted earnings per share (₹) <sup>1</sup>	14.55	6.53
Nominal value per share (₹)	2.00	2.00

1. The dilutive impact is due to options granted to employees by the Group.

#### 2. Related party transactions

The Group has transactions with its related parties comprising associates/other related entities and key management personnel and relatives of key management personnel.

##### 1. Related parties

###### Associates/other related entities

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Nature of relationship
1.	Arteria Technologies Private Limited	Associate
2.	India Advantage Fund-III	Associate
3.	India Advantage Fund-IV	Associate
4.	India Infradebt Limited	Associate
5.	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	Associate
6.	I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	Associate
7.	NIIT Institute of Finance, Banking and Insurance Training Limited	Associate
8.	Comm Trade Services Limited	Other related entity
9.	ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	Other related entity

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

**Key management personnel**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Key management personnel</b>	<b>Relatives of the Key management personnel</b>
1.	Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi (w.e.f. June 19, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Mona Bakhshi</li> <li>• Mr. Shivam Bakhshi</li> <li>• Ms. Esha Bakhshi</li> <li>• Ms. Minal Bakhshi</li> <li>• Mr. Sameer Bakhshi (w.e.f. June 19, 2018)</li> </ul>
2.	Ms. Vishakha Mulye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Vivek Mulye</li> <li>• Ms. Vriddhi Mulye</li> <li>• Mr. Vignesh Mulye</li> <li>• Dr. Gauresh Palekar</li> <li>• Ms. Shalaka Gadekar</li> <li>• Ms. Manisha Palekar</li> </ul>
3.	Mr. Anup Bagchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Mitul Bagchi</li> <li>• Mr. Aditya Bagchi</li> <li>• Mr. Shishir Bagchi</li> <li>• Mr. Arun Bagchi</li> <li>• Mr. Animesh Bagchi</li> </ul>
4.	Mr. N. S. Kannan (upto June 18, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Rangarajan Kumudalakshmi</li> <li>• Ms. Aditi Kannan</li> <li>• Ms. Sudha Narayanan</li> <li>• Mr. Raghunathan Narayanan</li> <li>• Mr. Rangarajan Narayanan (upto June 18, 2018)</li> </ul>
5.	Ms. Chanda Kochhar (upto October 4, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Deepak Kochhar</li> <li>• Mr. Arjun Kochhar</li> <li>• Ms. Aarti Kaji</li> <li>• Mr. Mahesh Advani (upto October 4, 2018)</li> </ul>
6.	Mr. Vijay Chandok (upto May 6, 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ms. Poonam Chandok</li> <li>• Ms. Saluni Chandok</li> <li>• Ms. Simran Chandok</li> <li>• Mr. C. V. Kumar</li> <li>• Ms. Shad Kumar</li> <li>• Ms. Sanjana Gulati (upto May 6, 2019)</li> </ul>



# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

### II. Transactions with related parties

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the significant transactions between the Group and its related parties.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Interest income</b>	<b>366.4</b>	<b>276.4</b>
Associates/others	356.4	264.7
Key management personnel	10.0	11.7
Relatives of key management personnel	-	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Fee, commission and other income</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>59.7</b>
Associates/others	41.4	58.3
Key management personnel	0.6	1.2
Relatives of key management personnel	0.1	0.2
<b>Commission income on guarantees issued</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Associates/others	0.1	0.1
<b>Income from custodial services</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-</b>
Associates/others	3.7	-
<b>Insurance premium received</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>
Associates/others	15.0	24.5
Key management personnel	3.9	1.1
Relatives of key management personnel	5.3	3.4
<b>Gain/(loss) on forex and derivative transactions (net)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Associates/others	-	0.1
<b>Dividend income</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>
Associates/others	114.1	63.8
<b>Recovery of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>59.7</b>
Associates/others	50.8	59.7
<b>Recovery of secondment of employees</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Associates/others	11.4	9.4
<b>Interest expense</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Associates/others	50.8	7.8
Key management personnel	1.7	4.2
Relatives of key management personnel	0.8	1.7
<b>Remuneration to wholetime directors<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>211.6</b>	<b>270.5</b>
Key management personnel	211.6	270.5
<b>Reimbursement of expenses to related parties</b>	<b>213.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Associates/others	213.6	0.1
<b>Insurance claims paid</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Associates/others	2.3	-
Key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.1
Relatives of key management personnel	5.7	-
<b>Brokerage, fee and other expenses</b>	<b>12,970.6</b>	<b>9,649.2</b>
Associates/others	12,970.6	9,649.2
<b>Donation given</b>	<b>682.8</b>	<b>1,031.0</b>
Associates/others	682.8	1,031.0
<b>Dividend paid</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Key management personnel	2.6	10.5
Relatives of key management personnel	3.3	3.1

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Investments in the securities issued by related parties</b>	<b>2,000.0</b>	<b>10,000.0</b>
Associates/others	2,000.0	10,000.0
<b>Sale of investments</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>-</b>
Associates/others	250.0	-
<b>Redemption/buyback of investments</b>	<b>331.1</b>	<b>534.7</b>
Associates/others	331.1	534.7
<b>Sale of loan</b>	<b>968.0</b>	<b>-</b>
Associates/others	968.0	-
<b>Sale of fixed assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Key management personnel	-	7.2

1. Insignificant amount.

2. The Bank undertakes derivative transactions with its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related entities. The Bank manages its foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from these transactions by covering them in the market. While the Bank, within its overall position limits covers these transactions in the market, the above amounts represent only the transactions with its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related entities and not the offsetting/covering transactions.

3. Excludes the perquisite value on employee stock options exercised, contribution to gratuity fund and includes performance bonus paid during the period.

**III. Material transactions with related parties**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the material transactions between the Group and its related parties. A specific related party transaction is disclosed as a material related party transaction wherever it exceeds 10% of all related party transactions in that category.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Interest income</b>		
1 India Infradebt Limited	352.7	261.4
<b>Fee, commission and other income</b>		
1 India Infradebt Limited	24.8	58.3
2 ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	16.6	-
<b>Commission income on guarantees issued</b>		
1 NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited	0.1	0.1
<b>Income from custodial services</b>		
1 India Advantage Fund - III	2.2	-
2 India Advantage Fund - IV	1.5	-
<b>Insurance premium received</b>		
1 ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	11.0	20.5
2 Ms. Vishakha Mulye	3.0	-
3 Mr. Vivek Mulye	5.0	3.1
<b>Gain/(loss) on forex and derivative transactions (net)<sup>2</sup></b>		
1 Arteria Technologies Private Limited	-	0.1
<b>Dividend income</b>		
1 India Infradebt Limited	106.5	63.8
<b>Recovery of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses</b>		
1 ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	50.7	56.2

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Recovery of secondment of employees</b>		
1 I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	11.4	9.4
<b>Interest expense</b>		
1 ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	40.4	1.2
2 India Infradebt Limited	3.2	2.2
3 Arteria Technologies Private Limited	2.5	1.6
4 ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	1.9	2.3
5 Ms. Chanda Kochhar	N.A.	3.0
<b>Remuneration to wholtime directors<sup>3</sup></b>		
1 Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi <sup>4</sup>	69.4	47.2
2 Ms. Vishakha Mulye	70.3	50.2
3 Mr. Anup Bagchi	63.9	44.1
4 Mr. N. S. Kannan	N.A.	9.4
5 Ms. Chanda Kochhar	N.A.	74.1
6 Mr. Vijay Chandok	8.0	45.5
<b>Reimbursement of expenses to related parties</b>		
1 ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	213.2	-
2 NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited	-	0.1
<b>Insurance claims paid</b>		
1 ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	2.0	-
2 I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	0.3	-
3 Mr. Vivek Mulye <sup>5</sup>	5.7	-
4 Mr. Anup Bagchi	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.1
<b>Brokerage, fee and other expenses</b>		
1 I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	6,886.9	5,463.4
2 ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	6,043.5	4,174.7
<b>Donation given</b>		
1 ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	682.8	1,031.0
<b>Dividend paid</b>		
1 Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	0.6	3.2
2 Ms. Vishakha Mulye	2.0	2.6
3 Mr. Anup Bagchi	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.1
4 Ms. Chanda Kochhar	N.A.	4.6
5 Mr. Vijay Chandok	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
6 Mr. Shivam Bakhshi	1.9	1.6
7 Ms. Esha Bakhshi	0.7	0.8
8 Ms. Minal Bakhshi	0.7	0.8
<b>Investments in the securities issued by related parties</b>		
1 India Infradebt Limited	2,000.0	10,000.0
<b>Sale of Investments</b>		
1 India Infradebt Limited	250.0	-
<b>Redemption/buyback of investments</b>		
1 India Advantage Fund-IV	202.5	262.0
2 India Advantage Fund-III	128.6	272.7

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Sale of loan</b>		
1 India Infradebt Limited	968.0	-
<b>Sale of fixed assets</b>		
1 Ms. Chanda Kochhar	N.A.	7.2

1. Insignificant amount.

2. The Bank undertakes derivative transactions with its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related entities. The Bank manages its foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from these transactions by covering them in the market. While the Bank, within its overall position limits covers these transactions in the market, the above amounts represent only the transactions with its subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other related entities and not the offsetting/covering transactions.

3. Excludes the perquisite value on employee stock options exercised, contribution to gratuity fund and includes performance bonus paid during the period.

4. Includes remuneration received from ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited relating to the period of his service with that company.

5. Policy surrender value received from ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited.

**IV Related party outstanding balances**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the outstanding balances payable to/receivable from related parties.

₹ in million

Items	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>Deposits with the Group</b>	<b>6,310.3</b>	<b>599.6</b>
Associates/others	6,236.0	522.9
Key management personnel	59.1	63.2
Relatives of key management personnel	15.2	13.5
<b>Payables</b>	<b>3,291.2</b>	<b>1,797.1</b>
Associates/others	3,291.2	1,797.1
Key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
Relatives of key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Investments of the Group</b>	<b>13,679.4</b>	<b>10,777.0</b>
Associates/others	13,679.4	10,777.0
<b>Investments of related parties in the Group</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Key management personnel	5.9	6.5
Relatives of key management personnel	8.8	9.5
<b>Advances by the Group</b>	<b>245.5</b>	<b>299.5</b>
Associates/others	48.7	45.0
Key management personnel	196.7	254.1
Relatives of key management personnel	0.1	0.4
<b>Receivables</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>123.0</b>
Associates/others	115.5	123.0
<b>Guarantees issued by the Group</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Associates/others	11.8	11.2

1. Insignificant amount.

2. At March 31, 2020, 16,184,250 (March 31, 2019: 20,022,000) employee stock options of the Bank for key management personnel were outstanding. Excludes stock options granted to key management personnel, which are pending regulatory approvals.

3. During the year ended March 31, 2020, 1,173,000 (year ended March 31, 2019: 2,062,000), employee stock options with total exercise price of ₹ 240.1 million (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 296.3 million) were exercised by the key management personnel.

4. At March 31, 2020, 420,500 (March 31, 2019: 420,500) employee stock options of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited to key management personnel were outstanding.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

### IV. Related party maximum balances

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the maximum balances payable to/receivable from related parties.

₹ in million

Items	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Deposits with the Group</b>		
Key management personnel	167.6	234.6
Relatives of key management personnel	71.3	175.3
<b>Payables<sup>2</sup></b>		
Key management personnel	0.1	0.0 <sup>1</sup>
Relatives of key management personnel	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	0.1
<b>Investments of related parties in the Group<sup>2</sup></b>		
Key management personnel	6.2	21.5
Relatives of key management personnel	9.5	9.5
<b>Advances by the Group</b>		
Key management personnel	254.2	256.2
Relatives of key management personnel	0.9	0.9

1. Insignificant amount.

2. Maximum balance is determined based on comparison of the total outstanding balances at each quarter end during the financial year.

### 3. Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS)

#### ICICI Bank:

In terms of the ESOS, as amended, the maximum number of options granted to any eligible employee in a financial year shall not exceed 0.05% of the issued equity shares of the Bank at the time of grant of the options and aggregate of all such options granted to the eligible employees shall not exceed 10% of the aggregate number of the issued equity shares of the Bank on the date(s) of the grant of options in line with SEBI Regulations. Under the stock option scheme, eligible employees are entitled to apply for equity shares. In April 2016, exercise period was modified from 10 years from the date of grant or five years from the date of vesting, whichever is later, to 10 years from the date of vesting of options. In June 2017, exercise period was further modified to not exceed 10 years from the date of vesting of options as may be determined by the Board Governance, Remuneration & Nomination Committee to be applicable for future grants. In May 2018, exercise period was further modified to not exceed 5 years from the date of vesting of options as may be determined by the Board Governance, Remuneration & Nomination Committee to be applicable for future grants.

Options granted after March 2014 vest in a graded manner over a three-year period with 30%, 30% and 40% of the grant vesting in each year, commencing from the end of 12 months from the date of grant other than certain options granted in April 2014 which vested to the extent of 50% on April 30, 2017 and the balance on April 30, 2018 and option granted in September 2015 which vested to the extent of 50% on April 30, 2018 and balance 50% vested on April 30, 2019. Options granted in January 2018 would vest at the end of four years from the date of grant. Certain options granted in May 2018, would vest to the extent of 50% on May 2021 and balance 50% would vest on May 2022.

Options granted prior to March 2014 except mentioned below, vested in a graded manner over a four-year period, with 20%, 20%, 30% and 30% of the grants vesting in each year, commencing from the end of 12 months from the date of grant. Options granted in April 2009 vested in a graded manner over a five-year period with 20%, 20%, 30% and 30% of grant vesting each year, commencing from the end of 24 months from the date of grant. Options granted in September 2011 vested in a graded manner over a five-year period with 15%, 20%, 20% and 45% of grant vesting each year, commencing from the end of 24 months from the date of the grant.

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The exercise price of the Bank's options, except mentioned below, is the last closing price on the stock exchange, which recorded highest trading volume preceding the date of grant of options. In February 2011, the Bank granted 16,692,500 options to eligible employees and whole-time Directors of the Bank and certain of its subsidiaries at an exercise price of ₹ 175.82. This exercise price was the average closing price on the stock exchange during the six months ended October 28, 2010. Of these options granted, 50% vested on April 30, 2014 and the balance 50% vested on April 30, 2015.

Based on intrinsic value of options, no compensation cost was recognised during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil). If the Bank had used the fair value of options based on binomial tree model, compensation cost in the year ended March 31, 2020 would have been higher by ₹ 3,826.2 million (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,179.0 million) and proforma profit after tax would have been ₹ 75,481.9 million (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 30,454.0 million). On a proforma basis, the Bank's basic and diluted earnings per share would have been ₹ 11.68 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 4.73) and ₹ 11.49 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 4.68) respectively for the year ended March 31, 2020. The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2020 was ₹ 149.62 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 107.22).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the key assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options granted.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Risk-free interest rate	6.18% to 7.62%	7.32% to 8.31%
Expected life	3.46 to 5.46 years	3.64 to 6.64 years
Expected volatility	29.06% to 31.17%	30.79% to 32.22%
Expected dividend yield	0.19% to 0.37%	0.43% to 0.80%

Risk free interest rates over the expected term of the option are based on the government securities yield in effect at the time of the grant. The expected term of an option is estimated based on the vesting term as well as expected exercise behavior of the employees who receive the option. Expected exercise behavior is estimated based on the historical stock option exercise pattern of the Bank. Expected volatility during the estimated expected term of the option is based on historical volatility determined based on observed market prices of the Bank's publicly traded equity shares. Expected dividends during the estimated expected term of the option are based on recent dividend activity.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the summary of the status of the Bank's stock option plan.

₹ except number of options

Particulars	Stock options outstanding			
	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	232,427,774	235.40	235,672,250	224.19
Add: Granted during the year <sup>1</sup>	34,288,400 <sup>1</sup>	402.16	35,419,900	283.91
Less: Lapsed during the year, net of re-issuance	1,904,051 <sup>2</sup>	316.72	20,415,499	229.88
Less: Exercised during the year	26,525,550	207.09	18,248,877	191.04
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>238,286,573<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>261.89</b>	<b>232,427,774</b>	<b>235.40</b>
Options exercisable	169,975,899	231.93	152,151,329	222.84

1. Includes options pertaining to Whole-time Directors of ICICI Bank and its subsidiaries in May 2019, which are pending for regulatory approval.

2. Includes options pertaining to Whole-time Directors adjusted after the subsequent RBI approval for a revised number of options.

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The following table sets forth, the summary of stock options outstanding at March 31, 2020.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
60-99	1,173,325	79.11	2.86
100-199	24,177,234	166.55	3.58
200-299	178,395,914	249.22	7.15
300-399	901,900	329.89	7.90
400-499	33,582,200	401.96	6.20
500-599	56,000	527.70	6.92

The following table sets forth, the summary of stock options outstanding at March 31, 2019.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
60-99	1,602,975	79.15	3.84
100-199	33,771,457	166.66	4.23
200-299	196,076,442	248.04	8.11
300-399	976,900	329.56	8.64

The options were exercised regularly throughout the period and weighted average share price as per National Stock Exchange price volume data during the year ended March 31, 2020 was ₹ 451.25 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 326.37).

### ICICI Life:

ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company has formulated ESOS for their employees. There is no compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 2020 based on the intrinsic value of options. If the entity had used the fair value approach for accounting of options, there would have been an incremental compensation cost of ₹ 502.5 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (for the year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 316.8 million).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, a summary of the status of the stock option plan of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company.

₹ except number of options

Particulars	Stock options outstanding			
	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	7,723,317	390.92	2,820,888	382.70
Add: Granted during the year	5,073,600	369.71	7,304,150	387.62
Less: Forfeited/lapsed during the year	357,700	386.87	2,115,950	399.14
Less: Exercised during the year	78,110	183.63	285,771	164.40
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>12,361,107</b>	<b>383.64</b>	<b>7,723,317</b>	<b>390.92</b>
Options exercisable	1,031,617	407.76	273,037	355.79

The following table sets forth, the summary of stock options outstanding of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company at March 31, 2020.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
100-299	29,067	130.00	0.1
300-399	11,725,140	379.87	6.1
400-499	606,900	468.60	9.4



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The following table sets forth, summary of stock options outstanding of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company at March 31, 2019.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
100-299	90,967	130.00	1.1
300-399	7,025,450	387.58	7.1
400-499	606,900	468.60	10.4

### ICICI General:

ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company has formulated ESOS for their employees. There is no compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 2020 based on the intrinsic value of options. If the entity had used the fair value approach for accounting of options, there would have been an incremental compensation cost of ₹ 597.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (for the year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 176.2 million).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, a summary of the status of the stock option plan of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company.

₹ except number of options

Particulars	Stock options outstanding			
	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,645,500	684.37	495,140	103.28
Add: Granted during the year	2,345,900	1,086.85	2,529,700	715.15
Less: Forfeited/lapsed during the year	208,040	883.45	17,700	715.15
Less: Exercised during the year	159,320	220.72	361,640	102.50
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>4,624,040</b>	<b>895.58</b>	<b>2,645,500</b>	<b>684.37</b>
Options exercisable	217,726	703.02	133,176	105.28

The following table sets forth, summary of stock options outstanding of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company at March 31, 2020.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
100-200	4,400	114.00	0.1
700-799	2,367,940	715.15	3.3
1000-1090	2,251,700	1,086.85	4.1

The following table sets forth, summary of stock options outstanding of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company at March 31, 2019.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
35-99	16,000	60.00	1.1
100-200	117,500	111.45	1.6
700-799	2,512,000	715.15	4.3



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### ICICI Securities:

ICICI Securities Limited has formulated ESOS for their employees. There is no compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 2020 based on the intrinsic value of options. If the entity had used the fair value approach for accounting of options, there would have been an incremental compensation cost of ₹ 39.0 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (for the year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 4.1 million).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, a summary of the status of the stock option plan of ICICI Securities Limited.

₹ except number of options

Particulars	Stock options outstanding			
	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	176,700	256.55	-	-
Add: Granted during the year	1,152,600	221.45	176,700	256.55
Less: Forfeited/lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>1,329,300</b>	<b>226.12</b>	<b>176,700</b>	<b>256.55</b>
Options exercisable	53,010	256.55	-	-

The following table sets forth, summary of stock options outstanding of ICICI Securities Limited at March 31, 2020.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
200-249	1,152,600	221.45	7.07
250-299	176,700	256.55	6.56

The following table sets forth, summary of stock options outstanding of ICICI Securities Limited at March 31, 2019.

Range of exercise price (₹ per share)	Number of shares arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price (₹ per share)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Number of years)
200-299	176,700	256.55	6.55

If the Group had used the fair value approach for accounting of options, the compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 2020 would have been higher by ₹ 4,342.3 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 3,368.9 million) and proforma consolidated profit after tax would have been ₹ 91,320.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 39,173.5 million). On a proforma basis, the Group's basic earnings per share would have been ₹ 14.14 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 6.09) and diluted earnings per share would have been ₹ 13.88 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 6.01).

### 4. Fixed assets

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the movement in software acquired by the Group, as included in fixed assets.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	23,606.4	24,306.2
Additions during the year	5,576.8	3,060.7
Deductions during the year	(240.7)	(3,760.5)
Depreciation to date	(21,551.6)	(17,933.7)
<b>Net block</b>	<b>7,390.9</b>	<b>5,672.7</b>

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**5. Assets on lease****5.1 Assets taken under operating lease**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of future rentals payable on operating leases.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Not later than one year	839.1	673.4
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,491.9	1,786.2
Later than five years	408.9	507.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,739.9</b>	<b>2,966.9</b>

The terms of renewal are those normally prevalent in similar agreements and there are no undue restrictions in the agreements.

**5.2 Assets taken under finance lease**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of assets taken on finance leases.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>A. Total Minimum lease payments outstanding</b>		
Not later than one year	112.6	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	369.0	-
Later than five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>481.6</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>B. Interest cost payable</b>		
Not later than one year	52.2	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	101.8	-
Later than five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.0</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>C. Present value of minimum lease payments payable (A-B)</b>		
Not later than one year	60.4	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	267.2	-
Later than five years	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>-</b>

**5.3 Assets given under finance lease**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of finance leases.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>Future minimum lease receipts</b>		
Present value of lease receipts	909.6	1,417.8
Unmatured finance charges	51.0	89.1
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>960.6</b>	<b>1,506.9</b>
Less: collective provision	(1.0)	(2.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>959.6</b>	<b>1,504.1</b>
<b>Maturity profile of future minimum lease receipts</b>		
- Not later than one year	244.5	406.5
- Later than one year and not later than five years	716.1	951.3
- Later than five years	-	149.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>960.6</b>	<b>1,506.9</b>
Less: collective provision	(1.0)	(2.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>959.6</b>	<b>1,504.1</b>

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### Maturity profile of present value of lease rentals

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of maturity profile of present value of finance lease receipts.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>Maturity profile of future present value of finance lease receipts</b>		
- Not later than one year	223.0	372.7
- Later than one year and not later than five years	686.6	897.4
- Later than five years	-	147.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>909.6</b>	<b>1,417.8</b>
Less: collective provision	(1.0)	(2.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>908.6</b>	<b>1,415.0</b>

## 6. Provisions and contingencies

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the break-up of provisions and contingencies included in the profit and loss account.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Provision for depreciation of investments	18,136.5	3,591.3
Provision towards non-performing and other assets	89,627.4	176,113.9
Provision towards income tax		
- Current	51,778.1	48,082.8
- Deferred	21,853.3	(30,891.8)
COVID-19 related provision <sup>1</sup>	27,250.0	-
Other provisions and contingencies <sup>2</sup>	15,126.8	24,913.0
<b>Total provisions and contingencies</b>	<b>223,772.1</b>	<b>221,809.2</b>

1. Represents provision made by the Bank as per RBI guideline dated April 17, 2020

2. Includes general provision made towards standard assets, provision on fixed assets acquired under debt-asset swap and non-fund based facilities.

The Group has assessed its obligations arising in the normal course of business, including pending litigations, proceedings pending with tax authorities and other contracts including derivative and long term contracts. In accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standard - 29 on 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', the Group recognises a provision for material foreseeable losses when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event and 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. In cases where the available information indicates that the loss on the contingency is reasonably possible or the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, a disclosure to this effect is made as contingent liabilities in the financial statements. The Group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial results. For insurance contracts booked in its life insurance subsidiary, reliance has been placed on the Appointed Actuary for actuarial valuation of 'liabilities for policies in force'. The Appointed Actuary has confirmed that the assumptions used in valuation of liabilities for policies in force are in accordance with the guidelines and norms issued by the IRDAI and the Institute of Actuaries of India in concurrence with the IRDAI.

During Q2-2020, the Bank and certain group companies decided to exercise the option of lower tax rate available under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as introduced by Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019, with effect from FY2020. Accordingly, the Bank and certain group companies have recognised the provision for income tax and re-measured the accumulated deferred tax asset at March 31, 2019 based on the rate prescribed under Section 115BAA. The impact of this change on the tax expense for FY2020, including both, the one-time additional charge due to re-measurement of accumulated deferred tax asset at March 31, 2019, and the tax expense at lower rate for FY2020 was ₹ 12,127.3 million.

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### 7. Staff retirement benefits

#### Pension

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, movement of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and other details for pension benefits.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Opening obligations</b>	<b>16,540.3</b>	<b>15,391.1</b>
Service cost	226.1	232.2
Interest cost	1,147.4	1,123.7
Actuarial (gain)/loss	4,633.7	1,803.8
Liabilities extinguished on settlement	(2,518.0)	(1,833.7)
Benefits paid	(115.2)	(176.8)
<b>Obligations at the end of year</b>	<b>19,914.3</b>	<b>16,540.3</b>
<b>Opening plan assets, at fair value</b>	<b>15,438.8</b>	<b>16,303.7</b>
Expected return on plan assets	1,235.8	1,381.1
Actuarial gain/(loss)	741.1	(125.9)
Assets distributed on settlement	(2,797.7)	(2,037.4)
Contributions	2,469.3	94.1
Benefits paid	(115.2)	(176.8)
<b>Closing plan assets, at fair value</b>	<b>16,972.1</b>	<b>15,438.8</b>
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	16,972.1	15,438.8
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	(19,914.3)	(16,540.3)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in Para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-
<b>Asset/(liability)</b>	<b>(2,942.2)</b>	<b>(1,101.5)</b>
<b>Cost<sup>1</sup></b>		
Service cost	226.1	232.2
Interest cost	1,147.4	1,123.7
Expected return on plan assets	(1,235.8)	(1,381.1)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	3,892.6	1,929.7
Curtailments & settlements (gain)/loss	279.7	203.7
Effect of the limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits'	-	(310.1)
<b>Net cost</b>	<b>4,310.0</b>	<b>1,798.1</b>
Actual return on plan assets	1,976.9	1,255.2
Expected employer's contribution next year	1,000.0	1,000.0
<b>Investment details of plan assets</b>		
Insurer managed funds	1.01%	1.00%
Government of India securities	50.33%	49.63%
Corporate bonds	44.85%	44.91%
Equity securities in listed companies	2.59%	3.55%
Others	1.22%	0.91%
<b>Assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	6.00%	7.05%
Salary escalation rate:		
On Basic pay	1.50%	1.50%
On Dearness relief	7.00%	7.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	8.00%	8.00%

1. Included in line item 'Payments to and provision for employees' of Schedule 16- Operating expenses.

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

### Experience adjustment

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Plan assets	16,972.1	15,438.8	16,303.7	16,888.1	13,191.6
Defined benefit obligations	(19,914.3)	(16,540.3)	(15,391.1)	(16,686.9)	(14,191.6)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-	(310.1)	(68.4)	-
Surplus/(deficit)	(2,942.2)	(1,101.5)	602.5	132.8	(1,000.0)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	741.1	(125.9)	(449.6)	589.5	(4.1)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	2,186.1	1,038.6	290.1	(80.0)	1,503.4

### Gratuity

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, movement of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and other details for gratuity benefits of the Group.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Opening obligations</b>	<b>13,317.1</b>	<b>11,846.6</b>
Add: Adjustment for exchange fluctuation on opening obligation	14.3	3.0
<b>Adjusted opening obligations</b>	<b>13,331.4</b>	<b>11,849.6</b>
Service cost	1,394.9	1,248.2
Interest cost	1,004.5	919.1
Actuarial (gain)/loss	1,106.2	473.9
Past service cost	-	-
Obligations transferred from/to other companies	41.5	(7.4)
Benefits paid	(1,134.9)	(1,166.3)
<b>Obligations at the end of the year</b>	<b>15,743.6</b>	<b>13,317.1</b>
<b>Opening plan assets, at fair value</b>	<b>12,112.4</b>	<b>10,972.1</b>
Expected return on plan assets	931.7	873.5
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(167.4)	(62.0)
Contributions	1,863.6	1,502.5
Assets transferred from/to other companies	31.4	(7.4)
Benefits paid	(1,134.9)	(1,166.3)
<b>Closing plan assets, at fair value</b>	<b>13,636.8</b>	<b>12,112.4</b>
<b>Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year</b>	<b>13,636.8</b>	<b>12,112.4</b>
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	(15,743.6)	(13,317.1)
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-
<b>Asset/(liability)</b>	<b>(2,106.8)</b>	<b>(1,204.7)</b>

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₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Cost for the year<sup>1</sup></b>		
Service cost	1,394.9	1,248.2
Interest cost	1,004.5	919.1
Expected return on plan assets	(931.7)	(873.5)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	1,273.6	535.9
Past service cost	-	-
Losses/(gains) on "Acquisition/Divestiture"	-	-
Exchange fluctuation loss/(gain)	14.3	3.0
Effect of the limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits'	-	-
<b>Net cost</b>	<b>2,755.6</b>	<b>1,832.6</b>
Actual return on plan assets	764.2	811.5
Expected employer's contribution next year	1,178.8	1,138.0
<b>Investment details of plan assets</b>		
Insurer managed funds	20.23%	18.91%
Government of India securities	22.05%	24.24%
Corporate bonds	43.46%	35.28%
Special Deposit schemes	2.13%	2.40%
Equity	0.71%	10.45%
Others	11.42%	8.71%
<b>Assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	5.60%-6.85%	6.90%-7.80%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%-10.00%	7.00%-10.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	0.00%-8.00%	7.50%-8.00%

1. Included in line item 'Payments to and provision for employees' of Schedule 16- Operating expenses.

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

**Experience adjustment**

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Plan assets	13,636.8	12,112.4	10,972.1	10,443.4	8,361.6
Defined benefit obligations	(15,743.6)	(13,317.1)	(11,846.6)	(11,172.6)	(9,389.8)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	(2,106.8)	(1,204.7)	(874.5)	(729.2)	(1,028.2)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(167.4)	(62.0)	(124.7)	542.2	(398.1)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	253.6	243.7	261.8	269.8	171.4

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take into consideration inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

### Provident Fund (PF)

The Group has a liability of ₹ 20.8 million towards interest rate guarantee on exempt provident fund on the basis of actuarial valuation at year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: Nil).

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, movement of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and other details for provident fund of the Group.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
<b>Opening obligations</b>	<b>33,282.4</b>	<b>29,587.9</b>
Service cost	2,007.5	1,499.0
Interest cost	2,473.4	2,221.5
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(116.7)	447.4
Employees contribution	3,841.6	2,798.8
Obligations transferred from/to other companies	435.2	217.5
Benefits paid	(3,220.0)	(3,489.7)
<b>Obligations at end of the year</b>	<b>38,703.4</b>	<b>33,282.4</b>
<b>Opening plan assets</b>	<b>33,282.4</b>	<b>29,587.9</b>
Expected return on plan assets	2,997.9	2,656.0
Actuarial gain/(loss)	(662.0)	13.0
Employer contributions	2,007.5	1,499.0
Employees contributions	3,841.6	2,798.8
Assets transfer from/to other companies	435.3	217.4
Benefits paid	(3,220.0)	(3,489.7)
<b>Closing plan assets</b>	<b>38,682.6</b>	<b>33,282.4</b>
Plan assets at the end of the year	38,682.6	33,282.4
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	(38,703.4)	(33,282.4)
<b>Asset/(liability)</b>	<b>(20.8)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cost for the year<sup>1</sup></b>		
Service cost	2,007.5	1,499.0
Interest cost	2,473.4	2,221.5
Expected return on plan assets	(2,997.9)	(2,656.0)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	545.3	434.4
<b>Net cost</b>	<b>2,028.3</b>	<b>1,498.9</b>
Actual return on plan assets	2,335.9	2,669.0
Expected employer's contribution next year	2,150.4	1,605.8
<b>Investment details of plan assets</b>		
Government of India securities	49.52%	48.63%
Corporate Bonds	43.71%	44.12%
Special deposit scheme	1.41%	1.63%
Others	5.36%	5.63%
<b>Assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	5.65%-6.60%	6.95%-7.40%
Expected rate of return on assets	6.31%-9.16%	8.21%-8.75%
Discount rate for the remaining term to maturity of investments	6.11%-6.80%	7.30%-7.65%
Average historic yield on the investment	7.16%-8.83%	8.48%-8.91%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.50%-8.50%	8.65%-8.65%

1. Included in line item 'Payments to and provision for employees' of Schedule 16- Operating expenses.

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**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

**Experience adjustment**

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Plan assets	38,682.6	33,282.4	29,587.9	26,198.8	23,209.5
Defined benefit obligations	(38,703.4)	(33,282.4)	(29,587.9)	(26,198.8)	(23,209.5)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	(20.8)	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustment on plan assets	(662.0)	13.0	(15.1)	(8.3)	27.1
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	(129.9)	447.4	501.6	310.5	252.5

The Group has contributed ₹ 3,893.5 million to provident fund including Government of India managed employees provident fund for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 2,842.6 million), which includes compulsory contribution made towards employee pension scheme under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

**Superannuation Fund**

The Group has contributed ₹ 247.7 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 240.2 million) to Superannuation Fund for employees who had opted for the scheme.

**National Pension Scheme (NPS)**

The Group has contributed ₹ 247.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 132.6 million) to NPS for employees who had opted for the scheme.

**Compensated absence**

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, cost for compensated absence.

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Cost <sup>1</sup>	1,067.0	888.6
<b>Assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	5.60%-6.85%	6.90%-7.80%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%-10.00%	7.00%-10.00%

1. Included in line item 'Payments to and provision for employees' of Schedule-16 Operating expenses.

**8. Provision for income tax**

The provision for income tax (including deferred tax) for the year ended March 31, 2020 amounted to ₹ 73,631.4 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 17,191.0 million).

The Group has a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents required by transfer pricing legislation under sections 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The management is of the opinion that all transactions with international related parties and specified transactions with domestic related parties are primarily at arm's length so that the above legislation does not have material impact on the financial statements.

**9. Deferred tax**

At March 31, 2020, the Group has recorded net deferred tax asset of ₹ 88,070.3 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 109,372.9 million), which have been included in other assets.



## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the break-up of deferred tax assets and liabilities into major items.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	100,243.8	134,571.6
Foreign currency translation reserve <sup>1</sup>	611.4	283.0
Others	16,223.8	14,529.5
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>117,079.0</b>	<b>149,384.1</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>		
Special reserve deduction	24,706.5	31,535.8
Mark-to-market gains <sup>1</sup>	-	543.4
Depreciation on fixed assets	3,462.6	4,905.5
Interest on refund of taxes <sup>1</sup>	512.4	2,632.6
Others	327.2	393.9
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>29,008.7</b>	<b>40,011.2</b>
<b>Total net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)</b>	<b>88,070.3</b>	<b>109,372.9</b>

1. These items are considered in accordance with the requirements of Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS).

## 10. Information about business and geographical segments

### A. Business Segments

The business segments of the Group have been presented as follows:

- Retail banking** includes exposures of the Bank which satisfy the four criteria of orientation, product, granularity and low value of individual exposures for retail exposures laid down in Basel Committee on Banking Supervision document "International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework". This segment also includes income from credit cards, debit cards, third party product distribution and the associated costs.
- Wholesale banking** includes all advances to trusts, partnership firms, companies and statutory bodies, by the Bank which are not included under Retail banking.
- Treasury** includes the entire investment and derivative portfolio of the Bank and ICICI Strategic Investments Fund.
- Other banking** includes leasing operations and other items not attributable to any particular business segment of the Bank. Further, it includes the Bank's banking subsidiaries i.e. ICICI Bank UK PLC and ICICI Bank Canada.
- Life insurance** represents results of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited.
- General insurance** represents results of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited.
- Others** includes ICICI Home Finance Company Limited, ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited, ICICI International Limited, ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited, ICICI Securities Limited, ICICI Securities Holdings Inc., ICICI Securities Inc., ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited, ICICI Prudential Trust Limited, ICICI Investment Management Company Limited, ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited and ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited.
- Unallocated** includes items such as tax paid in advance net of provision, deferred tax and provisions to the extent reckoned at the entity level.

Income, expenses, assets and liabilities are either specifically identified with individual segments or are allocated to segments on a systematic basis.

All liabilities of the Bank are transfer priced to a central treasury unit, which pools all funds and lends to the business units at appropriate rates based on the relevant maturity of assets being funded after adjusting for regulatory reserve requirements.

The transfer pricing mechanism of the Bank is periodically reviewed. The segment results are determined based on the transfer pricing mechanism prevailing for the respective reporting periods.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

The following table sets forth, the business segment results for the year ended March 31, 2020.

₹ in million

Sr. no.	Particulars	Retail banking	Wholesale banking	Treasury	Other banking business	Life insurance	General insurance	Others	Inter-segment adjustments	Total
1	Revenue	725,542.4	399,423.4	620,926.1	39,966.7	397,038.1	123,744.8	67,371.3	(876,151.8)	1,497,861.0
2	Segment results <sup>1</sup>	89,930.2	9,272.3	51,710.8	10,867.9	10,684.0	16,968.9	23,852.7	(12,295.8)	200,991.0
3	Unallocated expenses									15,104.9
4	Operating profit (2) – (3) <sup>1</sup>									185,886.1
5	Income tax expenses (net)/(net deferred tax credit)									73,631.4
6	Net profit <sup>2</sup> (4) – (5)									112,254.7
<b>Other information</b>										
7	Segment assets	3,513,412.1	3,073,070.6	4,133,791.4	734,528.0	1,557,104.9	365,990.6	378,947.4	(145,872.9)	13,610,972.1
8	Unallocated assets									161,950.2
9	Total assets (7) + (8)									13,772,922.3
10	Segment liabilities	5,732,467.7	2,307,128.6	2,880,715.4 <sup>3</sup>	670,469.0 <sup>3</sup>	1,558,623.1 <sup>3</sup>	370,420.9 <sup>3</sup>	383,865.6 <sup>3</sup>	(145,872.9) <sup>3</sup>	13,757,817.4
11	Unallocated liabilities									15,104.9
12	Total liabilities (10) + (11)									13,772,922.3
13	Capital expenditure	9,947.7	3,008.0	-	880.9	605.7	3,056.0	616.5	-	18,114.8
14	Depreciation	6,865.4	2,515.8	0.4	280.6	605.5	906.2	554.7	(16.4)	11,712.2

1. Profit before tax and minority interest.

2. Includes share of net profit of minority shareholders.

3. Includes share capital and reserves and surplus.

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

The following table sets forth, the business segment results for the year ended March 31, 2019.

₹ in million										
Sr. no.	Particulars	Retail banking	Wholesale banking	Treasury	Other banking business	Life insurance	General insurance	Others	Inter-segment adjustments	Total
1	Revenue	591,723.3	341,685.0	541,021.8	37,425.1	366,987.7	111,526.8	60,995.7	(738,300.4)	1,313,065.0
2	Segment results <sup>1</sup>	82,231.2	(102,423.4)	53,401.0	5,916.3	11,624.0	15,984.2	20,142.7	(12,793.4)	74,082.6
3	Unallocated expenses								-	-
4	Operating profit (2) – (3) <sup>1</sup>									74,082.6
5	Income tax expenses (net)/(net deferred tax credit)									17,191.0
6	Net profit <sup>2</sup> (4) – (5)									56,891.6
	Other information									
7	Segment assets	3,071,558.3	2,884,954.5	3,331,049.7	765,251.5	1,626,999.2	329,504.5	314,909.5	(147,533.9)	12,176,693.3
8	Unallocated assets									211,245.6
9	Total assets (7) + (8)									12,387,938.9
10	Segment liabilities	4,889,760.0	1,874,784.2	2,801,718.4 <sup>3</sup>	687,857.4 <sup>3</sup>	1,629,321.7 <sup>3</sup>	334,018.4 <sup>3</sup>	318,012.7 <sup>3</sup>	(147,533.9) <sup>3</sup>	12,387,938.9
11	Unallocated liabilities									-
12	Total liabilities (10) + (11)									12,387,938.9
13	Capital expenditure	5,436.5	1,966.4	-	251.3	1,245.1	1,159.3	970.3	-	11,028.9
14	Depreciation	5,559.0	2,111.0	0.4	193.8	567.2	608.3	435.1	(16.4)	9,458.4

1. Profit before tax and minority interest.

2. Includes share of net profit of minority shareholders.

3. Includes share capital and reserves and surplus.

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

**SCHEDULES**

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

**B. Geographical segments**

The Group has reported its operations under the following geographical segments.

- **Domestic operations** comprise branches and subsidiaries/joint ventures in India.
- **Foreign operations** comprise branches and subsidiaries/joint ventures outside India and offshore banking units in India.

The Group conducts transactions with its customers on a global basis in accordance with their business requirements, which may span across various geographies.

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, the geographical segment results.

₹ in million

Revenue	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Domestic operations	1,442,222.4	1,248,986.2
Foreign operations	55,638.6	64,078.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,497,861.0</b>	<b>1,313,065.0</b>

₹ in million

Assets	At March 31, 2020	At March 31, 2019
Domestic operations	12,275,555.0	10,719,652.3
Foreign operations	1,335,417.1	1,457,041.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,610,972.1</b>	<b>12,176,693.3</b>

Note: Segment assets do not include tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net) and deferred tax assets (net).

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, capital expenditure and depreciation thereon for the geographical segments.

₹ in million

	Capital expenditure incurred during the		Depreciation provided during the	
	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Domestic operations	17,207.3	10,704.5	11,440.3	9,273.8
Foreign operations	907.5	324.4	271.9	184.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,114.8</b>	<b>11,028.9</b>	<b>11,712.2</b>	<b>9,458.4</b>

**11. Penalties/fines imposed by banking regulatory bodies**

There was no penalty imposed by RBI and other banking regulatory bodies during the year ended March 31, 2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 10.0 million).

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

## SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

### 12. Additional information to consolidated accounts

Additional information to consolidated accounts at March 31, 2020 (Pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013)

₹ in million

Name of the entity	Net assets <sup>1</sup>		Share in profit or loss	
	% of total net assets	Amount	% of total net profit	Amount
<b>Parent</b>				
ICICI Bank Limited	94.7%	1,165,044.1	82.9%	79,308.1
<b>Subsidiaries</b>				
<b>Indian</b>				
ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	0.9%	11,125.4	2.8%	2,657.2
ICICI Securities Limited	1.0%	11,828.5	5.7%	5,481.0
ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	1.2%	15,241.9	(1.2%)	(1,168.2)
ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	7.4	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	0.4
ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	94.8	(0.0%) <sup>2</sup>	(18.6)
ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited	0.2%	2,449.5	0.1%	134.1
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	5.9%	72,186.2	11.2%	10,687.5
ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	4.7%	57,054.0	12.5%	11,937.6
ICICI Prudential Trust Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	14.5	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	1.0
ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited	1.0%	12,793.8	11.0%	10,494.1
ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	328.4	(0.0%) <sup>2</sup>	(17.7)
<b>Foreign</b>				
ICICI Bank UK PLC	2.8%	34,301.4	1.7%	1,647.6
ICICI Bank Canada	2.5%	31,051.8	2.3%	2,161.5
ICICI International Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	115.1	(0.0%) <sup>2</sup>	(3.0)
ICICI Securities Holdings Inc.	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	131.7	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	2.8
ICICI Securities Inc.	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	267.7	0.1%	50.0
<b>Other consolidated entities</b>				
<b>Indian</b>				
ICICI Strategic Investments Fund	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	156.9	(0.0%) <sup>2</sup>	(6.5)
<b>Foreign</b>				
NIL	-	-	-	-
<b>Minority Interests</b>	(5.5%)	(67,947.7)	(17.4%)	(16,591.6)
<b>Associates</b>				
<b>Indian</b>				
I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	-	-	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	5.7
NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited	-	-	(0.0%) <sup>2</sup>	(5.1)
ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	-	-	0.2%	208.9
India Infradebt Limited	-	-	1.1%	1,096.5
India Advantage Fund III	-	-	0.2%	186.6
India Advantage Fund IV	-	-	0.3%	267.6
Arteria Technologies Private Limited	-	-	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	6.4
<b>Foreign</b>				
NIL	-	-	-	-
<b>Joint Ventures</b>				
NIL	-	-	-	-
<b>Inter-company adjustments</b>	(9.4%)	(116,644.8)	(13.5%)	(12,860.8)
<b>Total net assets/net profit</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,229,600.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>95,663.1</b>

1. Total assets minus total liabilities.

2. Insignificant.

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**SCHEDULES**

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Additional information to consolidated accounts at March 31, 2019 (Pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013)

Name of the entity	Net assets <sup>1</sup>		Share in profit or loss	
	% of total net assets	Amount	% of total net profit	Amount
<b>Parent</b>				
ICICI Bank Limited	94.9%	1,083,680.4	79.1%	33,633.0
<b>Subsidiaries</b>				
<b>Indian</b>				
ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	0.9%	9,915.6	1.4%	606.5
ICICI Securities Limited	0.9%	10,212.2	11.5%	4,911.8
ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	1.4%	16,428.2	0.7%	279.9
ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	7.0	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	0.4
ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	113.4	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	3.8
ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited	0.2%	2,315.3	1.6%	690.7
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	6.2%	70,474.5	26.8%	11,406.5
ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	5.0%	56,588.8	24.7%	10,492.6
ICICI Prudential Trust Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	14.9	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	1.6
ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited	1.0%	11,184.4	16.1%	6,866.7
ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	346.1	(0.0%) <sup>2</sup>	(17.2)
<b>Foreign</b>				
ICICI Bank UK PLC	2.7%	31,419.3	(8.7%)	(3,696.6)
ICICI Bank Canada	2.6%	29,443.6	6.6%	2,792.3
ICICI International Limited	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	108.2	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	9.8
ICICI Securities Holdings Inc.	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	128.9	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	1.7
ICICI Securities Inc.	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	217.7	0.1% <sup>2</sup>	36.5
<b>Other consolidated entities</b>				
<b>Indian</b>				
ICICI Strategic Investments Fund	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	255.1	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	12.3
<b>Foreign</b>				
NIL	-	-	-	-
<b>Minority interests</b>	(5.8%)	(65,805.4)	(33.7%)	(14,349.2)
<b>Associates</b>				
<b>Indian</b>				
I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	-	-	-	-
NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited	-	-	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	4.7
ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	-	-	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	1.1
India Infradebt Limited	-	-	1.8%	766.6
India Advantage Fund III	-	-	0.1% <sup>2</sup>	39.6
India Advantage Fund IV	-	-	0.0% <sup>2</sup>	1.6
Arteria Technologies Private Limited	-	-	0.0%	2.8
<b>Foreign</b>				
NIL	-	-	-	-
<b>Joint Ventures</b>				
NIL	-	-	-	-
<b>Inter-company adjustments</b>	(10.0%)	(114,514.1)	(28.1%)	(11,957.1)
<b>Total net assets/net profit</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,142,534.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>42,542.4</b>

1. Total assets minus total liabilities.

2. Insignificant

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

### 13. Sale of equity shareholding in subsidiaries

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Bank sold 2.00% of its shareholding in ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited and made a net gain of ₹ 10,059.3 million on this sale.

### 14. Revaluation of fixed assets

The Bank and its housing finance subsidiary follow the revaluation model for their premises (land and buildings) other than improvements to leasehold property as per AS 10 – 'Property, Plant and Equipment'. The Bank had initially revalued its premises at March 31, 2016 and its housing finance subsidiary revalued its premises at March 31, 2017. In accordance with the policy, annual revaluation is carried out through external valuers, using methodologies such as direct comparison method and income generation method and the incremental amount has been taken to revaluation reserve. The revalued amount at March 31, 2020 was ₹ 57,871.0 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 57,631.2 million) as compared to the historical cost less accumulated depreciation of ₹ 26,427.8 million (March 31, 2019: ₹ 26,926.8 million).

The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution of dividend.

### 15. Proposed dividend on equity shares

RBI through its circular 'Declaration of dividends by banks (Revised)' dated April 17, 2020, has directed that banks shall not make any further dividend payouts from the profits pertaining to FY2020 until further instructions. This is with the intent that the banks conserve capital to retain their capacity to support the economy and absorb losses in an environment of heightened uncertainty caused by COVID-19. Accordingly, the Board of Directors has not recommended dividend for FY2020 (year ended March 31, 2019: ₹ 1.00 per equity share).

### 16. Dividend distribution tax

Dividend received from Indian subsidiaries, on which dividend distribution tax has been paid by them and dividend received from overseas subsidiaries, on which tax has been paid under section 115BBD of the Income Tax Act, 1961, have been reduced from dividend to be distributed by the Bank for the purpose of computation of dividend distribution tax as per section 115-O of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

### 17. Divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs

In terms of the RBI circular no. //DBR.BPBC.No.32/21.04.018/2018-19 dated April 1, 2019, 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, wherever either (a) the additional provisioning requirements assessed by RBI exceed 10% of the reported net profits before provisions and contingencies or (b) the additional gross NPAs identified by RBI exceed 15% of the published incremental gross NPAs for the reference period, or both. Based on the condition mentioned in RBI circular, no disclosure on divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs is required with respect to RBI's supervisory process for the year ended March 31, 2019 and for the year ended March 31, 2018.

### 18. Impact of COVID-19 on the performance of the Group

Since the first quarter of CY2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted most of the countries, including India. This resulted in countries announcing lockdown and quarantine measures that sharply stalled economic activity. The Government of India initiated a nation-wide lockdown from March 25, 2020 for three weeks which was extended to May 18, 2020 in two phases. Several countries took unprecedented fiscal and monetary actions to help alleviate the impact of the crisis. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has announced several measures to ease the financial system stress, including enhancing system liquidity, moratorium of three months on loan repayments for specific borrower segments, asset classification standstill benefit to overdue accounts where a moratorium has been granted and relaxation in liquidity coverage requirement, among others.

The Indian economy would be impacted by this pandemic with contraction in industrial and services output across small and large businesses. The Group's business is expected to be impacted by lower business opportunities and

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

# SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Accounts (Contd.)

revenues in the short to medium term. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Group's results, including credit quality and provisions, remains uncertain and dependent on the spread of Covid-19, further steps taken by the government and the central bank to mitigate the economic impact, steps taken by the Group and the time it takes for economic activities to resume at normal levels. The Group's capital and liquidity position is strong and would continue to be the focus area for the Group during this period.

### 19. Additional disclosure

Additional statutory information disclosed in the separate financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries having no material bearing on the true and fair view on the consolidated financial statements and the information pertaining to the items which are not material have not been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

### 20. Comparative figures

Figures of the previous year have been re-grouped to conform to the current year presentation.

Signatures to Schedules 1 to 18

As per our Report of even date.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration no.:  
001076N/N500013

**Girish Chandra Chaturvedi**  
Chairman  
DIN-00110996

**Uday M. Chitale**  
Director  
DIN-00043268

**Sandeep Bakhshi**  
Managing Director & CEO  
DIN-00109206

**Sudhir N. Pillai**  
Partner  
Membership no.: 105782

**Vishakha Mulye**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00203578

**Anup Bagchi**  
Executive Director  
DIN-00105962

**Sandeep Batra**  
President

**Rakesh Jha**  
Group Chief Financial Officer

**Ranganath Athreya**  
Company Secretary

**Ajay Mittal**  
Chief Accountant

Mumbai  
May 9, 2020



# STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 129 OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013

## STATEMENT CONTAINING SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATE COMPANIES AND JOINT VENTURES Part "A": Subsidiaries

Particulars	ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI Securities Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI Securities Holdings Inc. <sup>1,2</sup>	ICICI Securities Inc. <sup>1,2</sup>	ICICI Home Finance Company Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI Investment Management Company Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI International Limited <sup>3</sup>	ICICI Bank UK PLC <sup>3</sup>	ICICI Bank Canada <sup>4,5</sup>	ICICI Prudential Trust Management Company Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited <sup>2</sup>	ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited <sup>2</sup>
The date since when subsidiary was acquired	September 15, 1993	March 9, 1995	June 12, 2000	June 13, 2000	November 1, 1999	September 1, 1999	March 9, 2000	March 25, 1998	October 1, 2000	July 1, 2001	February 27, 1998	August 19, 2003	October 13, 2003	August 26, 2005	August 26, 2005	April 22, 2009
Paid-up share capital <sup>6</sup>	1,563.4	1,610.7	728.2	571.7	10,987.5	0.5	100.0	10.0	14,358.6	4,544.7	68.1	31,786.5	25,725.1	1.0	176.5	390.0
Reserves & Surplus	10,317.4	10,303.2	(596.5)	(304.0)	5,690.3	6.9	(5.2)	2,439.4	57,827.6	52,509.4	47.0	2,514.9	8,214.3	13.5	13,222.8	(61.6)
Total assets	174,258.4	44,185.0	132.7	349.0	153,702.2	8.5	119.6	2,898.4	1,560,352.6	370,420.9	117.5	267,905.8	353,491.1	14.7	16,711.0	358.6
Total liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)	162,377.6	32,271.1	1.0	81.3	137,024.4	1.1	24.9	449.0	1,488,166.4	313,366.8	2.4	233,604.4	319,551.7	0.2	3,311.7	30.2
Investments (including investment in subsidiaries) <sup>7</sup>	164,721.3	8,498.5	94.5	Nil	5,943.6	7.3	73.9	1,452.9	1,512,562.0	263,267.3	#	65,920.6	32,912.9	13.6	12,554.2	326.2
Turnover (Gross income from operations)	13,914.8	17,055.1	Nil	199.8	16,648.5	1.7	19.2	375.9	334,307.0	135,923.7	23.6	10,518.9	12,677.7	5.2	20,054.4	4.2
Profit/(loss) before taxation	4,376.6	7,476.3	2.3	50.6	258.9	0.6	(18.6)	133.9	10,687.5	16,968.9	(3.3)	2,162.5	4,517.1	1.4	14,116.4	(17.7)
Provision for taxation	1,041.8	2,109.2	(0.5)	0.6	256.1	0.2	#	(0.2)	Nil	5,031.3	Nil	403.3	1,212.9	0.4	3,657.4	#
Profit/(loss) after taxation	3,334.8	5,367.1	2.8	50.0	2.8	0.4	(18.6)	134.1	10,687.5	11,937.6	(3.3)	1,759.1	3,304.1	1.0	10,459.0	(17.7)
Dividend (including corporate dividend tax) <sup>8</sup>	1,447.3	3,964.7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,067.8	3,834.9	Nil	Nil	1,402.7	1.4	8,884.6	Nil
% of shareholding	100.00%	79.22%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	52.87%	55.86%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	50.80%	51.00%	100.00%
# amount less than 0.1 million																

Notes :

1. ICICI Securities Holdings Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Securities Limited. ICICI Securities Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Securities Holdings Inc.
2. ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited.
3. Financial information as per respective entity Ind AS financial statements pursuant to migration to Ind AS by these entities.
4. The financial information of ICICI Bank UK PLC and ICICI International Limited has been translated into Indian Rupees at the closing rate at March 31, 2020 of 1 USD = ₹ 75.6650.
5. The financial information of ICICI Bank Canada is for the period January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019, being their financial year.
6. Paid-up share capital does not include share application money.
7. Investments include securities held as stock in trade.
8. Represents dividend on equity shares paid during the year.
9. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations : None
10. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: None

# STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 129 OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013

## Part "B": Associate companies and joint ventures

Name of associate companies/joint ventures	I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	India Infradebt Limited	Arteria Technologies Private Limited	₹ in million	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2016	Falcon Tyres Limited
1 Latest audited balance sheet date	October 4, 2005	August 7, 2006	December 31, 2009	November 27, 2012	May 29, 2018	December 4, 2014	
2 Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired							
3 <b>Shares of associate companies/joint ventures held by ICICI Group at March 31, 2020</b>							
Number of equity shares	9,880	1,900,000	75,582,000	367,361,007	1,998	20,445,177	
Amount of investment in associate companies/joint ventures <sup>2</sup>	5.7	31.0	610.0	8,008.4	96.0	Nil	
Extent of holding (%)	19.00%	18.79%	19.01%	42.33%	19.98%	26.39%	
4 Description of significant influence	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3	Note 4	Note 3	Note 4	
5 Reason of non-consolidation of the associate/joint venture	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Note 5	
6 Networth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited balance sheet	0.5	29.3	705.8	7,976.7	19.4	N.A.	
7 <b>Profit/(loss) for the year ended March 31, 2020</b>							
i Considered in consolidation	5.7	4.0	208.8	1,096.5	6.3	N.A.	
ii Not considered in consolidation	21.9	17.5	889.6	1,494.0	25.2	N.A.	

### Notes:

- The above statement has been prepared based on the principles of Accounting Standard (AS) 23 - Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), and therefore does not include the companies where ICICI Group does not have any significant influence as defined under AS 23, although the group holds more than 20.00% of total share capital in those companies.
- Represents carrying value.
- In terms of AS 23, issued by ICAI, ICICI Group is deemed to have significant influence through its voting power and representation on the Board of directors of the investee company.
- In terms of AS 23, issued by ICAI, ICICI Group is deemed to have significant influence due to its holding being more than 20.00% of the voting power in the investee company.
- The investment in Falcon Tyres Limited is temporary in nature.
- Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations: None
- Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year: None

### For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

<b>Girish Chandra Chaturvedi</b> Chairman DIN-00110996	<b>Uday M. Chitale</b> Director DIN-00043268	<b>Sandeep Bakhshi</b> Managing Director & CEO DIN-00109206
<b>Vishakha Mulye</b> Executive Director DIN-00203578	<b>Anup Bagchi</b> Executive Director DIN-00105962	<b>Sandeep Batra</b> President
<b>Rakesh Jha</b> Group Chief Financial Officer	<b>Ranganath Athreya</b> Company Secretary	<b>Ajay Mittal</b> Chief Accountant

Mumbai  
May 9, 2020

# BASEL PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

at March 31, 2020

Pillar 3 disclosures at March 31, 2020 as per Basel III guidelines of RBI have been disclosed separately on the Bank's website under 'Regulatory Disclosures Section' on the home page. The link to this section is <http://www.icicibank.com/regulatory-disclosure.page>.

The section contains the following disclosures:

- Qualitative and quantitative disclosures at March 31, 2020
  - Scope of application
  - Capital adequacy
  - Credit risk
  - Securitisation exposures
  - Market risk
  - Operational risk
  - Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)
  - Liquidity risk
  - Counterparty credit risk
  - Risk management framework of non-banking group companies
  - Disclosure requirements for remuneration
  - Equities – Disclosure for banking book positions
  - Leverage ratio
- Composition of capital
- Composition of capital - reconciliation requirements
- Main features of regulatory capital instruments
- Full terms and conditions of regulatory capital instruments

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Average advances	Average of advances as reported in Form A to RBI
Average assets	For the purpose of performance analysis, represents averages of daily balances
Average cost of funds	Cost of interest bearing liabilities
Average deposits	Average of deposits as reported in Form A to RBI
Average equity	Quarterly average of equity share capital and reserves
Average total assets	For the purpose of business ratio, represents averages of total assets as reported in Form X to RBI
Average yield	Yield on interest earning assets
Business	Total of average deposits plus average advances as reported in Form A to RBI
Business per employee	Average deposits plus average advances divided by average number of employees
Book value per share	Share capital plus reserves divided by outstanding number of equity shares
Capital (for CRAR)	Capital includes share capital, reserves and surplus (revaluation reserve and foreign currency translation reserve are considered at discounted amount), capital instruments and general provisions as per the RBI Basel III guidelines
Capital to risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR)	Capital (for CRAR) divided by Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)
Earnings per share	Net profit after tax divided by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year
High quality liquid assets	Stock of liquid assets which can be readily sold at little or no loss of value or used as collateral to obtain funds
Interest income to working funds	Interest income divided by working funds
Interest spread	Average yield less average cost of funds
Liquidity coverage ratio	Ratio of unencumbered high quality liquid assets to total net cash outflows estimated for the next 30 calendar days
Net interest income	Total interest earned less total interest expended
Net interest margin	Total interest earned less total interest expended divided by average interest earning assets
Net profit per employee	Net profit after tax divided by number of employees
Non-interest income to working funds	Non-interest income divided by working funds
Number of employees	Quarterly average of number of employees. The number of employees includes sales executives, employees on fixed term contracts and interns
Operating profit	Profit before provisions and contingencies
Operating profit to working funds	Operating profit divided by working funds
Provision coverage ratio	Provision for non-performing advances divided by gross non-performing advances
Return on assets	Net profit after tax divided by average total assets
Return on average assets	Net profit after tax divided by average assets
Return on average equity	Net profit after tax divided by average equity
Risk weighted assets (RWAs)	RWAs are computed by assigning risk weights as per the RBI Basel III guidelines to various on-balance sheet exposure, off-balance sheet exposures and undrawn exposures
Working funds	Average of total assets as reported in Form X to RBI