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 2021, 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 2021. The branches in Dubai, South Africa, and New York have been audited by the respective branch 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 2021, 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 standalone 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 note 18.59 of the accompanying standalone financial statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19). The impact of these uncertainties 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

a. Information Technology ('IT') systems and controls impacting financial reporting

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
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. The accuracy and reliability of the financial reporting process depends on the IT systems and the related control environment, including: ➢ IT general controls over user access management and change management across applications, networks, database, and operating systems; ➢ IT application controls. 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.	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. 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. Other areas that were assessed under the IT control environment, included password policies, security configurations, business continuity and controls around change management. 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. Where deficiencies were identified, we tested compensating controls or performed alternate procedures.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

b. Identification and provisioning for non-performing assets ('NPAs') including implementation of COVID-19 related measures

As at 31 March 2021, the Bank reported total loans and advances (net of provisions) of ₹ 7,337,291 million (2020: 6,452,900 million), gross NPAs of ₹ 408,414 million (2020: ₹ 408,291 million), and provision for non-performing assets of ₹ 317,238 million (2020: 309,058 million). The provision coverage ratio as at 31 March 2021 is 77.7% (2020: 75.7%).

(Refer schedules 9, 17.3, 18.16, 18.19, and 18.27)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
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: ➢ 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 identify NPAs by applying certain qualitative aspects; ➢ Implementation of the "COVID 19 Regulatory Package- Asset Classification and Provisioning" announced by the RBI on 17 April 2020 and RBI circular on "Asset Classification and Income Recognition following the expiry of Covid-19 regulatory package" dated 07 April 2021 (collectively referred to as 'the RBI circulars'), and "Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related Stress" (the 'Resolution Framework') issued by the RBI on 6 August 2020, which were collectively considered by the management in identification and provisioning of non-performing assets. On the basis of an estimate made by the management, a provision of ₹ 74,750 million was held by the Bank as at 31 March 2021 on account of likely increase in defaults due to the impact of COVID-19 on recoverability of loans and assets of the Bank. The Bank has also revised its internal provisioning policy of retail loans to address aforesaid risk. The basis of estimation of the additional provisions and the assumptions used for aforesaid additional provision are subject to periodic review by the Bank as these depend on future developments including the rate of spread of COVID-19, the effectiveness of current and future steps taken by the government and central banks to mitigate the economic impact	We understood the process and controls and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls, including IT based controls, focusing on the following: ➢ Identification and classification of NPAs in line with RBI IRAC norms and certain qualitative aspects; ➢ Periodic internal reviews of asset quality; ➢ Assessment of adequacy of NPA provisions; and ➢ Periodic valuation of collateral for NPAs. ➢ Implementation of the RBI circulars 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. 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 monitor to such assets. We read the RBI Annual Financial Inspection report for the financial year ended 2020 and other communication with regulators. With respect to those borrowers to whom a moratorium was granted in accordance with the RBI circulars, on a sample basis, we tested that such moratorium was granted and implemented in the systems in accordance with the board approved policy. On a test check basis, we tested the loans to ensure that identification of NPAs, provisions created, and asset classification were in accordance with the requirements of the RBI circulars. Further, with respect to the additional provisions made by the Bank on account of the impact of the COVID-19

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
and the time it takes for the economic activities to return to pre-pandemic levels. ➢ The measurement of provision under RBI guidelines is also 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. Implementation of the RBI circulars also required the Bank to implement changes in its base Information Technology applications to extend the relief packages and moratorium period to the customers as announced by the Government. Considering the significance of the above matters to the financial statements, the heightened regulatory inspections, additional complexities in the current year on account of impact of COVID-19 and significant auditor attention required, we have identified this as a key audit matter for the current year audit.	pandemic, we understood and challenged the underpinning assumptions used by the Bank for such estimate by considering our understanding of the risk profiles of the customers of the Bank and other relevant publicly available macro-economic factors pertaining to impact of COVID-19. With respect to the Resolution Framework, ensured that the Bank's board approved policy was in accordance with the RBI requirements. On a test check basis, we ensured that the restructuring was approved and implemented, and provisions made on such restructured loans in accordance with the Bank's board approved policy and the Resolution Framework. 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 relevant RBI requirements.

c. Provisions for litigation matters and taxation and contingent liabilities

As at 31 March 2021, the Bank has reported the following:

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Included under contingent liabilities	
	At 31.03.2021	**At 31.03.2020**
Legal cases	**3,303**	3,300
Taxes	**70,465**	59,940
Total claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	**73,768**	**63,240**

(Refer schedules 12, 18.41)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As at 31 March 2021, 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. 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,	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the estimation, monitoring and disclosure of provisions and contingent liabilities. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
significant judgements are also involved in measuring such obligations, the most significant of which are: ➢ 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; ➢ Adequacy of provisions: The appropriateness of assumptions and judgements used in the estimation of significant provisions; and ➢ Adequacy of disclosures of provision for liabilities and charges, and contingent liabilities. 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 current year audit.	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. 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. 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.

d. Valuation of derivatives

(₹ in millions)

Particulars	Included under	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
Notional value of derivatives	Contingent liabilities	**25,062,638**	23,649,552

(Refer schedule 12 and 18.13)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
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. 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, valuation parameters, and inputs that are used in determining fair values. 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.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: 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: ➢ independent price verification performed by a management expert; and ➢ model governance and validation. 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. Further our valuation experts assisted us in challenging the appropriateness of significant models and methodologies used in valuation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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, and 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 accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Bank's Board of Directors. 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

- 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.

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 ₹ 596,868.52 million as at 31 March 2021, and total revenue, total net loss after tax, and net cash inflows of ₹ 9,716.89 million, ₹ 6,068.91 million, and ₹ 108,879.26 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 130 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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;

    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 2021 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 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 2021, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date and our report dated 24 April 2021 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 18.45 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2021;

        ii. the Bank, as detailed in schedule 18.45 to the standalone financial statements, has made provisions as at 31 March 2021, 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 2021;

        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: 21105782AAAACO8365

Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2021

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 2021

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 2021, 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 enitity'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 2021, 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:21105782AAAACO8365

Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2021

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

at March 31, 2021

₹ in '000s

	Schedule	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	**13,834,104**	12,947,649
Employees stock options outstanding		**31,010**	34,858
Reserves and surplus	2	**1,461,226,736**	1,152,061,563
Deposits	3	**9,325,221,605**	7,709,689,946
Borrowings	4	**916,309,564**	1,628,967,599
Other liabilities and provisions	5	**587,703,739**	479,949,877
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		**12,304,326,758**	**10,983,651,492**
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	**460,311,902**	352,839,592
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	**870,970,599**	838,717,797
Investments	8	**2,812,865,399**	2,495,314,805
Advances	9	**7,337,290,904**	6,452,899,697
Fixed assets	10	**88,775,806**	84,102,853
Other assets	11	**734,112,148**	759,776,748
TOTAL ASSETS		**12,304,326,758**	**10,983,651,492**
Contingent liabilities	12	**26,486,406,690**	25,238,257,975
Bills for collection		**546,434,215**	482,162,417
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 **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no.: 001076N/N500013

Sudhir N. Pillai
Partner
Membership no.: 105782

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Girish Chandra Chaturvedi
Chairman
DIN-00110996

Uday M. Chitale
Director
DIN-00043268

Sandeep Bakhshi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN-00109206

Vishakha Mulye
Executive Director
DIN-00203578

Anup Bagchi
Executive Director
DIN-00105962

Sandeep Batra
Executive Director
DIN-03620913

Rakesh Jha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Ranganath Athreya
Company Secretary

Rajendra Khandelwal
Chief Accountant

Mumbai
April 24, 2021

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended March 31, 2021

₹ in '000s

		Schedule	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
I.	**INCOME**			
	Interest earned	13	**791,182,710**	747,983,166
	Other income	14	**189,685,274**	164,486,220
	TOTAL INCOME		**980,867,984**	**912,469,386**
II.	**EXPENDITURE**			
	Interest expended	15	**401,288,374**	415,312,517
	Operating expenses	16	**215,608,340**	216,144,109
	Provisions and contingencies (refer note 18.45)		**202,044,429**	201,704,636
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**818,941,143**	**833,161,262**
III.	**PROFIT/(LOSS)**			
	Net profit/(loss) for the year		**161,926,841**	79,308,124
	Profit brought forward		**213,274,679**	178,795,703
	TOTAL PROFIT/(LOSS)		**375,201,520**	**258,103,827**
IV.	**APPROPRIATIONS/TRANSFERS**			
	Transfer to Statutory Reserve		**40,482,000**	19,828,000
	Transfer to/(from) Reserve Fund		**(77,638)**	3,670
	Transfer to Capital Reserve		**1,302,300**	3,954,400
	Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve		**-**	-
	Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve Account		**-**	-
	Transfer to/(from) Investment Fluctuation Reserve		**(2,495,799)**	6,690,000
	Transfer to Revenue and other reserves		**15,000,000**	-
	Transfer to Special Reserve		**10,900,000**	7,900,000
	Dividend paid during the year		**-**	6,453,078
	Corporate dividend tax paid during the year		**-**	-
	Balance carried over to balance sheet		**310,090,657**	213,274,679
	TOTAL		**375,201,520**	**258,103,827**
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts		17 & 18		
Earnings per share (refer note 18.1)				
	Basic (₹)		**24.01**	12.28
	Diluted (₹)		**23.67**	12.08
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 **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no.: 001076N/N500013

Sudhir N. Pillai
Partner
Membership no.: 105782

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Girish Chandra Chaturvedi
Chairman
DIN-00110996

Uday M. Chitale
Director
DIN-00043268

Sandeep Bakhshi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN-00109206

Vishakha Mulye
Executive Director
DIN-00203578

Anup Bagchi
Executive Director
DIN-00105962

Sandeep Batra
Executive Director
DIN-03620913

Rakesh Jha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Ranganath Athreya
Company Secretary

Rajendra Khandelwal
Chief Accountant

Mumbai
April 24, 2021

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended March 31, 2021

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before taxes		**201,827,176**	140,480,406
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		**12,013,384**	10,738,916
Net (appreciation)/depreciation on investments[1]		**(22,143,504)**	17,977,289
Provision in respect of non-performing and other assets		**107,491,259**	88,144,145
General provision for standard assets		**50,288,318**	31,871,122
Provision for contingencies & others		**5,942,673**	7,402,359
Income from subsidiaries, joint ventures and consolidated entities		**(12,339,950)**	(12,730,298)
(Profit)/loss on sale of fixed assets		**27,974**	(14,216)
	(i)	**343,107,330**	**283,869,723**
Adjustments for:			
(Increase)/decrease in investments		**240,666,909**	(55,702,939)
(Increase)/decrease in advances		**(994,947,362)**	(684,540,454)
Increase/(decrease) in deposits		**1,615,531,659**	1,180,493,234
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		**10,773,799**	8,898,408
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities and provisions		**50,820,785**	61,686,755
	(ii)	**922,845,790**	**510,835,004**
Refund/(payment) of direct taxes	(iii)	**(25,019,557)**	**(10,210,349)**
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (i)+(ii)+(iii)	(A)	**1,240,933,563**	**784,494,378**
Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities			
Redemption/sale from/(investments in) subsidiaries and/or joint ventures (including application money)		**37,369,338**	-
Income from subsidiaries, joint ventures and consolidated entities		**12,339,950**	12,730,298
Purchase of fixed assets		**(14,301,487)**	(13,674,681)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**56,622**	148,126
(Purchase)/sale of held-to-maturity securities		**(570,378,440)**	(370,277,765)
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	(B)	**(534,914,017)**	**(371,074,022)**
Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital (including ESOPs)		**154,600,321**	5,493,214
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		**152,089,846**	244,134,272
Repayment of long-term borrowings		**(377,290,832)**	(412,397,914)
Net proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings		**(488,752,518)**	142,777,984
Dividend and dividend tax paid		**-**	(6,453,078)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	(C)	**(559,353,183)**	**(26,445,522)**
Effect of exchange fluctuation on translation reserve	(D)	**(6,941,251)**	**1,619,695**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)		**139,725,112**	**388,594,529**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**1,191,557,389**	**802,962,860**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period/year		**1,331,282,501**	**1,191,557,389**

1. *For the year ended March 31, 2021, includes gain on sale of a part of equity investment in the subsidiaries, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited and ICICI Securities Limited.*
2. *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 **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration no.: 001076N/N500013

Sudhir N. Pillai
Partner
Membership no.: 105782

Mumbai
April 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Girish Chandra Chaturvedi
Chairman
DIN-00110996

Uday M. Chitale
Director
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Sandeep Bakhshi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN-00109206

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Executive Director
DIN-03620913

Rakesh Jha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Ranganath Athreya
Company Secretary

Rajendra Khandelwal
Chief Accountant

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Balance Sheet

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL		
Authorised capital		
12,500,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2020: 12,500,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each)	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**
Equity share capital		
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
6,472,765,203 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2020: 6,446,239,653 equity shares)	**12,945,530**	12,892,479
Add: 443,227,184[1] equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2020: 26,525,550 equity shares) issued during the period	**886,455**	53,051
	13,831,985	**12,945,530**
Add: Forfeited equity shares[2]	**2,119**	2,119
TOTAL CAPITAL	**13,834,104**	**12,947,649**

1. *Represents 418,994,413 equity shares issued under Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP) and 24,232,771 equity shares issued (year ended March 31, 2020: 26,525,550 equity shares) pursuant to exercise of employee stock options year ended March 31, 2021.*
2. *On account of forfeiture of 266,089 equity shares of ₹ 10 each.*

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
I. Statutory reserve		
Opening balance	**257,205,519**	237,377,519
Additions during the year	**40,482,000**	19,828,000
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**297,687,519**	**257,205,519**
II. Special reserve		
Opening balance	**102,940,000**	95,040,000
Additions during the year	**10,900,000**	7,900,000
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**113,840,000**	**102,940,000**
III. Securities premium		
Opening balance	**334,612,918**	329,160,858
Additions during the year[1]	**154,419,403**	5,452,060
Deductions during the year[2]	**(701,689)**	-
Closing balance	**488,330,632**	**334,612,918**
IV. Investment reserve account		
Opening balance	**-**	-
Additions during the year	**-**	-
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
V. Investment fluctuation reserve		
Opening balance	**19,382,000**	12,692,000
Additions during the year[3]	**-**	6,690,000
Deductions during the year	**(2,495,799)**	-
Closing balance	**16,886,201**	**19,382,000**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
VI. Capital reserve		
Opening balance	**132,496,125**	128,541,725
Additions during the year[4]	**1,302,300**	3,954,400
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**133,798,425**	**132,496,125**
VII. Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	**3,500,000**	3,500,000
Additions during the year	**-**	-
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**3,500,000**	**3,500,000**
VIII. Foreign currency translation reserve		
Opening balance	**16,528,210**	14,908,515
Additions during the year	**-**	1,619,695
Deductions during the year	**(6,941,251)**	-
Closing balance	**9,586,959**	**16,528,210**
IX. Revaluation reserve (refer note 18.37)		
Opening balance	**31,148,705**	30,445,093
Additions during the year[5]	**461,869**	1,395,700
Deductions during the year[6]	**(674,666)**	(692,088)
Closing balance	**30,935,908**	**31,148,705**
X. Reserve fund		
Opening balance	**77,638**	73,968
Additions during the year[7]	**-**	3,670
Deductions during the year[7]	**(77,638)**	-
Closing balance	**-**	**77,638**
XI. Revenue and other reserves		
Opening balance	**40,895,769**	40,203,682
Additions during the year	**15,674,666**	692,087
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**56,570,435**	**40,895,769**
XII. Balance in profit and loss account	**310,090,657**	**213,274,679**
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	**1,461,226,736**	**1,152,061,563**

1. *At March 31, 2021, includes amount on account of exercise of employee stock options and equity shares issued under QIP.*
2. *Represents amount utilised towards direct expenses relating to the issuance of equity shares under QIP.*
3. *Represents amount transferred to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) on net profit on sale of AFS and HFT investments during the period. 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 period or net profit for the period 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.*
4. *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.*
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. Balance in reserve fund transferred to balance in profit and loss account due to closure of Sri Lanka branch during the year ended March 31, 2021.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

			At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS				
A.	**I.**	Demand deposits		
		i) From banks	**114,792,811**	65,212,698
		ii) From others	**1,246,908,460**	957,063,014
	II.	Savings bank deposits	**2,954,533,008**	2,455,908,874
	III.	Term deposits		
		i) From banks	**96,198,935**	202,585,695
		ii) From others	**4,912,788,391**	4,028,919,665
TOTAL DEPOSITS			**9,325,221,605**	**7,709,689,946**
B.	**I.**	Deposits of branches in India	**9,248,880,616**	7,637,416,010
	II.	Deposits of branches outside India	**76,340,989**	72,273,936
TOTAL DEPOSITS			**9,325,221,605**	**7,709,689,946**

₹ in '000s

			At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS				
I.	**Borrowings in India**			
	i)	Reserve Bank of India[1]	**1,000,000**	86,810,000
	ii)	Other banks	**6,999**	-
	iii)	Other institutions and agencies		
		a) Government of India	**-**	-
		b) Financial institutions[2]	**216,069,065**	493,020,910
	iv)	Borrowings in the form of bonds and debentures (excluding subordinated debt)	**197,867,850**	197,869,634
	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)	**-**	-
		c) Unsecured redeemable debentures/bonds (subordinated debt included in Tier 2 capital)	**71,258,998**	116,974,946
TOTAL BORROWINGS IN INDIA			**587,402,912**	**995,875,490**
II.	**Borrowings outside India**			
	i)	Capital instruments	**-**	-
	ii)	Bonds and notes	**171,698,692**	294,811,272
	iii)	Other borrowings	**157,207,960**	338,280,837
TOTAL BORROWINGS OUTSIDE INDIA			**328,906,652**	**633,092,109**
TOTAL BORROWINGS			**916,309,564**	**1,628,967,599**

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, 2020: Nil) except borrowings of ₹ 4,999.1 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 340,756.8 million) under 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 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
I.	Bills payable	**123,870,614**	53,443,331
II.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	**3,262,618**	7,439,584
III.	Interest accrued	**21,389,174**	26,959,112
IV.	Sundry creditors	**121,848,376**	93,832,003
V.	General provision for standard assets (refer note 18.18)[1]	**111,092,824**	60,995,182
VI.	Others (including provisions)[2]	**206,240,133**	237,280,665
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS		**587,703,739**	**479,949,877**

1. Includes Covid-19 related provision amounting to ₹ 74,750.0 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 27,250.0 million).
2. Includes specific provision for standard loans amounting to ₹ 7,791.5 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 3,196.1 million).

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA			
I.	Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	**70,309,617**	99,437,514
II.	Balances with Reserve Bank of India in current accounts	**390,002,285**	253,402,078
TOTAL CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		**460,311,902**	**352,839,592**

₹ in '000s

				At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE					
I.	**In India**				
	i)	Balances with banks			
		a)	In current accounts	**526,416**	1,620,749
		b)	In other deposit accounts	**15,224**	66,791
	ii)	Money at call and short notice			
		a)	With banks[1]	**352,190,000**	594,212,800
		b)	With other institutions[2]	**145,670**	69,211,816
TOTAL				**352,877,310**	**665,112,156**
II.	**Outside India**				
	i)	In current accounts		**263,159,331**	116,434,071
	ii)	In other deposit accounts		**198,990,362**	25,335,217
	iii)	Money at call and short notice		**55,943,596**	31,836,353
TOTAL				**518,093,289**	**173,605,641**
TOTAL BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE				**870,970,599**	**838,717,797**

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 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS		
I. Investments in India [net of provisions]		
i) Government securities	**2,136,207,918**	1,883,318,796
ii) Other approved securities	**-**	-
iii) Shares (includes equity and preference shares)	**28,220,174**	24,622,430
iv) Debentures and bonds	**214,445,380**	119,852,513
v) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures[1]	**60,738,869**	61,201,686
vi) Others (commercial paper, mutual fund units, pass through certificates, security receipts, certificate of deposits and other related investments)	**167,395,240**	326,595,257
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN INDIA	**2,607,007,581**	**2,415,590,682**
II. Investments outside India [net of provisions]		
i) Government securities	**151,622,342**	28,909,637
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)	**17,408,614**	13,987,624
TOTAL INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA	**205,857,818**	**79,724,123**
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**2,812,865,399**	**2,495,314,805**
A. Investments in India		
Gross value of investments	**2,655,692,360**	2,472,213,814
Less: Aggregate of provision/depreciation/(appreciation)	**48,684,779**	56,623,132
Net investments	**2,607,007,581**	**2,415,590,682**
B. Investments outside India		
Gross value of investments	**206,964,172**	81,130,342
Less: Aggregate of provision/depreciation/(appreciation)	**1,106,354**	1,406,219
Net investments	**205,857,818**	**79,724,123**
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**2,812,865,399**	**2,495,314,805**

1. *During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank sold a part of its equity investment in subsidiaries, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited and ICICI Securities Limited.*
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 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES [NET OF PROVISIONS]					
A.	i)	Bills purchased and discounted[1]		**335,109,843**	444,802,983
	ii)	Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand		**1,846,093,909**	1,557,314,567
	iii)	Term loans		**5,156,087,152**	4,450,782,147
TOTAL ADVANCES				**7,337,290,904**	**6,452,899,697**
B.	i)	Secured by tangible assets (includes advances against book debts)		**5,302,794,936**	4,663,199,942
	ii)	Covered by bank/government guarantees		**106,820,866**	98,100,926
	iii)	Unsecured		**1,927,675,102**	1,691,598,829
TOTAL ADVANCES				**7,337,290,904**	**6,452,899,697**
C.	**I.**	**Advances in India**			
		i)	Priority sector	**2,031,797,475**	1,909,002,118
		ii)	Public sector	**451,897,529**	159,541,485
		iii)	Banks	**264,743**	4,468,311
		iv)	Others	**4,477,427,682**	3,840,221,670
TOTAL ADVANCES IN INDIA				**6,961,387,429**	**5,913,233,584**
	II.	**Advances outside India**			
		i)	Due from banks	**2,773,789**	4,732,195
		ii)	Due from others		
			a) Bills purchased and discounted	**78,351,968**	163,653,671
			b) Syndicated and term loans	**168,266,427**	326,238,831
			c) Others	**126,511,291**	45,041,416
TOTAL ADVANCES OUTSIDE INDIA				**375,903,475**	**539,666,113**
TOTAL ADVANCES				**7,337,290,904**	**6,452,899,697**

1. Net of bills re-discounted amounting to Nil (March 31, 2020: Nill).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS			
I.	**Premises**		
	Gross block		
	At cost at March 31 of preceding year	**77,468,304**	75,541,590
	Additions during the year[1]	**1,656,933**	2,542,536
	Deductions during the year	**(234,494)**	(615,822)
	Closing balance	**78,890,743**	**77,468,304**
	Depreciation		
	At March 31 of preceding year	**16,668,165**	15,309,915
	Charge during the year[2]	**1,974,520**	1,887,797
	Deductions during the year	**(221,378)**	(529,547)
	Total depreciation	**18,421,307**	**16,668,165**
	Net block	**60,469,436**	**60,800,139**
II.	**Other fixed assets (including furniture and fixtures)**		
	Gross block		
	At cost at March 31 of preceding year	**68,735,008**	59,431,918
	Additions during the year	**13,185,789**	11,591,192
	Deductions during the year	**(3,059,360)**	(2,288,102)
	Closing balance	**78,861,437**	**68,735,008**
	Depreciation		
	At March 31 of preceding year	**48,172,061**	42,763,904
	Charge during the year	**8,609,517**	7,583,366
	Deductions during the year	**(2,939,461)**	(2,175,209)
	Total depreciation	**53,842,117**	**48,172,061**
	Net block	**25,019,320**	**20,562,947**
III.	**Lease assets**		
	Gross block		
	At cost at March 31 of preceding year	**17,054,049**	16,714,629
	Additions during the year	**681,173**	339,420
	Deductions during the year	**-**	-
	Closing balance[3]	**17,735,222**	**17,054,049**
	Depreciation		
	At March 31 of preceding year	**14,314,282**	14,300,031
	Charge during the year	**133,890**	14,251
	Deductions during the year	**-**	-
	Total depreciation, accumulated lease adjustment and provisions	**14,448,172**	**14,314,282**
	Net block	**3,287,050.0**	**2,739,767**
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS		**88,775,806.0**	**84,102,853**

1. *Includes revaluation gain amounting to ₹ 461.9 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,395.7 million) on account of revaluation carried out by the Bank.*
2. *Includes depreciation charge on account of revaluation of ₹ 674.7 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 649.9 million).*
3. *Includes assets taken on lease amounting to ₹ 1,020.6 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 339.4 million).*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Standalone Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS			
I.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	**-**	-
II.	Interest accrued	**86,278,179**	86,517,207
III.	Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net)	**46,381,798**	68,018,795
IV.	Stationery and stamps	**4,665**	2,252
V.	Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims[1,2]	**-**	-
VI.	Advances for capital assets	**2,907,943**	2,917,965
VII.	Deposits	**24,025,670**	24,315,002
VIII.	Deferred tax assets (net) (refer note 18.47)	**87,444,731**	80,681,176
IX.	Deposits in Rural Infrastructure and Development Fund	**311,777,207**	287,570,782
X.	Others	**175,291,955**	209,753,569
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS		**734,112,148**	**759,776,748**

1. *During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank has not acquired any assets (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil) in satisfaction of claims under debt-asset swap transactions. Assets amounting to ₹ 942.4 million were sold during the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,317.4 million).*
2. *Net of provision amounting to ₹ 29,575.4 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 30,517.8 million).*

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES			
I.	Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	**73,768,089**	63,240,222
II.	Liability for partly paid investments	**12,455**	12,455
III.	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts[1]	**8,152,789,862**	7,441,459,466
IV.	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
	a) In India	**816,769,649**	878,239,296
	b) Outside India	**178,245,678**	209,893,394
V.	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	**324,236,366**	347,118,775
VI.	Currency swaps[1]	**481,715,704**	509,589,938
VII.	Interest rate swaps, currency options and interest rate futures[1]	**16,428,132,474**	15,698,503,091
VIII.	Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	**30,736,413**	90,201,338
TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		**26,486,406,690**	**25,238,257,975**

1. *Represents notional amount.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Profit and Loss Account

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED			
I.	Interest/discount on advances/bills	**572,888,123**	575,511,126
II.	Income on investments	**165,397,817**	146,732,068
III.	Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	**16,319,050**	6,821,500
IV.	Others[1,2]	**36,577,720**	18,918,472
TOTAL INTEREST EARNED		**791,182,710**	**747,983,166**

1. Includes interest on income tax refunds amounting to ₹ 2,569.3 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 2,699.8 million).

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

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME			
I.	Commission, exchange and brokerage	**106,707,283**	116,450,747
II.	Profit/(loss) on sale of investments (net)[1]	**53,302,497**	19,010,897
III.	Profit/(loss) on revaluation of investments (net)	**(1,564,373)**	(2,619,008)
IV.	Profit/(loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)[2]	**(27,974)**	14,216
V.	Profit/(loss) on exchange/derivative transactions (net)	**19,170,981**	18,065,638
VI.	Income earned by way of dividends, etc. from subsidiary companies and/or joint ventures abroad/in India	**12,339,950**	12,730,298
VII.	Miscellaneous income (including lease income)	**(243,090)**	833,432
TOTAL OTHER INCOME		**189,685,274**	**164,486,220**

1. For the year ended March 31, 2021, includes gain on sale of a part of equity investment in the subsidiaries, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited and ICICI Securities Limited. Refer note 18.10 - Investments.

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

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED			
I.	Interest on deposits	**332,563,139**	326,877,706
II.	Interest on Reserve Bank of India/inter-bank borrowings	**6,762,168**	10,809,220
III.	Others (including interest on borrowings of erstwhile ICICI Limited)	**61,963,067**	77,625,591
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENDED		**401,288,374**	**415,312,517**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES			
I.	Payments to and provisions for employees	**80,917,790**	82,712,407
II.	Rent, taxes and lighting[1]	**11,598,363**	12,714,278
III.	Printing and stationery	**1,813,495**	2,300,408
IV.	Advertisement and publicity	**6,172,743**	8,886,382
V.	Depreciation on Bank's property	**10,584,038**	9,471,163
VI.	Depreciation (including lease equalisation) on leased assets	**133,877**	14,238
VII.	Directors' fees, allowances and expenses	**38,157**	37,188
VIII.	Auditors' fees and expenses	**94,195**	87,884
IX.	Law charges	**974,632**	1,103,906
X.	Postages, courier, telephones, etc.	**4,253,640**	4,229,716
XI.	Repairs and maintenance	**19,507,374**	17,682,686
XII.	Insurance	**11,030,824**	7,823,295
XIII.	Direct marketing agency expenses	**16,820,872**	17,875,865
XIV.	Other expenditure[2]	**51,668,340**	51,204,693
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**215,608,340**	**216,144,109**

1. *Includes lease expense amounting to ₹ 9,044.8 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 10,010.9 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, 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.

Use of estimates

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 on discounted instruments is recognised over the tenure of the instrument on a constant yield basis.

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

d) Loan processing fee is accounted for upfront when it becomes due.

e) Project appraisal/structuring fee is accounted for on the completion of the agreed service.

f) Arranger fee is accounted for as income when a significant portion of the arrangement is completed and right to receive is established.

g) Commission received on guarantees and letters of credit issued is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the guarantee/letters of credit.

h) The annual/renewal fee on credit cards and debit cards are amortised on a straight line basis over one year.

i) Fees paid/received for priority sector lending certificates (PSLC) is amortised on straight-line basis over the period of the certificate.

j) All other fees are accounted for as and when they become due where the Bank is reasonably certain of ultimate collection.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

2. Investments

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

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.

Classification:

All investments are classified into 'Held to Maturity' (HTM), 'Available for Sale' (AFS) and 'Held for Trading' (HFT) on the date of purchase as per the extant RBI guidelines on investment classification and valuation. 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.

Investments that are held principally for resale within 90 days from the date of purchase are classified as HFT securities. Investments which the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as HTM securities. Investments which are not classified in either of the above categories are classified under AFS securities. Investments in the equity of subsidiaries/ joint ventures are classified under HTM or AFS categories.

Cost of acquisition:

Costs, including brokerage and commission pertaining to investments paid at the time of acquisition and broken period interest (the amount of interest from the previous interest payment date till the date of purchase of instruments) on debt instruments, are charged to the profit and loss account.

Valuation:

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.

HTM 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.

AFS and HFT 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 AFS, 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.

Treasury bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost.

The units of mutual funds are valued at the latest repurchase price/net asset value declared by the mutual fund. Unquoted equity shares are valued at the break-up value, if the latest balance sheet is available, or at ₹1, as per RBI guidelines.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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.

The Bank assesses investments in subsidiaries for any permanent diminution in value and appropriate provisions are made.

Disposal:

Gain/loss on sale of investments is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Cost of investments is computed based on the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) method. The profit from sale of investment under HTM category, net of taxes and transfer to statutory reserve is transferred to “Capital Reserve” in accordance with the RBI Guidelines.

Short sale:

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.

Repurchase transactions:

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.

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

Classification:

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 but which are standard as per the extant RBI guidelines are classified as NPAs to the extent of amount outstanding in the respective host country. 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. Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI. Interest on non-performing advances is transferred to an interest suspense account and not recognised in profit and loss account until received.

The Bank considers an account as restructured, where for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower’s financial difficulty, the Bank grants concessions to the borrower, that the Bank would not otherwise consider. The moratorium granted to the borrowers based on RBI guidelines is not accounted as restructuring of loan. The RBI guidelines on ‘Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress’ provide a prudential framework for resolution plan of certain loans. The borrowers where resolution plan was implemented under these guidelines are classified as standard restructured.

Non-performing and restructured loans are upgraded to standard as per the extant RBI guidelines or host country regulations, as applicable.

Provisioning:

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 fully provided. For impaired loans and advances held in overseas branches, which are performing as per RBI guidelines, provisions are made as per the host country regulations. For loans and advances held in overseas branches, which are NPAs both as per the RBI guidelines and host country regulations, provisions are made at the higher of the provisions required under RBI guidelines

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

and host country regulations. Provisions on homogeneous non-performing retail loans and advances, subject to minimum provisioning requirements of RBI, are made on the basis of the ageing of the loan. The specific provisions on non-performing retail loans and advances held by the Bank are higher than the minimum regulatory requirements.

In respect of non-retail loans reported as fraud to RBI the entire amount, 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 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.

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

In terms of RBI guidelines, the NPAs are written-off in accordance with the Bank's policy. Amounts recovered against bad debts written-off 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 Bank's net funded exposure in respect of a country is less than 1% of its total assets, no provision is required on such country exposure.

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 guidelines. Further, the RBI guidelines on 'Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress' provide a prudential framework for resolution plan of certain loans. The Bank makes general provision on such loans at rates equal or higher than requirements stipulated in RBI circular. The Bank has also made additional Covid-19 related provision.

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.

Depreciation/provision on non-performing investments is made based on the RBI guidelines.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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 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 based on the method prescribed in the guidelines. The Bank accounts for any loss arising from securitisation immediately at the time of sale.

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 direct assignment, without any recourse obligation, is recognised at the time of sale. Net loss arising on account of direct assignment of loan assets is recognised at the time of sale.

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. 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. Assets purchased/sold during the year are depreciated on a pro-rata basis for the actual number of days the asset has been capitalised. Assets individually costing upto ₹ 5,000/- are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.

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. The profit on sale of premises is appropriated to Capital Reserve, net of transfer to Statutory Reserve and taxes, in accordance with RBI guidelines.

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[1]	6 - 8 years
Plant and machinery[1] (including office equipment)	5 -10 years
Electric installations and equipments	10 - 15 years
Computers	3 years
Servers and network equipment[1]	4 – 10 years
Furniture and fixtures[1]	5 – 10 years
Motor vehicles[1]	5 years
Others (including software and system development expenses)[1]	1-10 years

1. *The useful life of fixed 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.*
2. *Assets at residences of Bank's employees are depreciated over the estimated useful life of 5 years.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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. Translation of foreign currency items

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 recognised 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.

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. Foreign exchange and derivative contracts

The forward exchange contracts that are not intended for trading and are entered into to establish the amount of reporting currency required or available at the settlement date of a transaction are effectively valued at closing spot rate. The premium or discount arising on inception of such forward exchange contracts 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.

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. The Bank identifies the hedged item (asset or liability) at the inception of the transaction itself. Hedge effectiveness is ascertained at the time of the inception of the hedge and periodically thereafter. Hedge swaps are accounted for on an accrual basis and are not marked to market unless their underlying transaction is marked to market. Gains or losses arising from hedge ineffectiveness, if any, are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Based on RBI circular issued on June 26, 2019, the accounting of hedge relationships established after June 26, 2019 is in accordance with the Guidance note on Accounting for Derivative Contracts issued by ICAI.

The 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 options granted vest in a graded manner and may be exercised within a specified period. The Bank follows the intrinsic value method to account for its stock-based

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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 closing price on the stock exchange with highest trading volume of the underlying shares, immediately prior to the grant date.

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 recognised trust which administers the funds on its own account or through insurance companies.

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

Superannuation Fund and National Pension Scheme

The Bank has a superannuation fund, a defined contribution plan, which is managed and administered by insurance companies. The Bank contributes 15.0% of the total annual basic salary for certain employees to superannuation funds. Further, the Bank contributes upto 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 employees are given an option to receive the amount in cash 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. The Bank has no liability towards future benefits under superannuation fund and national pension scheme other than its annual contribution.

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. The Bank recognises such contribution as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

Interest payable on provident fund should not be lower than the statutory rate of interest declared by the Central Government under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Actuarial valuation for the interest obligation 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 and change in tax rate.

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 by the balance sheet date. The impact of changes in 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 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.

For assets other than premises, the Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss, if any, is provided in the profit and loss account to the extent the carrying amount of assets exceeds their estimated recoverable amount.

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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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 for 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. Share issue expenses

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

15. Bullion transaction

The Bank deals in bullion business on a consignment basis. The bullion is priced to the customers based on the price quoted by the supplier. The difference between price recovered from customers and cost of bullion is accounted for as commission at the time of sales to the customers. The Bank also deals in bullion on a borrowing and lending basis and the interest expense/income is accounted on accrual basis.

16. Lease transactions

Lease payments, including cost escalations, 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 lease. Minimum lease payments under finance lease are apportioned between the finance costs and outstanding liability.

17. 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity share holders	**161,926.8**	79,308.1
Nominal value per share (₹)	**2.00**	2.00
Basic earnings per share (₹)	**24.01**	12.28
Effect of potential equity shares (₹)	**(0.34)**	(0.20)
Diluted earnings per share (₹)[1]	**23.67**	12.08
Reconciliation between weighted shares used in computation of basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	**6,743,363,854**	6,460,003,715
Add: Effect of potential equity shares	**98,497,002**	106,767,566
Diluted weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	**6,841,860,856**	6,566,771,281

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
1.	Interest income to working funds[1]	**6.95%**	7.68%
2.	Non-interest income to working funds[1]	**1.67%**	1.69%
3.	Operating profit to working funds[1,2]	**3.20%**	2.88%
4.	Return on assets[3]	**1.42%**	0.81%
5.	Net profit/(loss) per employee[4] (₹ in million)	**1.7**	0.8
6.	Business (average deposits plus average advances) per employee[4,5] (₹ in million)	**149.2**	127.5

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.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021. As per the guidelines, the Tier-1 capital is made up of Common Equity Tier-1 (CET1) and Additional Tier-1.

At March 31, 2021, 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, 2021**	**At March 31, 2020**
CET1 CRAR (%)	**16.80%**	13.39%
Tier-1 CRAR (%)	**18.06%**	14.72%
Tier-2 CRAR (%)	**1.06%**	1.39%
Total CRAR (%)	**19.12%**	16.11%
Amount of equity capital raised[1]	**150,000.0**	-
Amount of Additional Tier-1 capital raised; of which		
1. Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares	**-**	-
2. Perpetual Debt Instruments	**-**	-
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)]	**-**	-

1. Additionally ₹ 5,306.3 million raised pursuant to exercise of employee stock options during the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 5,505.1 million).

4. Liquidity coverage ratio

The Basel Committee on 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. As per the RBI guidelines, the minimum LCR required to be maintained by banks effective from January 1, 2019 is 100.0%. In order to accommodate the burden on banks' cash flows on account of the Covid-19 pandemic, RBI permitted banks to maintain LCR at 80.0% with effect from April 17, 2020, 90.0% from October 1, 2020 and 100.0% from April 1, 2021.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	Three months ended March 31, 2021		Three months ended March 31, 2020		Three months ended December 31, 2020		Three months ended September 30, 2020		Three months ended June 30, 2020	
		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.**	**2,767,443.6**	N.A.	1,827,380.8	N.A.	2,729,886.5	N.A.	2,685,953.6	N.A.	2,481,876.6
Cash outflows											
2.	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**5,392,909.3**	**447,802.9**	4,287,871.7	369,466.7	5,169,064.6	427,295.7	4,918,171.7	405,457.5	4,680,378.8	385,088.5
	(i) Stable deposits	**1,829,760.4**	**91,488.0**	1,186,409.5	59,320.5	1,792,214.2	89,610.7	1,727,192.8	86,359.6	1,658,989.0	82,949.5
	(ii) Less stable deposits	**3,563,148.9**	**356,314.9**	3,101,462.2	310,146.2	3,376,850.4	337,685.0	3,190,978.9	319,097.9	3,021,389.8	302,139.0
3.	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**2,817,200.6**	**1,515,039.4**	2,144,027.5	1,033,801.0	2,603,960.9	1,388,694.8	2,519,572.4	1,319,525.7	2,439,156.6	1,276,789.0
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	**-**	**-**	544,448.7	136,112.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	**2,801,735.1**	**1,499,573.9**	1,505,459.5	803,569.5	2,565,602.6	1,350,336.5	2,477,194.9	1,277,148.2	2,395,472.8	1,233,105.2
	(iii) Unsecured debt	**15,465.5**	**15,465.5**	94,119.3	94,119.3	38,358.3	38,358.3	42,377.5	42,377.5	43,683.8	43,683.8
4.	Secured wholesale funding	**N.A.**	**-**	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	35.4
5.	Additional requirements, of which:	**343,754.5**	**134,921.8**	304,367.8	105,629.7	325,368.7	127,991.5	307,437.3	123,675.0	304,561.3	124,367.4
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	**104,742.9**	**104,742.9**	77,021.2	77,021.2	99,351.5	99,351.5	97,048.9	97,048.9	96,160.1	96,160.1
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	**155.2**	**155.2**	188.0	188.0	144.3	144.3	137.4	137.4	94.5	94.5
	(iii) Credit and liquidity Facilities	**238,856.4**	**30,023.7**	227,158.6	28,420.5	225,872.9	28,495.7	210,251.0	26,488.7	208,306.7	28,112.8
6.	Other contractual funding obligations	**219,033.2**	**219,033.2**	158,059.6	158,059.6	194,947.8	194,947.8	161,545.4	161,545.4	134,691.8	134,691.8
7.	Other contingent funding obligations	**3,255,895.0**	**138,972.9**	2,766,693.1	111,727.6	3,023,087.4	127,603.7	2,908,001.5	121,267.5	2,902,565.4	120,422.1
8.	**Total cash outflows**	**N.A.**	**2,455,770.2**	**N.A.**	**1,778,684.6**	**N.A.**	**2,266,533.5**	**N.A.**	**2,131,471.1**	**N.A.**	**2,041,394.2**
9.	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	**360,134.0**	**9.0**	132,524.0	3.5	512,760.6	7.2	464,875.4	10.1	468,472.0	5.6
10.	Inflows from fully performing exposures	**520,370.5**	**397,448.1**	381,803.1	282,842.3	459,362.5	354,307.5	397,034.9	297,212.1	397,792.6	296,587.8
11.	Other cash inflows	**80,450.7**	**54,760.8**	63,038.4	38,416.1	70,774.2	46,530.3	70,344.7	47,062.1	68,105.8	44,511.5
12.	**Total cash inflows**	**960,955.2**	**452,217.9**	**577,365.5**	**321,261.9**	**1,042,897.3**	**400,845.0**	**932,255.0**	**344,284.3**	**934,370.4**	**341,104.9**
13.	**Total HQLA**	**N.A.**	**2,767,443.6**	**N.A.**	**1,827,380.8**	**N.A.**	**2,729,886.5**	**N.A.**	**2,685,953.6**	**N.A.**	**2,481,876.6**
14.	Total net cash outflows (8)-(12)	**N.A.**	**2,003,552.3**	N.A.	1,457,422.7	N.A.	1,865,688.5	N.A.	1,787,186.8	N.A.	1,700,289.3
15.	**Liquidity coverage ratio (%)**	**N.A.**	**138.13%**	**N.A.**	**125.38%**	**N.A.**	**146.32%**	**N.A.**	**150.29%**	**N.A.**	**145.97%**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021 maintained average HQLA (after haircut) of ₹ 2,767,443.6 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,827,380.8 million) against the average HQLA requirement of ₹ 1,803,197.1 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,457,422.7 million) at minimum LCR requirement of 90.0% (March 31, 2020: 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 ₹ 2,320,760.1 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,600,071.6 million).

RBI permitted banks to reckon an additional 0.5% of their Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) with effect from April 1, 2020 under FALLCR within the mandatory Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR), as level 1 high quality liquid assets (HQLA) for the purpose of computing their LCR. Hence, the carve-out from SLR under FALLCR is 15.0% compared to 14.5% as of March 31, 2020. RBI allowed banks to continue with the increased limits of 3.0% for Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) under which banks can borrow overnight at their discretion by dipping into their SLR till September 30, 2021. This takes the total carve out from SLR available to banks at 18.0% of their NDTL including 3.0% of MSF. 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 ₹ 241,664.2 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 135,769.6 million). Further, average level 2 assets primarily consisting of AA- and above rated corporate bonds and commercial papers, amounted to ₹ 83,472.8 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 59,552.0 million).

At March 31, 2021, top liability products/instruments and their percentage contribution to the total liabilities of the Bank were term deposits 40.71% (March 31, 2020: 38.53%), savings account deposits 24.01% (March 31, 2020: 22.36%), current account deposits 11.07% (March 31, 2020: 9.31%) and bond borrowings 4.41% (March 31, 2020: 6.47%). Top 20 depositors constituted 5.38% (March 31, 2020: 4.88%) of total deposits of the Bank at March 31, 2021. 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 1.43% (March 31, 2020: 6.67%) of the total liabilities of the Bank at March 31, 2021.

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, 2021, unsecured wholesale funding contributed 61.69% (March 31, 2020: 58.12%) of the total weighted cash outflows. The non-operational deposits include term deposits with premature withdrawal facility. Based on discussions with the RBI, the Bank has re-classified 'Operational Deposits' as 'Non-operational Deposits' with effect from March 31, 2020. Retail deposits including deposits from small business customers and other contingent funding obligations contributed 18.23% (March 31, 2020: 20.77%) and 5.66% (March 31, 2020: 6.28%) 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.

RBI through its circular dated March 27, 2020 permitted banks to grant a moratorium to their customers on the payment of instalments and/or interest, falling due between March 1, 2020 and May 31, 2020. This period was extended by RBI till August 31, 2020 through its circular dated May 23, 2020. The Bank extended the moratorium to borrowers in accordance with its Board approved policies. The LCR computation includes the impact of the moratorium as implemented in the Bank's systems.

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 margining and consequent collateral exchange would be as governed by Credit Support Annex (CSA). The Bank has entered into CSAs which would require maintenance of collateral. The Bank considers the increased liquidity requirement

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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.

The average LCR of the Bank for the three months ended March 31, 2021 was 138.13% (March 31, 2020: 125.38%). During the three months ended March 31, 2021, 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 333.26% for the three months ended March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: 52.44%).

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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021				
		Retail Banking	Wholesale Banking	Treasury	Other Banking Business	Total
1.	Revenue	**756,692.9**	**371,945.2**	**668,735.9**	**14,890.3**	**1,812,264.3**
2.	Less: Inter-segment revenue					**831,396.3**
3.	Total revenue (1)-(2)					**980,868.0**
4.	**Segment results**	**77,399.7**	**58,199.5**	**110,803.7**	**2,924.3**	**249,327.2**
5.	Unallocated expenses					**47,500.0**
6.	Operating profit (4)-(5)					**201,827.2**
7.	Income tax expenses (including deferred tax credit)					**39,900.4**
8.	**Net profit/(loss) (6)-(7)**					**161,926.8**
9.	Segment assets	**4,124,986.5**	**3,259,375.0**	**4,597,998.9**	**188,139.9**	**12,170,500.3**
10.	Unallocated assets					**133,826.5**
11.	**Total assets (9)+(10)**					**12,304,326.8**
12.	Segment liabilities	**6,869,207.9**	**2,821,639.2**	**2,475,854.0**[1]	**75,021.1**	**12,241,722.2**
13.	Unallocated liabilities					**62,604.6**
14.	**Total liabilities (12)+(13)**					**12,304,326.8**
15.	Capital expenditure	**9,228.1**	**4,745.0**	**866.6**	**222.3**	**15,062.0**
16.	Depreciation	**7,249.4**	**2,859.8**	**481.0**	**127.7**	**10,717.9**

1. Includes share capital and reserves and surplus.

₹ 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.	**Segment results**	**89,930.2**	**9,272.3**	**50,550.9**	**5,831.9**	**155,585.3**
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.	**Net profit/(loss) (6)-(7)**					**79,308.1**
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.	**Total assets (9)+(10)**					**10,983,651.5**
12.	Segment liabilities	5,732,467.7	2,307,128.6	2,877,977.6[1]	50,972.7	10,968,546.6
13.	Unallocated liabilities					15,104.9
14.	**Total liabilities (12)+(13)**					**10,983,651.5**
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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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

Revenues	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Domestic operations	**963,482.4**	879,210.2
Foreign operations	**17,385.6**	33,259.2
Total	**980,868.0**	**912,469.4**

₹ in million

Assets	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Domestic operations	**11,312,467.2**	10,075,025.4
Foreign operations	**858,033.1**	759,926.1
Total	**12,170,500.3**	**10,834,951.5**

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

Particulars	Capital expenditure incurred during		Depreciation provided during	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Domestic operations	**14,948.5**	12,929.2	**10,633.0**	9,390.5
Foreign operations	**113.5**	148.2	**84.9**	94.9
Total	**15,062.0**	**13,077.4**	**10,717.9**	**9,485.4**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

6. Maturity pattern

The following table sets forth, the maturity pattern of assets and liabilities of the Bank at March 31, 2021.

₹ in million

Maturity buckets	Loans & Advances[1]	Investment securities[1]	Deposits[1]	Borrowings[1]	Total foreign currency assets[2]	Total foreign currency liabilities[2]
Day 1	**11,625.4**	**923,302.8**	**155,016.2**	**1,176.4**	**416,573.0**	**5,209.2**
2 to 7 days	**64,049.3**	**79,752.3**	**662,866.8**	**6,429.9**	**179,976.7**	**9,616.6**
8 to 14 days	**95,261.8**	**53,445.9**	**243,908.6**	**11,627.5**	**52,342.0**	**48,587.3**
15 to 30 days	**138,736.2**	**62,359.9**	**182,399.2**	**8,334.7**	**63,326.9**	**17,081.5**
31 days to 2 months	**295,311.6**	**50,560.3**	**227,386.8**	**8,173.9**	**93,017.8**	**13,975.1**
2 to 3 months	**332,684.1**	**52,067.9**	**205,901.2**	**13,527.3**	**63,173.6**	**25,236.4**
3 to 6 months	**634,526.1**	**106,729.7**	**397,960.0**	**43,023.9**	**142,099.4**	**76,162.7**
6 months to 1 year	**820,003.2**	**146,590.9**	**554,556.5**	**91,673.0**	**54,733.3**	**77,807.0**
1 to 3 years	**2,128,346.6**	**309,172.9**	**943,199.5**	**382,981.3**	**84,860.6**	**205,856.5**
3 to 5 years	**1,343,088.9**	**444,417.0**	**2,873,145.6**	**222,109.0**	**46,764.3**	**115,081.9**
Above 5 years	**1,473,657.7**	**584,465.8**	**2,878,881.2**	**127,252.7**	**72,127.3**	**44,573.8**
Total	**7,337,290.9**	**2,812,865.4**	**9,325,221.6**	**916,309.6**	**1,268,994.9**	**639,188.0**

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, 2020.

₹ in million

Maturity buckets	Loans & Advances[1]	Investment securities[1]	Deposits[1]	Borrowings[1]	Total foreign currency assets[2]	Total foreign currency liabilities[2]
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
Total	**6,452,899.7**	**2,495,314.8**	**7,709,689.9**	**1,628,967.6**	**1,036,170.8**	**922,205.8**

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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil). If the Bank had used the fair value of options based on binomial tree model, compensation cost in the year ended March 31, 2021 would have been higher by ₹ 3,949.7 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 3,826.2 million) and proforma profit after tax would have been ₹ 157,977.1 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 75,481.9 million). On a proforma basis, the Bank's basic and diluted earnings per share would have been ₹ 23.43 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 11.68) and ₹ 23.09 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 11.49) respectively for the year ended March 31, 2021. The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2021 was ₹ 125.44 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 149.62).

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Risk-free interest rate	**4.83% to 5.74%**	6.18% to 7.62%
Expected Term	**3.45 to 5.45 years**	3.46 to 5.46 years
Expected volatility	**35.19% to 37.31%**	29.06% to 31.17%
Expected dividend yield	**0.26% to 0.30%**	0.19% to 0.37%

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**238,286,573**[1]	**261.89**	232,427,774	235.40
Add: Granted during the year	**33,417,700**	**337.73**	34,288,400[1]	402.16
Less: Lapsed during the year, net of re-issuance	**880,530**	**336.57**	1,904,051[2]	316.72
Less: Exercised during the year	**24,232,771**	**218.81**	26,525,550	207.09
Outstanding at the end of the year	**246,590,972**[1]	**276.14**	238,286,573[1]	261.89
Options exercisable	**177,136,942**	**247.45**	169,975,899	231.93

1. *Includes options pertaining to Whole-time Directors of ICICI Bank and its subsidiaries, 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, 2021.

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	**976,475**	**78.93**	**2.16**
100-199	**16,411,432**	**166.35**	**3.18**
200-299	**162,464,016**	**250.16**	**6.21**
300-399	**33,977,600**	**337.53**	**6.23**
400-499	**32,705,449**	**401.96**	**5.22**
500-599	**56,000**	**527.70**	**5.92**

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 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, 2021 was ₹ 437.92 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 451.25).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

8. Subordinated debt

During the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, the Bank did not raise subordinated debt bonds qualifying for Additional Tier-1 capital.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank did not raise subordinated debt bonds qualifying for Tier-2 capital.

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[1]	9,450.0

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

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, 2021
		Year ended March 31, 2021			
Securities sold under Repo, LAF and MSF					
i)	Government Securities	**-**	**535,934.0**	**336,865.4**	**4,831.6**
ii)	Corporate Debt Securities	**-**	**1,756.2**	**380.2**	**-**
iii)	Any other securities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Securities purchased under Reverse Repo and LAF					
i)	Government Securities	**41,890.0**	**750,500.0**	**457,958.6**	**352,340.0**
ii)	Corporate Debt Securities	**-**	**2,000.0**	**52.1**	**-**
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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ 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.*

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
1.	**Value of Investments**		
	i) Gross value of investments		
	a) In India	**2,655,692.4**	2,472,213.9
	b) Outside India	**206,964.2**	81,130.3
	ii) Provision for depreciation		
	c) In India	**(48,684.8)**	(56,623.2)
	d) Outside India	**(1,106.4)**	(1,406.2)
	iii) Net value of investments		
	e) In India	**2,607,007.6**	2,415,590.7
	f) Outside India	**205,857.8**	79,724.1
2.	**Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments**		
	i) Opening balance	**58,029.4**	49,936.6
	ii) Add: Provisions made during the year	**5,630.4**	13,244.4
	iii) Less: Write-off/write-back of excess provisions during the year	**(13,868.6)**	(5,151.6)
	iv) Closing balance	**49,791.2**	58,029.4

During the year ended March 31, 2021 the Bank sold approximately 1.50% equity shares in ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, 3.96% equity shares in ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited and 4.21% equity shares in ICICI Securities Limited and made aggregate net gain of ₹ 36,699.4 million on these sales (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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

₹ in million

Investments		At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
I.	**In India**		
	Pass through certificates	**90,726.1**	130,774.8
	Commercial paper	**52,592.4**	139,563.6
	Certificate of deposits	**2,980.3**	23,431.1
	Security receipts	**17,294.1**	19,253.3
	Venture funds	**3,419.6**	3,229.7
	Others	**382.7**	10,342.8
	Total	**167,395.2**	**326,595.3**
II.	**Outside India**		
	Certificate of deposits	**4,751.9**	4,918.2
	Shares	**1,595.3**	1,616.3
	Bonds	**8,916.6**	5,311.0
	Venture funds	**2,144.8**	2,142.1
	Total	**17,408.6**	**13,987.6**
Grand total		**184,803.8**	**340,582.9**

Details of category-wise investments at March 31, 2021

Category	HTM	AFS	HFT	Total
Government Securities	1,705,635.9	419,831.4	162,362.9	2,287,830.3
Other Approved Securities	-	-	-	-
Shares	-	29,467.3	319.2	29,786.4
Debentures and Bonds	14,262.0	208,376.3	5,475.6	228,113.9
Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	85,764.5	11,801.2	-	97,565.7
Others	4,320.4	155,985.3	9,263.5	169,569.2
Total	**1,809,982.8**	**825,461.5**	**177,421.2**	**2,812,865.4**

Details of category-wise investments at March 31, 2020

Category	HTM	AFS	HFT	Total
Government Securities	1,399,164.6	432,280.3	80,783.5	1,912,228.4
Other Approved Securities	-	-	-	-
Shares	-	25,850.4	330.9	26,181.3
Debentures and Bonds	1,010.0	117,726.0	11,345.8	130,081.8
Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	85,764.5	12,264.0	-	98,028.5
Others	4,462.2	190,967.2	133,365.4	328,794.8
Total	**1,490,401.3**	**779,087.9**	**225,825.6**	**2,495,314.8**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021.

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount	Extent of private placement	Extent of 'below investment grade' securities	Extent of 'unrated' securities[2,3]	Extent of 'unlisted' securities[2,3]
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1.	PSUs	**20,866.4**	**19,277.5**	**-**	**-**	**16,710.0**
2.	FIs	**130,279.4**	**75,684.4**	**817.9**	**181.8**	**-**
3.	Banks	**35,261.4**	**14,752.2**	**4,744.8**	**-**	**2,171.4**
4.	Private corporates	**170,179.6**	**74,283.9**	**4,361.0**	**1,644.8**	**10,475.8**
5.	Subsidiaries/Joint ventures	**97,565.8**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**-**
6.	Others[3,4]	**120,623.0**	**120,474.1**	**30,551.3[5]**	**-**	**6,642.3**
7.	Provision held towards depreciation	**(49,740.5)**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A**	**N.A.**
	Total	**525,035.1**	**304,472.1**	**40,475.0**	**1,826.6**	**35,999.5**

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 ₹ 151,622.3 million.
4. Excludes investments in non-SLR government of India securities amounting to ₹ 108.0 million.
5. Includes security receipts of ₹ 23,902.0 million and PTCs of ₹ 6,642.3 million.

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[2,3]	Extent of 'unlisted' securities[2,3]
			(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[3,4]	171,377.4	171,288.4	26,128.3[5]	20.0	2,001.4
7.	Provision held towards depreciation	(57,950.0)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Total	**583,086.4**	**448,504.1**	**27,275.3**	**4,267.8**	**46,176.3**

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 PTCs of ₹ 1,981.4 million.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balance	**51,069.4**	44,287.2
Additions during the year	**7,393.6**	15,838.1
Reduction during the year	**(14,226.1)**	(9,055.9)
Closing balance	**44,236.9**	51,069.4
Total provision held	**40,399.0**	**46,722.8**

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

During the year ended March 31, 2021 and year ended March 31, 2020, the value of sales/transfers of securities to/from HTM category (excluding one-time transfer of securities, sales to RBI under pre-announced open market operation auctions, repurchase of government securities by Government of India and repurchase of the state development loans by concerned state government, as permitted by RBI guidelines) did not exceed 5.0% of the book value of investments held in HTM category at the beginning of the year.

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 Services Group (TCSG) carries out an independent check of the transactions entered into by the front office and also undertakes activities such as confirmation, settlement, accounting, reporting and ensures compliance with various internal and regulatory guidelines.

The overall market risk limits are approved by the Board as a part of the Enterprise Risk Management – Risk Appetite Framework (ERM-RAF). The market making and the proprietary trading activities in derivatives are governed by the Investment Policy (which includes the Derivative Policy) of the Bank, which sets out the Value at Risk/stop loss, Net Overnight Open position limits as well as other risk limits. The Risk Management Group (RMG) is involved in formulation of the policies and methodology for computation and monitoring of risk. The Risk Committee of the Board (RCB) reviews the Bank's risk management policies in relation to various risks including credit and recovery policy, investment policy, derivative policy, asset liability management (ALM) policy and operational risk management policy. A review of treasury positions and the risk dashboard is presented periodically to the ALCO and RCB respectively.

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. At March 31, 2021, the Bank was primarily exposed to USD LIBOR and JPY LIBOR benchmarks in its hedging transactions. 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

The Financial Stability Board recommended the reform of specified major interest rate benchmarks such as interbank offered rates (IBORs). Since then National Supervisors in many jurisdictions have taken steps to implement interest rate benchmark reform and have increasingly encouraged market participants to ensure timely progress towards the reform of interest rate benchmarks, including the replacement of interest rate benchmarks with alternative benchmark rates. The progress towards interest rate benchmark reform follows the expectation that some major interest rate benchmarks will cease to be published by the end of 2021. The Board of Directors has authorised the ALCO to review and approve matters, as applicable, pertaining to the LIBOR transition to alternate risk free rates. The Bank has constituted an internal working group which reviews the Bank's efforts towards this transition and also monitors the developments internationally, as well as work carried out in domestic market, including through Indian Banking Association (IBA). Further, The Bank had adhered to the ISDA 2020 IBOR Fallbacks Protocol on January 15, 2021 and has been encouraging its counterparties to adhere as well. Alternatively, for the existing derivative transactions with non-adhering counterparties, the Bank has been entering into bilateral agreements to ensure suitable fallbacks are agreed mutually in accordance with ISDA's recommendations. The Bank has been actively participating in the Working Group constituted by Indian Banks Association on formulating the alternate rate to the INR MIFOR rate.

Over the counter (OTC) derivative transactions are generally 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, 2021		At March 31, 2020	
			Currency derivative[1]	**Interest rate derivative[2]**	**Currency derivative[1]**	**Interest rate derivative[2]**
1.	Derivatives (Notional principal amount)					
	a)	For hedging	**-**	**163,798.0**	-	286,628.5
	b)	For trading	**1,102,082.5**	**15,643,967.7**	1,153,447.5	14,768,017.0
2.	Marked to market positions[3]					
	a)	Asset (+)	**21,967.6**	**47,823.8**	35,072.2	77,348.6
	b)	Liability (-)	**(14,965.3)**	**(58,021.6)**	(29,087.5)	(88,278.3)
3.	Credit exposure[4]		**83,923.2**	**187,715.7**	99,270.5	219,115.7
4.	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)[5]					
	a)	On hedging derivatives[6]	**-**	**6,268.8**	-	8,875.3
	b)	On trading derivatives	**2,790.7**	**3,187.5**	3,305.3	3,262.6
5.	Maximum and minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the period					
	a)	On hedging[6]				
		Maximum	**-**	**9,025.6**	-	10,255.4
		Minimum	**-**	**6,227.2**	-	8,238.1
	b)	On trading				
		Maximum	**3,372.1**	**5,284.2**	3,333.3	6,018.0
		Minimum	**2,194.1**	**1,531.9**	1.7	7.3

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2021		At March 31, 2020	
		Trading	Non-trading	Trading	Non-trading
1.	Forex contracts (Notional principal amount)	**7,080,505.5**	**1,072,284.3**	7,017,268.9	424,190.6
2.	Marked to market positions				
	a) Asset (+)	**26,752.1**	**7,854.7**	30,575.3	1,776.5
	b) Liability (-)	**(22,730.1)**	**(805.7)**	(18,728.9)	(9,695.9)
3.	Credit exposure[1]	**205,195.1**	**35,598.4**	202,270.7	11,408.5
4.	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)[2]	**66.1**	**94.1**	243.9	43.2

1. *Computed based on current exposure method.*
2. *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 are required to adopt a comprehensive approach, which allows fuller offset of collateral against exposures, by effectively reducing the exposure amount by the value ascribed to the collateral'. Therefore, counterparty exposure has been fully off-set 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, 2021, collateral utilised against the exposure was ₹ 7,385.2 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 15,185.9 million), excess collateral posted over the exposure was ₹ 743.7 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 348.6 million) and the net credit exposure on forex and derivatives, subsequent to collateral netting, was ₹ 505,790.8 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 517,228.1 million).

The net overnight open position (NOOP) at March 31, 2021 (as per last NOOP value reported to RBI for the year ended March 31, 2021) was ₹ 4,200.2 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 4,620.9 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, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Nil).

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
1.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year - 10 year Government Security Notional Bond	**64,748.8**	244,208.8
2.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding - 10 year Government Security Notional Bond	**20.0**	1,080.0
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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
1.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded currency derivatives undertaken during the year	**3,515,146.1**	2,448,869.3
2.	Notional principal amount of exchange traded currency derivatives outstanding	**60,651.2**	88,225.0
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.

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
1.	Notional principal of FRA/IRS	**15,749,369.2**	14,991,626.2
2.	Losses which would be incurred if all counter parties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreement[1]	**48,230.0**	78,846.5
3.	Collateral required by the Bank upon entering into FRA/IRS	**-**	-
4.	Concentration of credit risk[2]	**2,066.6**	6,197.7
5.	Fair value of FRA/IRS[3]	**(2,917.5)**	4,321.4

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.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
1.	Notional principal of CCS[1]	**481,715.7**	510,277.6
2.	Losses which would be incurred if all counter parties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreement[2]	**19,157.0**	31,241.5
3.	Collateral required by the Bank upon entering into CCS	**-**	-
4.	Concentration of credit risk[3]	**8,033.9**	12,003.5
5.	Fair value of CCS[4]	**9,126.1**	11,127.6

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.*

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, 2021		At March 31, 2020	
		Notional principal	No. of deals	Notional principal	No. of deals
JPY LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**6,611.5**	**1**	10,451.2	2
USD LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**157,186.5**	**19**	276,177.3	40
Total		**163,798.0**	**20**	**286,628.5**	**42**

Trading

₹ in million

Benchmark	Type	At March 31, 2021		At March 31, 2020	
		Notional principal	No. of deals	Notional principal	No. of deals
AUD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**501.3**	**1**	414.7	1
AUD LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**532.5**	**17**	440.5	17
CAD CDOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**874.4**	**1**	903.1	1
CAD CDOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**887.8**	**2**	927.0	3
EURIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**14,570.4**	**39**	17,175.4	48
EURIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**15,034.6**	**24**	17,156.8	30
EURIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	**429.4**	**1**	415.2	1
GBP LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**8,422.9**	**17**	12,974.3	23
GBP LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**9,208.8**	**20**	13,161.8	28
INBMK	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**1,000.0**	**1**	12,310.3	17
INBMK	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**1,000.0**	**1**	4,000.0	7
JPY LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**6,046.4**	**9**	6,432.3	9
JPY LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**5,990.0**	**7**	6,671.9	8
MIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**5,967,573.3**	**7,629**	5,425,960.0	6,862
MIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**6,036,070.1**	**9,441**	5,287,644.4	7,891

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ in million

Benchmark	Type	At March 31, 2021 Notional principal	At March 31, 2021 No. of deals	At March 31, 2020 Notional principal	At March 31, 2020 No. of deals
MIFOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**860,800.0**	**1,061**	788,350.0	1,113
MIFOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**917,855.0**	**1,506**	854,735.0	1,435
USD LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**704,400.4**	**672**	990,125.4	876
USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**852,030.1**	**753**	1,152,420.8	854
USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	**174,735.5**	**52**	108,722.9	61
USD SOFR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**3,655.5**	**1**	-	-
USD SOFR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**731.1**	**1**	-	-
Other	Fixed receivable v/s fixed payable	**3,221.6**	**4**	4,055.9	48
Total		**15,585,571.1**	**21,260**	**14,704,997.7**	**19,333**

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

Trading

₹ in million

Benchmark	Type	At March 31, 2021 Notional principal	At March 31, 2021 No. of deals	At March 31, 2020 Notional principal	At March 31, 2020 No. of deals
CAD CDOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**-**	**-**	5,319.6	1
EURIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**5,025.7**	**23**	2,235.1	16
EURIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	**6,998.7**	**6**	8,308.1	10
EURIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating payable v/s floating receivable	**11,712.1**	**12**	12,945.1	13
GBP LIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	**2,952.3**	**5**	4,376.6	7
GBP LIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating payable v/s floating receivable	**3,321.3**	**6**	3,907.3	8
JPY LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**343.0**	**1**	331.1	1
JPY LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**134.9**	**1**	361.9	4
JPY LIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	**7,976.6**	**8**	11,205.1	8
JPY LIBOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating payable v/s floating receivable	**317.8**	**2**	1,293.6	3
MIFOR v/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	**4,626.3**	**3**	4,626.3	3
SGD SOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s floating payable	**438.7**	**1**	454.0	1
SGD SOR V/s USD LIBOR	Floating payable v/s floating receivable	**365.6**	**2**	378.3	2
USD LIBOR	Fixed receivable v/s floating payable	**159,880.7**	**195**	162,255.6	174
USD LIBOR	Floating receivable v/s fixed payable	**95,861.9**	**86**	91,440.3	99
Others	Fixed receivable v/s fixed payable	**181,760.1**	**189**	200,839.7	205
Total		**481,715.7**	**540**	510,277.7	555

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

16. Non-performing assets[1]

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
1.	Net NPAs (funded) to net advances (%)	**1.24%**	1.54%
2.	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
	a) Opening balance[2]	**408,290.9**	456,760.4
	b) Additions: Fresh NPAs during the year[3]	**160,482.2**	138,020.0
	Sub-total (1)	**568,773.1**	**594,780.4**
	c) Reductions during the year		
	1. Upgradations	**(17,546.2)**	(11,542.1)
	2. Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)	**(47,746.4)**	(65,428.8)
	3. Technical/prudential write-offs	**(91,414.9)**	(102,697.1)
	4. Write-offs other than technical/prudential write-offs	**(3,651.4)**	(6,821.5)
	Sub-total (2)	**(160,358.9)**	**(186,489.5)**
	d) Closing balance[2] (1)-(2)	**408,414.2**	408,290.9
3.	Movement of net NPAs		
	a) Opening balance[2]	**99,232.4**	134,497.2
	b) Additions during the year[3]	**80,171.9**	67,049.0
	c) Reductions during the year	**(88,227.7)**	(102,313.8)
	d) Closing balance[2]	**91,176.6**	99,232.4
4.	Movement of provision for NPAs (excluding provision on standard assets)		
	a) Opening balance[2]	**309,058.5**	322,263.2
	b) Addition during the year[3]	**133,515.3**	141,862.4
	Sub-total (1)	**442,573.8**	**464,125.6**
	c) Write-off/(write-back) of excess provisions		
	1. Write-back of excess provision on account of upgradations	**(3,940.9)**	(2,500.0)
	2. Write-back of excess provision on account of reduction in NPAs	**(26,922.0)**	(43,393.5)
	3. Provision utilised for write-offs	**(94,473.3)**	(109,173.6)
	Sub-total (2)	**(125,336.2)**	**(155,067.1)**
	d) Closing balance[2] (1)-(2)	**317,237.6**	309,058.5

1. *Represents loans and advances.*
2. *Net of write-off.*
3. *Includes effect of exchange rate fluctuation on loans in foreign currency.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balance	**341,378.5**	238,659.6
Add: Technical/prudential write-offs during the year[1]	**82,688.5**	115,925.6
Sub-total (1)	**424,067.0**	**354,585.2**
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year	**(1,682.3)**	(3,395.6)
Less: Sacrifice made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year	**(5,962.2)**	(9,811.1)
Sub-total (2)	**(7,644.5)**	**(13,206.7)**
Closing balance (1)-(2)	**416,422.5**	341,378.5

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. At March 31, 2021, there was no loan and advance held at overseas branches that was identified as impaired as per host country regulations for reasons other than record of recovery, but which was standard as per the extant RBI guidelines (at March 31, 2020: ₹ 19,795.3 million with a provision of ₹ 10,305.8 million).

Divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs

In terms of the RBI circular no. //DBR.BP.BC.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, 2020 and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

17. Floating provision

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank did not make any floating provision (March 31, 2020: 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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Opening balance[1]	**1.9**	1.9
Add: Provision made during the year	**-**	-
Less: Provision utilised during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance[1]	**1.9**	1.9

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

18. General provision on standard assets

The general provision on standard assets (excluding Covid-19 related provision) held by the Bank at March 31, 2021 was ₹ 35,842.8 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 33,745.2 million). The Bank made general provision on standard assets (excluding Covid-19 related provision) amounting to ₹ 2,288.3 million during the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 4,621.1 million) as per applicable RBI guidelines.

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 ₹ 2,620.0 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 2,500.0 million) on advances to entities with UFCE at March 31, 2021. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank made provision amounting to ₹ 120.0 million on advances to entities with UFCE (year ended March 31, 2020 provision of ₹ 250.0 million). The Bank held incremental capital of ₹ 8,860.0 million at March 31, 2021 on advances to borrowers with UFCE (March 31, 2020: ₹ 7,752.5 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, 2021, there was a write-back of provision amounting to ₹ 756.7 million (year ended March 31, 2020: provision of ₹ 911.9 million). At March 31, 2021, the Bank held provision amounting to ₹ 1,583.3 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 2,340.0 million).

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank made provision amounting to ₹ 205.9 million (year ended March 31, 2020: write-back of ₹ 20.8 million) towards advances to overseas step-down subsidiaries of Indian corporates. The Bank held provision amounting to ₹ 762.2 million at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 556.3 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, 2021 the Bank made provision amounting to ₹ 248.5 million (year ended March 31, 2020: write-back of ₹ 42.7 million) on these specified borrowers. The Bank held provision amounting to ₹ 330.0 million at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 81.5 million).

19. Provision Coverage Ratio

The provision coverage ratio of the Bank at March 31, 2021 computed as per the extant RBI guidelines was 77.7% (March 31, 2020: 75.7%).

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, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
	Bought	Sold	Bought	Sold
General	-	311,055.0	48,500.0	167,980.0
Agriculture	357,740.0	-	333,480.0	-
Micro enterprise	-	106,840.0	-	223,462.5
Total	**357,740.0**	**417,895.0**	**381,980.0**	**391,442.5**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
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[1]	**(56.1)**	8.3

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Outstanding credit enhancement (funded)	**1,425.8**	3,464.6
Outstanding liquidity facility	**0.1**	2.6
Net outstanding servicing asset/(liability)	**(7.6)**	(9.3)
Outstanding subordinate contributions	**-**	1,459.1

Outstanding liquidity facility in the form of guarantees amounted to ₹ 209.6 million at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 263.2 million).

The outstanding credit enhancement in the form of guarantees for third party originated securitisation transactions amounted to ₹ 3,524.2 million at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 5,065.1 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balance	**845.6**	831.9
Additions during the year	**6.8**	16.7
Deductions during the year	**(831.9)**	(3.0)
Closing balance	**20.5**	845.6

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021 (March 31, 2020: 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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
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 eight loans through direct assignment amounting to ₹ 12,745.2 million during the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: six loans amounting to ₹ 6,886.3 million).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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.BP.BC.2/21.04.048/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 during the year ended March 31, 2021. 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Number of accounts	**2**	5
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC/RC	**11.3**	7.8
Aggregate consideration	**81.0**	310.9
Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	**-**	-
Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value[1,2]	**69.7**	303.1
Excess provision reversed to profit and loss account on account of sale of NPAs	**69.7**	303.1

1. *During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank made a gain of ₹ 69.7 million on sale of financial assets to ARCs (year ended March 31, 2020: gain of ₹ 303.1 million).*

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

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Net book value of investments in SRs which are -		
- Backed by NPAs sold by the Bank as underlying[1]	**10,447.9**	10,547.6
- Backed by NPAs sold by other banks/financial institutions(FIs)/ non–banking financial companies (NBFCs) as underlying	**2.4**	10.5
Total	**10,450.3**	**10,558.1**

1. *During the year ended March 31, 2021, security receipts were partly redeemed by ARCs (year ended March 31, 2020: two trusts were fully redeemed amounting to ₹ 1,138.7 million) and there was no gain/loss to the Bank (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil).*

₹ in million

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2021			
		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	**12,371.0**	**560.2**	**-**	**12,931.2**
	Provision held against above	**2,385.8**	**97.5**	**-**	**2,483.3**
2.	Book value of SRs backed by NPAs sold by other banks/financial institutions/non-banking financial companies as underlying	**-**	**2.4**	**-**	**2.4**
	Provision held against above	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Gross book value		**12,371.0**	**562.6**	**-**	**12,933.6**
Total provision held against above		**2,385.8**	**97.5**	**-**	**2,483.3**
Net book value		**9,985.2**	**465.1**	**-**	**10,450.3**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ 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	-	-	-	-
Gross book value		**12,819.1**	**222.2**	**-**	**13,041.3**
Total provision held against above		2,483.2	-	-	2,483.2
Net book value		**10,335.9**	**222.2**	**-**	**10,558.1**

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, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Number of accounts	**1**	2
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold, excluding those sold to SC/RC	**473.7**	649.0
Aggregate consideration	**445.7**	995.9
Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value	**(28.0)**	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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Number of accounts	**1**	-
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold, excluding those sold to SC/RC	**-**	-
Aggregate consideration	**75.3**	-
Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value	**75.3**	-

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, 2021, details of restructured loan assets under CDR AND SME Debt Restructuring mechanism.

₹ in million, except number of accounts

Sr. No.	Type of Restructuring	Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism				
	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, 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	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Fresh restructuring during the year ended March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	745	-	-	-	745
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	10,306.8	-	-	-	10,306.8
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	129.9	-	-	-	129.9
3.	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the year ended March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Increase/(decrease) in borrower level outstanding of existing restructured cases during the year ended March 31, 2021[1]										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	(243.8)	-	(0.1)	55.6	(188.3)	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	212.3	-	(0.1)	55.6	267.8	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Restructured standard advances at April 1, 2020, which cease to attract higher provisioning and/or additional risk weight at March 31, 2021 and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at April 1, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	-	N.A.	N.A.	(1)	(1)	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	Amount outstanding	-	N.A.	N.A.	(131.0)	(131.0)	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
	Provision thereon	-	N.A.	N.A.	(131.0)	(131.0)	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
6.	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	(1)	-	(9)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	(231.1)	-	(6,410.2)	5,613.5	(1,027.8)	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	(231.1)	-	(6,410.2)	5,613.5	(1,027.8)	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Write-offs/recovery/sale of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	(5.0)	(5)	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	(1,744.6)	(1,744.6)	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	(1,744.6)	(1,744.6)	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Restructured accounts at March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	3	-	1	22	26	745	-	-	-	745
	Amount outstanding	81.7	-	232.4	18,932.2	19,246.3	10,306.8	-	-	-	10,306.8
	Provision thereon	35.3	-	232.4	18,932.2	19,199.9	129.9	-	-	-	129.9

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

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

The following table sets forth, for the year ended March 31, 2021, details of other and total restructured loan assets.

₹ in million, except number of accounts

Sr. No.	Type of Restructuring	Others					Total				
	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, 2020										
	No. of borrowers	5,296	1,390	2,043	103	8,832	5,300	1,390	2,053	121	8,864
	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	84,345.6
	Provision thereon	177.5	150.0	51,088.5	305.0	51,721.0	231.6	150.0	57,731.2	15,443.7	73,556.5
2.	Fresh restructuring during the year ended March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	2,408	3,655	616	36	6,715	3,153	3,655	616	36	7,460
	Amount outstanding	20,071.3	611.6	10,950.6	39.1	31,672.6	30,378.1	611.6	10,950.6	39.1	41,979.4
	Provision thereon	573.4	441.3	10,880.3	39.1	11,934.1	703.3	441.3	10,880.3	39.1	12,064.0
3.	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the year ended March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	69	(5)	-	(64)	-	69	(5)	-	(64)	-
	Amount outstanding	76.6	(7.2)	8.4	(78.6)	(0.8)	76.6	(7.2)	8.4	(78.6)	(0.8)
	Provision thereon	2.3	(1.0)	5.5	(78.6)	(71.8)	2	(1.0)	5.5	(78.6)	(71.8)
4.	Increase/(decrease) in borrower level outstanding of existing restructured cases during the year ended March 31, 2021[1]										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	(19.7)	-	(1,578.7)	(0.2)	(1,598.6)	(263.5)	-	(1,578.8)	55.4	(1,786.9)
	Provision thereon	52.4	0.2	6,035.4	(0.2)	6,087.8	264.7	0.2	6,035.3	55.4	6,355.6
5.	Restructured standard advances at April 1, 2020, which cease to attract higher provisioning and/or additional risk weight at March 31, 2021 and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at April 1, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	(1)	(1)
	Amount outstanding	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	(131.0)	(131.0)
	Provision thereon	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	(131.0)	(131.0)
6.	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	(41)	(108)	(223)	372	-	(42)	(108)	(232)	382	-
	Amount outstanding	(91.1)	(16.5)	(3,125.6)	3,174.0	(59.2)	(322.2)	(16.5)	(9,535.8)	8,787.5	(1,087.0)
	Provision thereon	(67.7)	(3.2)	(3,129.1)	3,174.0	(26.0)	(298.8)	(3.2)	(9,539.3)	8,787.5	(1,053.8)
7.	Write-offs/recovery/sale of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	(158)	(1,270)	(1,559)	(23)	(3,010)	(158)	(1,270)	(1,559)	(28)	(3,015)
	Amount outstanding	(274.6)	(210.2)	(2,559.3)	(191.2)	(3,235.3)	(274.6)	(210.2)	(2,559.3)	(1,935.8)	(4,979.9)
	Provision thereon	(6.6)	(136.0)	(2,423.9)	(191.2)	(2,757.7)	(6.6)	(136.0)	(2,423.9)	(1,935.8)	(4,502.3)
8.	Restructured Accounts at March 31, 2021										
	No. of borrowers	7,574	3,662	877	424	12,537	8,322	3,662	878	446	13,308
	Amount outstanding	22,299.8	642.4	62,596.0	3,248.1	88,786.3	32,688.3	642.4	62,828.4	22,180.3	118,339.4
	Provision thereon	731.3	451.3	62,456.7	3,248.1	66,887.4	896.5[3]	451.3[3]	62,689.1[3]	22,180.3[3]	86,217.2[3]

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 ₹ 3,924.2 million on these accounts.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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

Sr. No.	Type of Restructuring	Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism				
	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**
	Provision thereon	225.5	-	26,562.6	3,647.7	**30,435.8**	-	-	-	-	**-**
2.	Fresh restructuring during the year ended March 31, 2020										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3.	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the year ended March 31, 2020										
	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4.	Increase/(decrease) in borrower level outstanding of existing restructured cases during the year ended March 31, 2020[1]										
	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.	**-**
	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	(1)	-	(9)	10	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**
	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)**	-	-	-	-	**-**
7.	Write-offs/recovery/sale of restructured accounts during the year ended March 31, 2020										
	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)**	-	-	-	-	**-**
8.	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
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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	Others					Total				
	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	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	562.5	73,302.5	3,992.6	**78,136.5**
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	**7,513**
	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	**22,635.8**
	Provision thereon	159.6	142.7	12,810.5	39.3	**13,152.1**	159.6	142.7	12,810.5	39.3	**13,152.1**
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)	**(0.1)**
	Provision thereon	-	0.1	(0.1)	(0.4)	**(0.4)**	-	0.1	(0.1)	(0.4)	**(0.4)**
4.	Increase/(Decrease) in borrower level outstanding of existing restructured cases during the year ended March 31, 2020[1]										
	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)	**1,687.8**
	Provision thereon	(32.4)	84.5	11,913.5	(58.9)	**11,906.7**	2,649.4	84.5	11,954.4	(321.9)	**14,366.4**
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	**(632.9)**
	Provision thereon	(1.1)	(68.7)	(166.6)	97.4	**(139.0)**	(2,854.3)	(68.7)	(15,606.4)	17,943.5	**(585.9)**
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)	**(2,041)**
	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)	**(34,446.3)**
	Provision thereon	(2.0)	(571.1)	(20,208.7)	(117.3)	**(20,899.1)**	(2.0)	(571.1)	(24,729.7)	(6,209.4)	**(31,512.2)**
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	**8,864**
	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	**84,345.6**
	Provision thereon	177.5	150.0	51,088.5	305.0	**51,721.0**	231.6[3]	150.0[3]	57,731.2[3]	15,443.7[3]	**73,556.5[3]**

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

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Number of borrowers where S4A has been applied	**6**	6
Total gross amount outstanding[1]		
- Standard	**-**	1,977.1[2]
- NPA	**7,881.7**	5,992.2
Gross amount outstanding in Part A		
- Standard	**-**	1,225.3[2]
- NPA	**4,521.8**	3,384.1
Gross amount outstanding in Part B		
- Standard	**-**	751.8[2]
- NPA	**3,359.8**	2,608.1
Provision held		
- Standard	**-**	455.6
- NPA	**6,531.3**	4,267.9

1. *Represents loans, credit substitutes and shares under S4A scheme.*
2. *Includes outstanding amounting to ₹ 1,225.3 million which was upgraded to standard from NPA on implementation of S4A and ₹ 751.8 million which was upgraded to standard from NPA on satisfactory performance during specified period.*

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

25. Accounts restructured under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of accounts restructured under MSME sector under RBI guidelines issued in January 2019.

₹ in million, except number of accounts

At March 31, 2021		At March 31, 2020	
Number of accounts restructured	Amount outstanding	Number of accounts restructured	Amount outstanding
746	**10,325.1**	-	-

26. Resolution of stressed assets

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank has implemented resolution plan for three borrower amounting to ₹ 6,553.2 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 24,631.9 million) under the prudential framework for stressed assets issued by RBI on June 7, 2019.

27. Classification and provisioning under RBI Covid-19 Regulatory Package

RBI through its circulars dated March 27, 2020, April 17, 2020 and May 23, 2020 on Covid-19 regulatory package permitted banks to grant a moratorium to their customers on the payment of instalments and/or interest, falling due between March 1, 2020 and August 31, 2020. The Bank had accordingly extended the moratorium option to its borrowers in accordance with its Board approved policies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

The disclosure as required by RBI circular dated April 17, 2020 on Covid-19 regulatory package - asset classification and provisioning is given below:

Particulars	**At March 31, 2021**	**At March 31, 2020**
Respective amounts in SMA/overdue categories, where the moratorium/ deferment was extended in terms of paragraph 2 and 3 of the circular (At March 31, 2020)[1]	**145,641.5**	121,453.6
Of the above, respective amounts where asset classification benefits is extended at period-end	**3,908.6**	13,092.6
Provision made during the period[2]	**-**	27,250.0
Provisions adjusted against slippages during the period ended	**-**	-
Residual provision held at period-end[2]	**27,250.0**	27,250.0

1. *Represents borrowers which were overdue but standard at February 29, 2020 and continued to be overdue till March 31, 2020.*
2. *Total Covid-19 related provision held at March 31, 2021: ₹ 74,750.0 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 27,250.0 million).*

28. Reliefs on interest

In accordance with RBI notification dated April 7, 2021, the Bank is required to refund/adjust 'interest on interest' to borrowers. As required by the RBI notification, the methodology for calculation of such interest on interest has been circulated by the Indian Banks' Association. The Bank is in the process of suitably implementing this methodology. At March 31, 2021, the Bank has created a liability towards estimated interest relief amounting to ₹ 1,750.0 million and reduced the same from the interest income.

29. Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related Stress

The following table sets forth, the disclosure as required by RBI circular dated August 6, 2020 on Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related Stress for the year ended March 31, 2021.

₹ in million, except numbers

Type of borrower	**No. of accounts where resolution plan has been implemented under this window (A)**	**Exposure to accounts mentioned at (A) before implementation of the plan (B)**	**Of (B), aggregate amount of debt that was converted into other securities (C)**	**Additional funding sanctioned, if any, including between invocation of the plan and implementation (D)**	**Increase in provisions on account of the implementation of the resolution plan (E)**
Personal Loans	1,586	6,431.9	-	-	964.8
Corporate persons	30	13,232.8	-	-	2,159.8
Of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	8	99.0	-	-	14.9
Total	**1,624**	**19,763.7**	**-**	**-**	**3,139.5**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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

₹ in million

Concentration of deposits	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Total deposits of 20 largest depositors	**501,242.3**	376,510.0
Deposits of 20 largest depositors as a percentage of total deposits of the Bank	**5.38%**	4.88%

₹ in million

Concentration of advances[1]	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Total advances to 20 largest borrowers (including banks)	**1,870,624.9**	1,300,672.3
Advances to 20 largest borrowers as a percentage of total advances of the Bank	**13.77%**	10.96%

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

₹ in million

Concentration of exposures[1]	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Total exposure to 20 largest borrowers/customers (including banks)	**2,058,661.7**	1,435,623.3
Exposures to 20 largest borrowers/customers as a percentage of total exposure of the Bank	**14.47%**	11.53%

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

₹ in million

Concentration of NPAs	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Total exposure[1] to top four NPA accounts	**91,770.3**	96,544.6

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

(II) Sector-wise advances

₹ in million, except percentages

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2021 Outstanding advances	At March 31, 2021 Gross NPAs[1]	At March 31, 2021 % of gross NPAs[1] to total advances in that sector
A.	**Priority sector**			
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	**480,800.5**	**20,583.1**	**4.28%**
2.	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	**546,536.4**	**8,801.7**	**1.61%**
3.	Services	**305,603.6**	**16,078.3**	**5.26%**
	of which:			
	Transport operators	**159,482.2**	**12,229.6**	**7.67%**
	Wholesale trade	**95,369.8**	**2,214.3**	**2.32%**
4.	Personal loans	**740,504.6**	**25,449.8**	**3.44%**
	of which:			
	Housing	**614,468.2**	**16,297.9**	**2.65%**
	Vehicle loans	**94,732.5**	**6,856.8**	**7.24%**
	Sub-total (A)	**2,073,445.1**	**70,912.9**	**3.42%**
B.	**Non-priority sector**			
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	**-**	**-**	**-**
2.	Advances to industries sector	**1,593,220.4**	**211,424.1**	**13.27%**
	of which:			
	Infrastructure	**491,261.9**	**60,460.9**	**12.31%**
	Basic metal and metal products	**173,798.4**	**7,827.9**	**4.50%**
	Construction	**153,547.8**	**54,262.3**	**35.34%**
	Chemicals and chemical products	**151,653.0**	**14,478.2**	**9.55%**
3.	Services	**1,400,763.5**	**59,334.5**	**4.24%**
	of which:			
	Commercial real estate	**389,985.6**	**19,479.1**	**4.99%**
	Wholesale trade	**209,439.8**	**7,840.2**	**3.74%**
	Non-banking financial companies	**383,460.3**	**269.4**	**0.07%**
4.	Personal loans[2]	**2,588,001.2**	**66,742.7**	**2.58%**
	of which:			
	Housing	**1,500,326.8**	**31,546.8**	**2.10%**
	Sub-total (B)	**5,581,985.1**	**337,501.3**	**6.05%**
	Total (A)+(B)	**7,655,430.2**	**408,414.2**	**5.33%**

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.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ in million, except percentages

Sr. No.	Particulars	At March 31, 2020 Outstanding advances	Gross NPAs[1]	% of gross NPAs[1] to total advances in that sector
A.	**Priority sector**			
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	260,812.8	8,145.0	3.12%
	of which:			
	Transport operators	139,813.2	6,075.0	4.35%
	Wholesale trade	85,465.9	1,525.5	1.78%
4.	Personal loans	697,468.4	10,371.5	1.49%
	of which:			
	Housing	523,662.8	5,652.4	1.08%
	Vehicle loans	129,484.9	3,935.5	3.04%
	Sub-total (A)	**1,932,419.3**	**43,992.5**	**2.28%**
B.	**Non-priority sector**			
1.	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-
2.	Advances to industries sector	1,586,254.5	250,849.3	15.81%
	of which:			
	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	1,212,242.9	82,495.3	6.81%
	of which:			
	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[2]	2,031,986.6	30,953.8	1.52%
	of which:			
	Housing	1,222,436.9	13,163.2	1.08%
	Sub-total (B)	**4,830,484.0**	**364,298.4**	**7.54%**
	Total (A)+(B)	**6,762,903.3**	**408,290.9**	**6.04%**

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.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

(III) Overseas assets, NPAs[1] and revenue

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Total assets[2]	**858,033.1**	759,926.1
Total NPAs (net)	**10,972.5**	21,666.5
Total revenue[2]	**17,385.6**	33,259.2

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, 2021

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[1]
A.	**Domestic**
	1. ICICI Strategic Investments Fund[2]
	2. India Advantage Fund-III[2]
	3. India Advantage Fund-IV[2]
B.	**Overseas**
	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.

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
A.	**Domestic**
	None
B.	**Overseas**
	None

31. 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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
1.	Total amount of intra-group exposures	**143,907.8**	114,962.0
2.	Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures	**143,907.6**	114,961.8
3.	Percentage of intra-group exposure to total exposures of the Bank on borrowers/customers	**1.01%**	0.92%
4.	Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any	**Nil**	Nil

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

32. 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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
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	**50,255.7**	71,562.0
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	**1,823.5**	2,087.8
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	**22,338.1**	36,919.0
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	**1,133.0**	-
5.	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stock brokers and market makers	**109,546.4**	109,641.9
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	**-**	-
7.	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues	**-**	-
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)	**9,413.0**	10,479.3
11.	Others	**-**	15,000.0
	Total exposure to capital market[1]	**194,509.7**	**245,690.0**

1. *At March 31, 2021, excludes investment in equity shares of ₹ 22,619.2 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 24,310.4 million) exempted from the regulatory ceiling, out of which investments of ₹ 21,016.0 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 22,707.1 million) were acquired under resolution schemes of RBI.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
I.	**Direct exposure**	**2,976,380.4**	**2,502,742.5**
	1. Residential mortgages	**2,355,904.4**	1,922,051.9
	of which: individual housing loans eligible for priority sector advances	**350,236.7**	292,905.8
	2. Commercial real estate[1]	**587,702.3**	541,521.0
	3. Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposure	**32,773.7**	39,169.6
	a. Residential	**28,270.4**	34,195.7
	b. Commercial real estate	**4,503.3**	4,973.9
II.	**Indirect exposure**	**246,635.7**	**207,157.4**
	Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	**246,635.7**	207,157.4
	Total exposure to real estate sector	**3,223,016.1**	**2,709,899.9**

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.

33. Factoring business

At March 31, 2021, the outstanding receivables acquired by the Bank under factoring business were ₹ 31,268.6 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 6,475.8 million).

34. 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 4.07% (March 31, 2020: 1.86%), for Singapore was 0.46% (March 31, 2020: 1.03%) and for United Kingdom was 1.28% (March 31, 2020: 0.78%). As the net funded exposure to United States of America and United Kingdom at March 31, 2021, exceeded 1.00% of total funded assets (March 31, 2020: United States of America and Singapore), the Bank held a provision of ₹ 565.0 million on country exposure at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 465.0 million) based on RBI guidelines.

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, 2021	Provision held at March 31, 2021	Exposure (net) at March 31, 2020	Provision held at March 31, 2020
Insignificant	**1,066,722.8**	**565.0**	902,891.2	465.0
Low	**300,160.1**	**-**	300,756.5	-
Moderately Low	**15,470.6**	**-**	954.6	-
Moderate	**16,142.0**	**-**	26,775.7	-
Moderately High	**1.6**	**-**	38.8	-
High	**-**	**-**	-	-
Very High	**-**	**-**	-	-
Total	**1,398,497.1**	**565.0**	**1,231,416.8**	**465.0**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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

During the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, the Bank has complied with the relevant RBI guidelines on exposure limits to single counterparty and group of connected counterparties.

36. 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, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Nil).

37. 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 sales comparison method and income capitalisation method and the incremental amount has been taken to revaluation reserve. The revalued amount at March 31, 2021 was ₹ 56,451.6 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 57,072.8 million) as compared to the historical cost less accumulated depreciation of ₹ 25,515.7 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 25,924.1 million).

The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution of dividend.

38. 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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	**19,879.4**	17,403.4
Additions during the year	**6,014.7**	2,682.7
Deductions during the year	**(351.2)**	(206.7)
Depreciation to date	**(18,447.1)**	(15,592.6)
Net block	**7,095.8**	4,286.8

39. Debt assets swap transactions

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank did not acquire any non-banking assets under debt-asset swap transactions (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil).

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank sold non-banking assets with book value of ₹ 942.4 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,317.4 million), which were fully provided, at a sale consideration of ₹ 1,263.0 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,632.0 million).

The net book value of non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims by the Bank outstanding at March 31, 2021 was Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil), net of provision held of ₹ 29,575.4 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 30,517.8 million).

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

40. Lease

I. Assets taken under operating lease

Operating leases primarily comprise office premises which are renewable at the option of the Bank.

(i) The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of liability for premises taken on non-cancellable operating leases.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Not later than one year	**141.6**	244.2
Later than one year and not later than five years	**52.1**	126.4
Later than five years	**9.9**	-
Total	**203.6**	**370.6**

(ii) Total of non-cancellable lease payments recognised in the profit and loss account for the year ended March 31, 2021 is ₹ 301.9 million (Year ended March 31, 2020 ₹ 428.2 million).

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
A. Total Minimum lease payments outstanding		
Not later than one year	**241.2**	112.6
Later than one year and not later than five years	**806.1**	369.0
Later than five years	**138.7**	-
Total	**1,186.0**	**481.6**
B. Interest cost payable		
Not later than one year	**97.4**	52.2
Later than one year and not later than five years	**186.2**	101.8
Later than five years	**9.2**	-
Total	**292.8**	**154.0**
C. Present value of minimum lease payments payable(A-B)		
Not later than one year	**143.7**	60.4
Later than one year and not later than five years	**619.9**	267.2
Later than five years	**129.6**	-
Total	**893.2**	**327.6**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

41. 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.

42. 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
1.	Income from selling life insurance policies	**6,363.9**	8,499.9
2.	Income from selling non-life insurance policies	**1,152.3**	1,772.5
3.	Income from selling mutual fund/collective investment scheme products	**1,997.6**	1,548.8

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

43. 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening obligations	**19,914.3**	**16,540.3**
Service cost	**237.2**	226.1
Interest cost	**1,173.9**	1,147.4
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**1,256.2**	4,633.7
Liabilities extinguished on settlement	**(2,198.1)**	(2,518.0)
Benefits paid	**(117.9)**	(115.2)
Obligations at the end of year	**20,265.6**	**19,914.3**
Opening plan assets, at fair value	**16,972.1**	**15,438.8**
Expected return on plan assets	**1,350.8**	1,235.8
Actuarial gain/(loss)	**521.9**	741.1
Assets distributed on settlement	**(2,442.3)**	(2,797.7)
Contributions	**4,877.6**	2,469.3
Benefits paid	**(117.9)**	(115.2)
Closing plan assets, at fair value	**21,162.2**	**16,972.1**
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**21,162.2**	16,972.1
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**(20,265.6)**	(19,914.3)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in Para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**(304.8)**	-
Asset/(liability)	**591.8**	**(2,942.2)**
Cost[1]		
Service cost	**237.2**	226.1
Interest cost	**1,173.9**	1,147.4
Expected return on plan assets	**(1,350.8)**	(1,235.8)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**734.3**	3,892.6
Curtailments & settlements (gain)/loss	**244.2**	279.7
Effect of the limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits'	**304.8**	-
Net cost	**1,343.6**	**4,310.0**
Actual return on plan assets	**1,872.7**	1,976.9
Expected employer's contribution next year	**2,000.0**	1,000.0
Investment details of plan assets		
Insurer managed funds	**-**	1.01%
Government of India securities	**50.15%**	50.33%
Corporate bonds	**44.81%**	44.85%
Equity securities in listed companies	**5.04%**	2.59%
Others	**-**	1.22%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	**5.75%**	6.00%
Salary escalation rate:		
On Basic pay	**1.50%**	1.50%
On Dearness relief	**7.00%**	7.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	**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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

Experience adjustment

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Plan assets	**21,162.2**	16,972.1	15,438.8	16,303.7	16,888.1
Defined benefit obligations	**(20,265.6)**	(19,914.3)	(16,540.3)	(15,391.1)	(16,686.9)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**(304.8)**	-	-	(310.1)	(68.4)
Surplus/(deficit)	**591.8**	(2,942.2)	(1,101.5)	602.5	132.8
Experience adjustment on plan assets	**521.9**	741.1	(125.9)	(449.6)	589.5
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	**613.4**	2,186.1	1,038.6	290.1	(80.0)

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening obligations	**11,938.7**	**10,114.4**
Add: Adjustment for exchange fluctuation on opening obligations	**(6.5)**	14.3
Adjusted opening obligations	**11,932.2**	**10,128.7**
Service cost	**1,265.4**	1,051.4
Interest cost	**818.3**	772.8
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**(414.4)**	865.6
Past service cost	**(6.8)**	-
Liability transferred from/to other companies	**4.9**	(9.4)
Benefits paid	**(756.8)**	(870.4)
Obligations at the end of the year	**12,842.8**	**11,938.7**
Opening plan assets, at fair value	**10,877.1**	**9,821.2**
Expected return on plan assets	**842.4**	762.2
Actuarial gain/(loss)	**720.2**	(125.0)
Contributions	**1,247.0**	1,298.5
Asset transferred from/to other companies	**4.9**	(9.4)
Benefits paid	**(756.8)**	(870.4)
Closing plan assets, at fair value	**12,934.8**	**10,877.1**
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**12,934.8**	10,877.1
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**(12,842.8)**	(11,938.7)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in Para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**-**	-
Asset/(liability)	**92.0**	**(1,061.6)**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Cost[1]		
Service cost	**1,265.4**	1,051.4
Interest cost	**818.3**	772.8
Expected return on plan assets	**(842.4)**	(762.2)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**(1,134.6)**	990.6
Past service cost	**(6.8)**	-
Exchange fluctuation loss/(gain)	**(6.5)**	14.3
Effect of the limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits'	**-**	-
Net cost	**93.4**	**2,066.9**
Actual return on plan assets	**1,562.6**	637.2
Expected employer's contribution next year	**800.0**	800.0
Investment details of plan assets		
Government of India securities	**36.52%**	27.64%
Corporate bonds	**45.49%**	54.49%
Special deposit schemes	**2.24%**	2.67%
Equity	**14.22%**	14.30%
Others	**1.54%**	0.89%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	**6.55%**	6.60%
Salary escalation rate	**7.00%**	7.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	**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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Plan assets	**12,934.8**	10,877.1	9,821.2	8,979.9	8,559.0
Defined benefit obligations	**(12,842.8)**	(11,938.7)	(10,114.4)	(9,087.7)	(8,701.8)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**-**	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	**92.0**	(1,061.6)	(293.2)	(107.8)	(142.8)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	**720.2**	(125.0)	(60.3)	(115.9)	454.5
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	**(484.5)**	181.3	118.4	162.0	125.2

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, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening obligations	**33,424.3**	**28,757.5**
Service cost	**1,656.3**	1,780.6
Interest cost	**2,210.2**	2,152.1
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**1,467.8**	(171.5)
Employees contribution	**3,379.4**	3,325.7
Liability transferred from/to other companies	**397.9**	490.7
Benefits paid	**(3,186.7)**	(2,910.8)
Obligations at end of the year	**39,349.2**	**33,424.3**
Opening plan assets	**33,424.3**	**28,757.5**
Expected return on plan assets	**3,147.4**	2,607.4
Actuarial gain/(loss)	**530.5**	(626.7)
Employer contributions	**1,656.4**	1,780.5
Employees contributions	**3,379.4**	3,325.7
Asset transferred from/to other companies	**397.9**	490.7
Benefits paid	**(3,186.7)**	(2,910.8)
Closing plan assets	**39,349.2**	**33,424.3**
Plan assets at the end of the year	**39,349.2**	33,424.3
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**(39,349.2)**	(33,424.3)
Asset/(liability)	**-**	**-**
Cost[1]		
Service cost	**1,656.3**	1,780.6
Interest cost	**2,210.2**	2,152.1
Expected return on plan assets	**(3,147.4)**	(2,607.4)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**937.3**	455.2
Net cost	**1,656.4**	**1,780.5**
Actual return on plan assets	**3,677.9**	1,980.7
Expected employer's contribution next year	**1,772.3**	1,905.3
Investment details of plan assets		
Government of India securities	**49.41%**	48.48%
Corporate bonds	**41.98%**	45.22%
Special deposit scheme	**1.37%**	1.62%
Others	**7.23%**	4.68%
Assumption		
Discount rate	**6.55%**	6.60%
Expected rate of return on assets	**8.59%**	9.16%
Discount rate for the remaining term to maturity of investments	**6.50%**	6.11%
Average historic yield on the investment	**8.54%**	8.68%
Guaranteed rate of return	**8.50%**	8.50%

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Plan assets	**39,349.2**	33,424.3	28,757.5	25,524.4	22,596.8
Defined benefit obligations	**(39,349.2)**	(33,424.3)	(28,757.5)	(25,524.4)	(22,596.8)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**-**	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	**-**	-	-	-	-
Experience adjustment on plan assets	**530.5**	(626.7)	11.8	(35.6)	(26.8)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	**1,467.8**	(171.5)	402.6	412.4	252.8

The Bank has contributed ₹ 2,882.6 million to provident fund for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 2,855.8 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 ₹ 233.9 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 230.8 million) to Superannuation Fund for employees who had opted for the scheme.

National Pension Scheme (NPS)

The Bank has contributed ₹ 182.7 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 183.3 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Total actuarial liability	**3,052.7**	2,671.0
Cost[1]	**993.1**	891.5
Assumptions		
Discount rate	**6.55%**	6.60%
Salary escalation rate	**7.00%**	7.00%

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

44. 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening provision for reward points	**2,435.1**	2,085.9
Provision for reward points made during the year	**4,035.5**	1,667.1
Utilisation/write-back of provision for reward points	**(3,858.0)**	(1,317.9)
Closing provision for reward points[1]	**2,612.6**	2,435.1

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening provision for reward points	**134.5**	196.9
Provision for reward points made during the year	**152.4**	142.0
Utilisation/write-back of provision for reward points	**(114.7)**	(204.4)
Closing provision for reward points	**172.2**	134.5

45. 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Provisions for depreciation of investments	**(1,578.2)**	13,114.7
Provision towards non-performing and other assets[1]	**107,991.3**	88,144.1
Provision towards income tax		
1. Current	**46,656.6**	37,460.3
2. Deferred	**(6,756.2)**	23,712.0
Covid-19 related provision[2]	**47,500.0**	27,250.0
Other provisions and contingencies[3]	**8,230.9**	12,023.5
Total provisions and contingencies	**202,044.4**	**201,704.6**

1. *Includes provision towards NPA amounting to ₹ 103,640.6 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 88,726.2 million).*
2. *Net of utilisation of provision amounting to ₹ 18,000.0 million.*
3. *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.

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening provision	**19,350.4**	20,618.7
Movement during the year (net)	**8,177.5**	(1,268.3)
Closing provision	**27,527.9**	19,350.4

1. *Excludes provision towards sundry expenses.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

46. Provision for income tax

The provision for income tax (including deferred tax) for the year ended March 31, 2021 amounted to ₹ 39,900.3 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 61,172.3 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.

47. Deferred tax

At March 31, 2021, the Bank has recorded net deferred tax assets of ₹ 87,444.7 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 80,681.2 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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	**110,355.7**	97,674.9
Foreign currency translation reserve[2]	**(1,048.3)**	611.4
Others	**8,567.6**	10,240.4
Total deferred tax assets	**117,875.0**	**108,526.7**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Special reserve deduction	**26,674.0**	23,930.8
Depreciation on fixed assets	**3,641.0**	3,402.3
Interest on refund of taxes[2]	**115.3**	386.6
Others	**-**	125.8
Total deferred tax liabilities	**30,430.3**	**27,845.5**
Total net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**87,444.7**	**80,681.2**

1. *Tax rate of 25.168% is adopted based on Finance Act, 2020.*
2. *These items are considered in accordance with the requirements of Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS).*

48. 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Number of frauds reported	**1,549**	2,817
Amount involved in frauds	**118,386.4**	94,728.7
Provision made[1]	**26,693.4**	10,832.5
Unamortised provision debited from balance in profit and loss account under 'Reserves and Surplus'	**-**	-

1. *Excludes amount written off and interest reversal.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

49. Proposed dividend on equity shares

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on April 24, 2021 has recommended a dividend of ₹ 2 per equity share for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil). The declaration and payment of dividend is subject to requisite approvals.

50. 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
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
27.	Cheryl Advisory Private Limited (w.e.f. Q3-2021)	Other related entity

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

Key management personnel

Sr. No.	Name of the Key management personnel	Relatives of the Key management personnel
1.	Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	• Ms. Mona Bakhshi • Mr. Shivam Bakhshi • Ms. Esha Bakhshi • Ms. Minal Bakhshi • Mr. Sameer Bakhshi
2.	Ms. Vishakha Mulye	• Mr. Vivek Mulye • Ms. Vriddhi Mulye • Mr. Vighnesh Mulye • Dr. Gauresh Palekar • Ms. Shalaka Gadekar • Late Ms. Manisha Palekar
3.	Mr. Anup Bagchi	• Ms. Mitul Bagchi • Mr. Aditya Bagchi • Mr. Shishir Bagchi • Late Mr. Animesh Bagchi
4.	Mr. Sandeep Batra (w.e.f. December 23, 2020)	• Mr. Pranav Batra • Ms. Arushi Batra • Mr. Vivek Batra • Ms. Veena Batra (w.e.f. December 23, 2020)
5.	Mr. Vijay Chandok (upto May 6, 2019)	• Ms. Poonam Chandok • Ms. Saluni Chandok • Ms. Simran Chandok • Mr. C. V. Kumar • Ms. Shad Kumar • Ms. Sanjana Gulati (upto May 6, 2019)

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income	**964.8**	**650.5**
Subsidiaries	**401.9**	459.2
Associates/joint ventures/others	**553.7**	181.3
Key management personnel	**9.2**	10.0
Fee, commission and other income	**9,208.5**	**10,966.0**
Subsidiaries	**9,089.6**	10,929.6
Associates/joint ventures/others	**118.9**	36.4
Key management personnel	**0.0**[1]	0.0[1]
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.0**[1]	0.0[1]
Commission income on guarantees issued	**29.1**	**27.4**
Subsidiaries	**28.9**	27.3
Associates/joint ventures/others	**0.2**	0.1

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ in million

Items	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Income from custodial services	**18.3**	**41.4**
Subsidiaries	**17.2**	36.4
Associates/joint ventures/others	**1.1**	5.0
Gain/(loss) on forex and derivative transactions (net)[2]	**1,472.1**	**1,164.3**
Subsidiaries	**1,472.1**	1,164.3
Dividend income	**12,446.4**	**12,844.4**
Subsidiaries	**12,339.9**	12,730.3
Associates/joint ventures/others	**106.5**	114.1
Insurance claims received	**315.8**	**197.7**
Subsidiaries	**315.8**	197.7
Recovery of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses	**1,683.3**	**1,815.4**
Subsidiaries	**1,631.8**	1,764.6
Associates/joint ventures/others	**51.5**	50.8
Payment of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses	**156.4**	**148.5**
Subsidiaries	**156.4**	148.5
Recovery for secondment of employees (net)	**17.8**	**30.5**
Subsidiaries	**7.1**	19.1
Associates/joint ventures/others	**10.7**	11.4
Reimbursement of expenses from related parties	**1.7**	**1.0**
Subsidiaries	**1.7**	1.0
Interest expense	**143.5**	**176.0**
Subsidiaries	**99.0**	123.1
Associates/joint ventures/others	**38.4**	50.8
Key management personnel	**5.6**	1.7
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.5**	0.4
Remuneration to wholetime directors[3]	**126.0**	**203.0**
Key management personnel	**126.0**	203.0
Reimbursement of expenses to related parties	**989.7**	**280.6**
Subsidiaries	**191.4**	67.0
Associates/joint ventures/others	**798.3**	213.6
Insurance premium paid	**8,899.9**	**9,038.6**
Subsidiaries	**8,899.9**	9,038.6
Brokerage, fee and other expenses	**11,503.3**	**13,165.4**
Subsidiaries	**906.2**	302.7
Associates/joint ventures/others	**10,597.1**	12,862.7
Donation given	**-**	**50.0**
Associates/joint ventures/others	**-**	50.0
Dividend paid	**-**	**1.4**
Key management personnel	**-**	1.4
Relatives of key management personnel	**-**	0.0[1]

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ in million

Items	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Purchase of investments	**32,742.4**	**16,013.8**
Subsidiaries	**32,742.4**	16,013.8
Sale of investments	**16,692.8**	**53,007.6**
Subsidiaries	**16,692.8**	53,007.6
Redemption/buyback of investments	**213.2**	**200.7**
Associates/joint ventures/others	**213.2**	200.7
Sale of loans	**-**	**968.0**
Associates/joint ventures/others	**-**	968.0
Purchase of loans	**8,071.2**	**21,455.9**
Subsidiaries	**8,071.2**	21,455.9
Purchase of fixed assets	**6.9**	**2.5**
Subsidiaries	**0.3**	2.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	**6.6**	-
Sale of fixed assets	**0.4**	**4.6**
Subsidiaries	**0.4**	4.6
Purchase of consumer finance business[4]	**-**	**1,190.2**
Subsidiaries	**-**	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.*

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income			
1	India Infradebt Limited	**549.4**	177.6
2	ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	**335.8**	394.8
Fee, commission and other income			
1.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	**6,458.0**	8,492.8
2.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	**1,269.7**	1,842.3
Commission income on guarantees issued			
1.	ICICI Bank UK PLC	**28.1**	25.7
Income from custodial services			
1.	ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited	**14.9**	31.9

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ in million

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Gain/(loss) on forex and derivative transactions (net)[2]			
1.	ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	**1,059.4**	(245.0)
2.	ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	**377.0**	1,456.0
3.	ICICI Bank UK PLC	**(16.6)**	(155.6)
Dividend income			
1.	ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited	**4,240.2**	3,758.6
2.	ICICI Securities Limited	**3,712.9**	2,539.4
3.	ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	**3,189.0**	1,200.5
4.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	**943.4**	1,776.9
5.	ICICI Bank Canada	**224.1**	1,626.3
6.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	**-**	1,783.9
Insurance claims received			
1.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	**264.5**	102.1
2.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	**51.3**	95.6
Recovery of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses			
1.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	**351.4**	320.5
2.	ICICI Bank UK PLC	**315.7**	287.0
3.	ICICI Securities Limited	**299.6**	294.2
4.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	**265.4**	278.1
5.	ICICI Bank Canada	**217.3**	190.0
6.	ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	**91.1**	305.3
Payment of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses			
1.	ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited	**76.9**	78.2
2.	ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	**53.9**	66.7
3.	ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	**17.8**	-
Recovery for secondment of employees (net)			
1.	I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	**10.6**	11.4
2.	ICICI Securities Limited	**6.7**	10.7
3.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	**(0.3)**	6.5
Reimbursement of expenses from related parties			
1.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	**1.7**	-
2.	ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	**0.1**	1.0
Interest expense			
1.	ICICI Securities Limited	**84.9**	95.0
2.	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	**14.5**	40.4
3.	ICICI Bank UK PLC	**0.0[1]**	21.2
Remuneration to wholetime directors[3]			
1.	Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	**3.8**	60.8
2.	Ms. Vishakha Mulye	**54.6**	70.3
3.	Mr. Anup Bagchi	**52.9**	63.9
4.	Mr. Sandeep Batra	**14.7**	-

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Reimbursement of expenses to related parties		
1. ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	**798.3**	213.2
2. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	**145.6**	-
3. ICICI Bank UK PLC	**29.1**	33.0
4. ICICI Bank Canada	**13.0**	34.1
Insurance premium paid		
1. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	**6,476.2**	6,925.2
2. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	**2,423.7**	2,113.4
Brokerage, fee and other expenses		
1. I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	**6,402.6**	6,844.0
2. ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	**4,169.1**	5,978.7
Donation given		
1. ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	**-**	50.0
Dividend paid		
1. Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	**-**	0.4
2. Ms. Vishakha Mulye	**-**	1.0
Purchase of investments		
1. ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	**28,230.9**	14,750.5
Sale of investments		
1. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	**10,988.6**	19,324.6
2. ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	**3,803.6**	26,407.1
3. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	**1,547.0**	6,595.8
Redemption/buyback of investments		
1. ICICI Strategic Investments Fund	**133.0**	100.0
2. India Advantage Fund - III	**48.1**	57.1
3. India Advantage Fund - IV	**32.1**	43.5
Sale of loans		
1. India Infradebt Limited	**-**	968.0
Purchase of loans		
1. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	**8,071.2**	21,455.9
Purchase of fixed assets		
1. Arteria Technologies Private Limited	**6.6**	-
2. ICICI Securities Limited	**0.3**	0.7
3. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	**-**	1.8
Sale of fixed assets		
1. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	**0.4**	-
2. ICICI Securities Limited	**-**	4.6
Purchase of consumer finance business[4]		
1. ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	**-**	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.)*

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Deposits with the Bank	**28,611.7**	**19,775.7**
Subsidiaries	**25,833.3**	13,470.8
Associates/joint ventures/others	**2,552.7**	6,236.1
Key management personnel	**156.4**	59.1
Relatives of key management personnel	**69.3**	9.7
Investments of related parties in the Bank	**3.4**	**2.6**
Key management personnel	**3.4**	2.6
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.0**[1]	0.0[1]
Payables[2]	**2,763.1**	**3,287.3**
Subsidiaries	**26.8**	0.7
Associates/joint ventures/others	**2,736.2**	3,286.6
Key management personnel	**0.1**	0.0[1]
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.0**[1]	0.0[1]
Deposits by the Bank	**682.7**	**2,327.7**
Subsidiaries	**682.7**	2,327.7
Investments of the Bank	**108,296.0**	**109,262.6**
Subsidiaries	**97,565.7**	98,028.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	**10,730.3**	11,234.1
Advances by the Bank	**2,689.4**	**5,270.3**
Subsidiaries	**2,400.2**	5,024.8
Associates/joint ventures/others	**42.8**	48.7
Key management personnel	**246.2**	196.7
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.2**	0.1
Receivables[2]	**2,947.9**	**1,736.7**
Subsidiaries	**2,631.8**	1,660.1
Associates/joint ventures/others	**316.1**	76.6
Guarantees/letters of credit/indemnity given by the Bank	**11,892.7**	**7,353.6**
Subsidiaries	**11,842.0**	7,341.8
Associates/joint ventures/others	**50.7**	11.8
Guarantees/letters of credit/indemnity issued by related parties	**9,416.6**	**6,260.3**
Subsidiaries	**9,416.6**	6,260.3
Swaps/forward contracts (notional amount)	**199,881.6**	**447,819.6**
Subsidiaries	**199,881.6**	447,819.6
Unfunded risk participation	**842.2**	**460.7**
Subsidiaries	**842.2**	460.7

1. *Insignificant amount.*
2. *Excludes mark-to-market on outstanding derivative transactions.*
3. *At March 31, 2021, 20,047,800 (March 31, 2020: 16,184,250) 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, 2021, 1,188,000 (year ended March 31, 2020: 1,173,000) employee stock options with total exercise price of ₹ 228.8 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 240.1 million) were exercised by the key management personnel.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Deposits with the Bank	**47,441.4**	**35,005.0**
Subsidiaries	**36,178.8**	27,633.1
Associates/joint ventures/others	**10,918.7**	7,138.3
Key management personnel	**238.1**	167.6
Relatives of key management personnel	**105.8**	66.0
Investments of related parties in the Bank[2]	**3.7**	**1,588.2**
Subsidiaries	**-**	1,585.3
Key management personnel	**3.7**	2.9
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.0**[1]	0.0[1]
Repurchase transactions	**-**	**163.8**
Subsidiaries	**-**	163.8
Payables[2,3]	**2,910.9**	**3,393.7**
Subsidiaries	**26.8**	107.0
Associates/joint ventures/others	**2,884.0**	3,286.6
Key management personnel	**0.1**	0.1
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.0**[1]	0.0[1]
Deposits made by the Bank	**6,472.8**	**6,113.3**
Subsidiaries	**6,472.8**	6,113.3
Call/term money lent by the Bank	**10,000.0**	**10,500.0**
Subsidiaries	**10,000.0**	10,500.0
Investments of the Bank	**113,132.2**	**109,338.2**
Subsidiaries	**98,028.5**	98,028.5
Associates/joint ventures/others	**15,103.7**	11,309.7
Advances by the Bank	**24,733.7**	**22,418.3**
Subsidiaries	**24,426.1**	22,112.4
Associates/joint ventures/others	**59.4**	50.8
Key management personnel	**246.9**	254.2
Relatives of key management personnel	**1.3**	0.9
Receivables[3]	**3,568.9**	**3,034.5**
Subsidiaries	**3,052.7**	2,805.0
Associates/joint ventures/others	**516.2**	229.5
Guarantees/letters of credit/indemnity given by the Bank	**12,776.1**	**12,038.6**
Subsidiaries	**12,724.3**	12,026.8
Associates/joint ventures/others	**51.8**	11.8
Guarantees/letters of credit/indemnity issued by related parties[2]	**9,416.6**	**6,260.3**
Subsidiaries	**9,416.6**	6,260.3
Swaps/forward contracts (notional amount)	**545,163.5**	**455,450.3**
Subsidiaries	**545,163.5**	455,450.3
Unfunded risk participation[2]	**2,244.7**	**835.5**
Subsidiaries	**2,244.7**	835.5

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.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2020: Singapore dollar 10.0 million) equivalent to ₹ 543.5 million at March 31, 2021 (equivalent to ₹ 530.3 million at March 31, 2020) 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 (equivalent to ₹ 145.1 million), aggregating to Canadian dollar 12.5 million which is equivalent to ₹ 725.3 million at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Canadian dollar 12.5 million which was equivalent to ₹ 663.5 million). The aggregate amount of ₹ 1,268.8 million at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,193.8 million) is included in the contingent liabilities.

The letters of comfort in the nature of letters of awareness that were outstanding at March 31, 2021 issued by the Bank on behalf of its subsidiaries in respect of their borrowings made or proposed to be made, aggregated to ₹ 22,215.5 million (March 31, 2020: Nil).

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.

51. 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening balance	**10,352.8**	8,330.7
Add: Amounts transferred during the year	**1,940.5**	2,169.0
Less: Amounts reimbursed by the Fund towards claims during the year	**(109.3)**	(146.9)
Closing balance	**12,184.0**	10,352.8

52. 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, 2021		At March 31, 2020	
		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.**	**0.4**	N.A.	1.4
4.	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	**N.A.**	**0.4**	N.A.	1.4
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.	-

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

53. 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, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil).

54. 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, Material Risk takers (MRTs) and other employees, recommending to the Board the remuneration (including performance bonus, share-linked instruments 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 variable pay payable to members of the staff including senior management , key managerial personnel, material risk takers 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, 2021, 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 the Board at their meetings held on April 10, 2020 and May 9, 2020 respectively, 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, 2021 was 97,488.

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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

- 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 variable pay based on the financial and strategic plan approved by the Board. The KPIs include both quantitative and qualitative aspects defined with sub parameters. 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 variable pay for employees, including senior management, key management personnel.
- 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. The Bank's employee stock option scheme aims at aligning compensation to long term performance through stock option grants that vest over a period of time. Compensation of staff in audit, compliance 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, 2021, the Bank's Compensation Policy was amended by the BGRNC and the Board at their meetings held on April 10, 2020 and May 9, 2020 respectively with the objective to align the policy to the RBI circular on 'Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/ Chief Executive Officers/ Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff' dated November 4, 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 Audit, Risk and Compliance depends on their performance, which is based on achievement of the key goals 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 Enterprise Risk Management framework for the Bank. 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, thresholds/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 indicator 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.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

- **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.

- **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 their achievements, which incorporates various aspects 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/clawback on none, part or all of the relevant variable compensation

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

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 variable compensation is in the form of share-linked instruments (including stock options) or cash or a mix of cash and share-linked instruments (including stock options). The quantum of variable pay for an employee does not exceed a certain percentage (as stipulated in the compensation policy) of the total fixed pay in a year. The proportion of variable pay to total compensation is higher at senior levels and lower at junior levels. Atleast 50% of the compensation is variable for WTDs, CEO and MRTs as a design. However, they can earn lesser variable pay based on various performance criteria. For WTDs, CEO and MRTs, a minimum of 60% of the total variable pay is under deferral arrangement (deferment). Additionally, atleast 50% of the cash component of the variable pay is under deferment. If the cash component is under ₹ 2.5 million, the deferment is not applicable.

- **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 pertaining to the assessment year or previous year/s (as defined in the policy) is subject to malus, under which the Bank prevents vesting of all or part or none of the unvested variable pay in the event of the assessed divergence in the Bank's provisioning for NPAs or in the event of a reasonable evidence of deterioration in financial performance or in the event of gross misconduct and/or other acts as mentioned in the policy. In such cases (other than assessed divergence), 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 employees or group of employees, a description of the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance**

  The variable compensation is in the form of employee stock options or cash or a mix of cash and stock options. The Bank pays performance linked retention pay (PLRP) to its front-line staff and junior 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 pays performance bonus and stock options to relevant employees in its middle and senior management. The variable pay payout schedules is sensitive to the time horizon of risks as defined in the policy.

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

(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 other Material Risk Takers.

₹ in million, except numbers

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021
1.	Number of meetings held by the BGRNC during the financial year	**6**
	Remuneration paid to its members during the financial year (sitting fees)	**1.2**
2.	Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year[1]	**49**
3.	Number and total amount of sign-on/joining bonus made during the financial year	**-**
4.	Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any	**-**
5.	Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year	
	Fixed[2]	**1,041.0**
	Variable[3]	**165.3**
	- Deferred	**-**
	- Non-deferred	**165.3**
	Share-linked instruments[3] (nos.)	**9,127,500.0**
	- Deferred (nos.)	**9,127,500.0**
	- Non-deferred (nos.)	**-**
6.	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out during the year	
	- Bonus	**-**
	- Share-linked instruments[4] (nos.)	**9,370,230**
7.	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration	
	Cash	**N.A.**
	Shares (nos)	**-**
	Shares-linked instruments[5] (nos.)	**19,889,730**
	Other	**-**
8.	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex-post explicit and/or implicit adjustments	
	- Bonus	**-**
	- Share-linked instruments (nos.)	**9,127,500**
9.	Total amount of reductions during the year due to ex-post explicit adjustments[6]	**N.A.**
10.	Total amount of reductions during the year due to ex-post implicit adjustments	**N.A.**
11.	Number of MRTs identified	**47**
12.	Number of cases where malus has been exercised	**-**
	Number of cases where clawback has been exercised[6]	**-**
	Number of cases where malus and clawback have been exercised	**-**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ in million, except numbers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021
13. The mean pay for the bank as a whole (excluding sub-staff) and the deviation of the pay of each of its WTDs from the mean pay	
Mean pay of the bank[7]	**704,035**
Deviation - MD&CEO	**3,455,855**
Deviation - WTD1	**50,085,768**
Deviation - WTD2	**47,547,650**
Deviation - WTD3	**46,536,300**

1. *For the year ended March 31, 2021 includes MDCEO/WTDs/and other MRTs based on the revised criteria given by RBI in its guideline dated November 4, 2019. Also includes WTDs transferred to group companies. For the year ended on March 31, 2021 variable remuneration includes cash bonus and stock options based on the revised criteria given by RBI in its guideline dated November 4, 2019 that are paid/ granted/ vested during the year.*
2. *Fixed pay includes basic salary, supplementary allowances, superannuation, contribution to provident fund, gratuity fund and value of perquisites. The value of perquisite is calculated as cost to the Bank.*
3. *Variable and share-linked instruments represent amounts/ options awarded for the year ended March 31, 2020 as per RBI approvals wherever applicable.*
4. *Includes options vested during the year including for WTDs who were transferred to group companies.*
5. *Includes outstanding options unvested including for WTDs who were transferred to group companies .*
6. *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.*
7. *Mean pay is computed on annualised fixed pay that includes basic salary, supplementary allowances, superannuation, contribution to provident fund, gratuity fund and value of perquisites. The value of perquisite is calculated as cost to the Bank.*

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
Number of meetings held by the BGRNC	5
Remuneration paid to its members during the financial year (sitting fees)	1
Number of employees who received a variable remuneration award[1]	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[2]	214.8
Variable[1,3]	57.3
- Deferred	-
- Non-deferred	57.3
Share-linked instruments[3]	5,475,500
Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out during the year	-
Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration	
Cash	N.A.
Shares (nos.)	-
Shares-linked instruments	4,690,430
Other forms	-

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

₹ in million, except numbers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020
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[4]	-
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. *The variable (performance bonus) 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.*

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, 2021, subject to requisite approvals. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank paid ₹ 7.0 million as profit related commission payable to the non-executive Directors for the year ended March 31, 2020.

55. 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, 2021 was ₹ 1,845.3 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,273.0 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, 2021			Year ended March 31, 2020		
		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	**1,885.8**	**119.2**	**2,005.0**	1,048.9	294.6	1,343.5

As required under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021, surplus of ₹ 138.6 million, arising out of CSR activities during the year ended March 31, 2021 has been transferred to unspent CSR Account.

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
1.	ICICI Foundation	**798.3**	263.2
	Total	**798.3**	**263.2**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

56. Disclosure of customer complaints

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the movement of complaints received by the Bank from its customers.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	**28,549**	20,753
No. of complaints received during the year	**482,213**	508,434
No. of complaints disposed during the year	**480,666**	500,638
Of which, number of complaints rejected by the Bank	**135,531**	119,707
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	**30,096**	28,549

1. *Complaints do not include complaints redressed by the Bank within one working day.*
2. *Based on regulatory guidance issued to banking industry, the Bank has revised the manner of disclosure. The complaint numbers have been re-stated for the year ended March 31, 2020.*

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of maintainable complaints received.

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(i)	Number of maintainable complaints received by the bank from Office of Banking Ombudsmans (OBOs)[1]	**15,579**	11,339
	Of (i), number of complaints resolved in favour of the bank by Banking Ombudsmans (BOs)	**5,139**	4,239
	Of (i), number of complaints resolved through conciliation/ mediation/advisories issued by BOs[2]	**10,440**	7,100
	Of (i), number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by BOs against the bank	**-**	-
(ii)	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	**-**	-

1. *Maintainable complaints are as per data received from RBI.*
2. *Of these, BO has agreed to the representation given by the Bank in 10,036 complaints for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: 6,794).*

The following table sets forth top five grounds of complaints received by the Bank from customers for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Grounds of complaints	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	No. of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the no. of complaints received over previous year	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	No. of complaints pending beyond 30 days
ATM/Debit Cards	**12,266**	**244,097**	**(20.0%)**	**11,760**	**4,173**
Credit Cards	**9,026**	**122,519**	**7.0%**	**10,107**	**2,612**
Internet/Mobile/ Electronic Banking	**5,165**	**42,104**	**33.3%**	**6,877**	**3,863**
Loans and advances	**290**	**14,664**	**56.8%**	**268**	**6**
Account opening/ difficulty in operation of accounts	**215**	**10,978**	**30.6%**	**257**	**0**
Others	**1,587**	**47,851**	**21.2%**	**827**	**74**
Total	**28,549**	**482,213**	**(5.2%)**	**30,096**	**10,728**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

The following table sets forth top five grounds of complaints received by the Bank from customers for the year ended March 31, 2020

Grounds of complaints	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	No. of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the no. of complaints received over previous year	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	No. of complaints pending beyond 30 days
ATM/Debit Cards	15,031	305,131	3.8%	12,266	1,534
Credit Cards	3,328	114,468	51.7%	9,026	2,676
Internet/Mobile/ Electronic Banking	1,244	31,589	141.5%	5,165	3,000
Loans and advances	200	9,352	(2.8%)	290	93
Account opening/ difficulty in operation of accounts	131	8,405	(15.1%)	215	65
Others	819	39,489	5.2%	1,587	446
Total	**20,753**	**508,434**	**15.6%**	**28,549**	**7,814**

57. Drawdown from reserves

As per the section 52 (2) (c) of the Companies Act 2013, securities premium account may be utilised for writing off the expenses/commission paid/discount allowed on, any issue of shares or debentures by a company. Further, as per RBI DBOD mailbox clarification dated October 9, 2007 on 'Prudential Norms - Utilisation of Share Premium Account', banks can utilise share premium account for meeting the direct expenses relating to the issue of shares.

Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank has utilised an amount of ₹ 701.7 million (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil) from securities premium for meeting the direct expenses relating to the issuance of equity shares through Qualified Institutions Placement.

As per the circular on 'Prudential Norms for Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investments Portfolio by Banks – Spreading of MTM losses and creation of Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR)' issued by RBI, the Bank can draw down balance available in IFR in excess of 2% of its HFT and AFS portfolio. Accordingly, during the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank has transferred an amount of ₹ 2,495.8 million from IFR to Balance in Profit & Loss Account.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the accumulated balance in Reserve Fund maintained under Sri Lankan Banking Act No. 30 of 1988 by Sri Lanka branch amounting to ₹ 77.6 million was transferred to Balance in Profit & Loss Account due to closure of the Branch.

58. 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, 2021 and March 31, 2020, has been transferred without any delay.

59. Impact of Covid-19 on the performance of the Bank

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted most economies and banking systems globally, including India. The nation-wide lockdown in April-May 2020 substantially impacted economic activity. The easing of lockdown measures subsequently led to gradual improvement in economic activity and progress towards normalcy. For the banking sector, these developments resulted in lower demand for loans and fee-based services and regulatory measures like moratorium on payment of dues and standstill in asset classification to mitigate the economic consequences on borrowers. It also resulted in increase in provisioning reflecting higher actual and expected additions to non-performing loans following the cessation of moratorium and asset classification standstill. The current second wave of Covid-19 pandemic, where the number of new cases has increased significantly in India, has resulted in re-imposition of localised/regional lock-down measures in various parts of the country.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Accounts *(Contd.)*

The impact, including credit quality and provision, of the Covid-19 pandemic, on the Bank, is uncertain and will depend on the spread of Covid-19, the effectiveness of current and future steps taken by the governments and central bank to mitigate the economic impact, steps taken by the Bank and the time it takes for economic activities to return to pre-pandemic levels. The Bank's capital and liquidity position is strong and would continue to be a focus area for the Bank during this period.

In addition to Covid-19 related provision of ₹ 27,250.0 million made during the year ended March 31, 2020, during the year ended March 31, 2021, the Bank made additional Covid-19 related provision of ₹ 65,500.0 million (excluding contingency provision on borrower accounts not classified as non-performing pursuant to the Supreme Court interim order) and utilised ₹ 18,000.0 million of Covid-19 related provisions. Accordingly, at March 31, 2021, the Bank held aggregate Covid-19 related provision of ₹ 74,750.0 million.

60. 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** Executive Director DIN-03620913
	Rakesh Jha Group Chief Financial Officer	**Ranganath Athreya** Company Secretary	**Rajendra Khandelwal** Chief Accountant

Mumbai
April 24, 2021

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 2021, 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 2021, 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 18.19 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, which describes the uncertainties due to the outbreak of SARS-CoV-2 virus (COVID-19). The impact of these uncertainties 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.

a. Information Technology ('IT') systems and controls impacting financial reporting in relation to the Bank

Key Audit Matter	How the key audit matter was addressed
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. The accuracy and reliability of the financial reporting process depends on the IT systems and the related control environment, including: ➢ IT general controls over user access management and change management across applications, networks, database, and operating systems; ➢ IT application controls. 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.	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. 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. Other areas that were assessed under the IT control environment, included password policies, security configurations, business continuity and controls around change management. 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. Where deficiencies were identified, we tested compensating controls or performed alternate procedures.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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

As at 31 March 2021, the Group has reported total loans and advances (net of provisions) of ₹ 7,918,014 million (2020: ₹ 7,062,461 million) of which ₹ 7,337,291 million* (2020: ₹ 6,452,900 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
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: ➢ 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 identify NPAs by applying certain qualitative aspects; ➢ Implementation of the "COVID 19 Regulatory Package-Asset Classification and Provisioning" announced by the RBI on 17 April 2020 and RBI circular on "Asset Classification and Income Recognition following the expiry of Covid-19 regulatory package" dated 07 April 2021 (collectively referred to as 'the RBI circulars'), and "Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related Stress" (the 'Resolution Framework') issued by the RBI on 06 August 2020, which were collectively considered by the management in identification and provisioning of non-performing assets. On the basis of an estimate made by the management, a provision of ₹ 74,750 million was held by the Bank as at 31 March 2021 on account of likely increase in defaults due to the impact of COVID-19 on recoverability of loans and assets of the Bank. The Bank has also revised its internal provisioning policy of retail loans to address aforesaid risk. The basis of estimation of the additional provisions and the assumptions used for aforesaid additional provision are subject to periodic review by the Bank as these depend on future developments including the rate of spread of COVID-19, the effectiveness of current and future steps taken by the government and central banks to mitigate the economic impact and the time	We understood the process and controls and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls, including IT based controls, focusing on the following: ➢ Identification and classification of NPAs in line with RBI IRAC norms and certain qualitative aspects; ➢ Periodic internal reviews of asset quality; ➢ Assessment of adequacy of NPA provisions; ➢ Periodic valuation of collateral for NPAs; and ➢ Implementation of the RBI circulars. 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. 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 monitor to such assets. We read the RBI Annual Financial Inspection report for the financial year ended 2020 and other communication with regulators. With respect to those borrowers to whom a moratorium was granted in accordance with the RBI circulars, on a sample basis, we tested that such moratorium was granted and implemented in the systems in accordance with the board approved policy. On a test check basis, we tested the loans to ensure that identification of NPAs, provisions created, and asset classification were in accordance with the requirements of the RBI circulars. Further, with respect to the additional provisions made by the Bank on account of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, we understood and challenged the underpinning assumptions used by the Bank for such

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

it takes for the economic activities to return to pre-pandemic levels. ➢ The measurement of provision under RBI guidelines is also 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. Implementation of the RBI circulars also required the Bank to implement changes in its base Information Technology applications to extend the relief packages and moratorium period to the customers as announced by the Government. Considering the significance of the above matters to the financial statements, the heightened regulatory inspections, additional complexities in the current year on account of impact of COVID-19 and significant auditor attention required, we have identified this as a key audit matter for the current year audit	estimate by considering our understanding of the risk profiles of the customers of the Bank and other relevant publicly available macro-economic factors pertaining to impact of COVID-19. With respect to the Resolution Framework, ensured that the Bank's board approved policy was in accordance with the RBI requirements. On a test check basis, we ensured that the restructuring was approved and implemented, and provisions made on such restructured loans in accordance with the Bank's board approved policy and the Resolution Framework. 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 RBI circulars.

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

As at 31 March 2021, the Group has reported 'Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts' of ₹ 88,167 million (2020: ₹ 73,591 million), of which the following relate to the Bank:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Included under contingent liabilities	
	At 31.03.2021	**At 31.03.2020**
Legal cases	3,303	3,300
Taxes	70,465	59,940
Total claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	**73,768**	**63,240**

(Refer schedule 12)

Key Audit Matter	How the key audit matter was addressed
As at 31 March 2021, 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. 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	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the estimation, monitoring and disclosure of provisions and contingent liabilities. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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: ➢ 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; ➢ Adequacy of provisions: The appropriateness of assumptions and judgements used in the estimation of significant provisions; and ➢ Adequacy of disclosures of provision for liabilities and charges, and contingent liabilities. 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 current year audit.	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. 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. 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.

d. Valuation of derivatives in relation to the Bank

As at 31 March 2021, the Group has reported notional value of derivatives of ₹ 28,765,529 million (2020: ₹ 28,417,030 million), of which the following relate to the Bank:

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Included under	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
Notional value of derivatives	Contingent liabilities	25,062,638*	23,649,552*

(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
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. 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, valuation parameters, and inputs that are used in determining fair values. 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.	Our audit procedures included, but were not limited to, the following: 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: ➢ independent price verification performed by a management expert; and ➢ model governance and validation. 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. Further our valuation experts assisted us in challenging the appropriateness of significant models and methodologies used in valuation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

7. The joint auditors, Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, and B S R & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, vide their audit report dated 19 April 2021, 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:

a. Information technology systems relating to ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	
Key Audit Matter	**How the key audit matter was addressed**
The Company is highly dependent on information systems and controls to process and record large volume of transactions, such that there exists a risk that gaps in the IT control environment could result in the financial accounting and reporting records being materially misstated. In addition, due to the COVID-19 situation, IT systems have been made accessible to employees on a remote basis which has resulted in increasing challenges around the data protection. Due to the pervasive nature, complexity and importance of the impact of the IT systems and related control environment on the Company's financial reporting process, testing of such IT systems and related control environment has been identified as a key audit matter for the current year audit.	Involvement of IT specialists in assessment of the IT systems and controls over financial reporting, which included carrying out the following key audit procedures: ➢ Understood General IT Controls (GITC) over key financial accounting and reporting systems (referred to as "in-scope systems") which covered access controls, program/ system changes, program development and computer operations i.e. job processing, data/ system backup and incident management; ➢ Understood the IT infrastructure i.e. operating systems and databases and related data security controls in remote working scenario due to COVID-19; ➢ Tested controls over IT infrastructure covering user access including privilege users and system changes; ➢ Evaluated design and operating effectiveness for in-scope systems and application controls which covered segregation of duties, system interfaces, completeness and accuracy of data feeds and system reconciliation controls; ➢ Evaluated policies and strategies adopted by the Company in relation to operational security of key information infrastructure, data and client information management and monitoring and crisis management; and ➢ Assessed whether controls have remained unchanged during the year or were changed after considering controls around change management process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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

As at 31 March 2021, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited reported investments of ₹2,122,119 million* (2020: ₹ 1,512,562 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
The Company's investment portfolio consists of Policyholders investments (unit linked and non-linked) and Shareholders investments. The Company's investment portfolio represents 99 percent of the Company's total assets as at 31 March 2021. The investments are valued in accordance with the accounting policy framed as per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Investment) Regulations, 2016 (the "Investment Regulations") issued by IRDAI and / or policies approved by the Board of Directors of the Company (collectively 'the accounting policy'). Investments in unit linked portfolio of ₹ 1,385,492 million are valued based on observable inputs as per their accounting policy and gains/losses are recognized in Revenue account. These unit linked portfolio investments do not represent an area of higher risk of material misstatement, however, are considered as a key audit matter due to their materiality to the standalone financial statements. Investments in non-linked and shareholders portfolio of ₹ 736,627 million are valued as per their accounting policy, basis which: ➢ the unrealized gains/ losses arising due to changes in fair value of listed equity shares and mutual fund units are taken to the "Fair Value Change Account" in Balance Sheet; and ➢ debt securities and unlisted equity shares are valued at historical cost. Further, these investments in the non-linked and shareholders portfolio are assessed for impairment as per the Company's investment policy which involves significant management judgement. Further, there may be increased economic stress in various sectors due to the COVID-19 pandemic and which may have an impact on the valuation of investments, which is relevant in undertaking impairment assessment. Hence, the valuation of investments (including impairment assessment) was considered to be one of the areas which would require significant auditor attention and one of the matter of most significance in the standalone financial statements.	The following key audit procedures were carried out: ➢ Understood the Company's process and tested the controls on the valuation of investments; ➢ Tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls over the valuation process, including the Company's assessment and approval of estimates and assumption used for valuation including key authorization and data input controls thereof; ➢ Assessed valuation methodologies with reference to Investment Regulations issued by IRDAI and the Company's own Board approved valuation policy; ➢ For selected samples of listed investments, performed independent price checks using external quoted prices and by agreeing the inputs which were used in the Company's valuation techniques to external data; ➢ For selected samples of cost measured investments, tested the Company's assessment of impairment and evaluated whether the same was in accordance with the Company's impairment policy; and ➢ Evaluated how the Company has factored in the impact of COVID-19 disruptions in the investment valuation process (including impairment assessment).

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

8. The joint auditors of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, vide their audit report dated 17 April 2021, 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. Information Technology Systems and Controls (IT Controls):	
Key Audit Matter	**How the key audit matter was addressed**
The company is highly dependent on its complex IT architecture comprising hardware, software, multiple applications, automated interfaces and controls in systems for recording, storing and reporting financial transactions. Large volume of transactions that are processed on daily basis as part of its operations, which impacts key financial accounting and reporting items such as premium income, claims, commission expenses and investments among others. There exists a risk that, gaps in the IT control environment could result in the financial accounting and reporting records being materially misstated. The controls implemented by the entity in its IT environment determine the integrity, accuracy, completeness, and the validity of the data that is processed by the applications and is ultimately used for financial reporting. These controls contribute to mitigating risk of potential misstatements caused by fraud or errors. The Audit approach relies on automated controls and therefore procedures are designed to test control over IT systems, segregation of duties, interface and system application controls over key financial accounting and reporting systems.	Key audit procedures included, but were not limited to the following: Obtained an understanding of the entity's IT related control environment. Furthermore, conducted a risk assessment and identified IT applications, databases and operating systems that are relevant for the Company's financial reporting. For the key IT systems relevant to reporting of financial information, areas of audit focus included access, program change management, automated transaction and interface controls: In particular: ➢ Obtained an understanding of the entity's IT environment and key changes if any during the audit period that may be relevant to the audit. ➢ Sample tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the General IT controls over the key IT systems that are critical to financial reporting. This included evaluation of entity's controls to ensure segregation of duties and appropriate access rights. ➢ Controls over changes to software applications were evaluated to verify whether the changes were approved, tested in an environment that was segregated from operation and moved to production by appropriate users. ➢ Evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of critical & 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. ➢ Also reviewed the Information System Audit Reports to assess the impact of observations and management's response if any on financial reporting. Results of the tests has provided audit evidence which have been used to draw conclusions including reporting.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

b. Investments of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited

As at 31 March 2021, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited reported investments of ₹ 308,922 million* (2020: ₹ 263,267 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
The Company's investments represent 71.1% of the assets as at March 31, 2021 which are to be valued in accordance with accounting policy framed as per the extant regulatory guidelines. 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. 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. Further, the assessment of impairment involves significant management judgment. 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.	Audit procedures on Investments included the following: ➢ Understood Management's process and controls to ensure proper classification and valuation of Investment. ➢ Verified and obtained appropriate external confirmation for availability and ownership rights related to these investments. ➢ Tested the design, implementation, management oversight and operating effectiveness of key controls over the classification and valuation process of investments. ➢ 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. ➢ Examining the rating downgrades by credit rating agencies and assessing the risk of impairments to various investments. ➢ Reviewed the Company's impairment policy and assessed the adequacy of its impairment charge on investments outstanding at the year end. Based on procedures above, found the company's impairment, valuation and classification of investments in its financial statements in all material respects to be fair.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

c. Scheme of demerger of Bharti Axa General Insurance Limited's insurance business ("Insurance Undertaking") to ICICI Lombard General Insurance Limited

(Refer Schedule 18.17)

Key Audit Matter	How the key audit matter was addressed
During the year, the Company has reported a Scheme of Demerger approved by Board of Directors of the Company between the company and Bharati Axa General Insurance Limited (Bharti Axa), whereby, the Insurance undertaking of Bharti Axa is demerged and merged with the Company from the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2020, subject to various regulatory approvals, which is under process at the year end. This transaction involving issue of 35,756,194 additional equity shares (7.9% of paid-up capital) of the company, is significant for suitable financial reporting.	Obtained an understanding of the regulatory framework involved in such large acquisition, the process adopted including the strength and reputation team of advisors, Audit procedures include following; ➢ Reviewed due diligence report, valuation reports and other expert advisory reports and manner in which these have been dealt with in decision making. ➢ Read the transaction documents, including approved Scheme of Demerger and identified pertinent terms relevant to the accounting and disclosure requirement for the transaction. Assessed and confirmed the Company's conclusion on proposed accounting and disclosure treatment of the Scheme and its compliance with Accounting Standard 14: Accounting for Amalgamations (AS-14). ➢ Read the minutes of meeting of Board of Directors, its Committees, and Members of the Company. ➢ Enquired about the progress of the transaction as at the year-end to confirm the appropriateness of treatment in the financial statement. ➢ Obtained and reviewed details of commitments and expenditure incurred related to the transaction for validating the accounting treatment thereof. Results of tests has provided audit evidence which have been used to draw conclusions including the reporting.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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.
    - 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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 ₹ 596,868.5 million as at 31 March 2021, and total revenue, total net loss after tax, and net cash inflows of ₹ 9,716.9 million , ₹ 6,068.9 million and ₹ 108,879.3 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 13 subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 1,385,458.7 million as at 31 March 2021 and total revenues, total net profit after taxes, and net cash inflows of ₹ 202,972.6 million, ₹ 35,194.9 million, and ₹ 49,180.8 million, respectively, for the year ended on that date. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 1,231.9 million for the year ended 31 March 2021, in respect of 3 associates, 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 ₹ 2,170,346.2 million as at 31 March 2021 and total revenue, total net profit after tax, and net cash inflows of ₹ 436,218.0 million, ₹ 9,601.5 million, and ₹ 12,930.5 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 ₹ 211.0 million for the year ended 31 March 2021, in respect of 4 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, 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 Chandiok & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants, and B S R & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountants, of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, vide their audit report dated 19 April 2021, 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 2021 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 2021 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 in the standalone financial statements of the Company.

22. The joint auditors of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, vide their audit report dated 17 April 2021, 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 (the "IBNR"), Incurred But Not Enough Reported (the "IBNER") and Premium Deficiency Reserve (the "PDR") is the responsibility of the Company's Appointed Actuary (the "Appointed Actuary"). The actuarial valuation of these liabilities, that are estimated using statistical methods as at 31 March 2021 has been duly certified by the Appointed 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 Appointed 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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 and is subject to the approval of the shareholders of ICICI Home Finance Limited, by way of a special resolution, which will be sought in the ensuing annual general meeting. Further, for the 4 associates, as referred to paragraph 20 above, whose financial statements/information have not been audited, 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 2021, 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.

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 2021 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 2021, 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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT *(Contd.)*

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 2021;

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: 21105782AAAACP5030

Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2021

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 2021

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 2021, 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

ANNEXURE A *(Contd.)*

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 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 2021, 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 in respect of which premium has been discontinued but liability exists as at 31 March 2021 has been certified by the Appointed Actuary as per the IRDA Financial Statements Regulations, and has been relied upon by us, as mentioned in "Other Matters" of our audit report on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021. Accordingly, our opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements does not include reporting on the design and 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 Appointed Actuary (the "Appointed Actuary"). The actuarial valuation of these liabilities, that are estimated using statistical methods as at 31 March 2021 has been duly certified by the Appointed 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 2021. Accordingly, our opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to 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 9 subsidiaries, which are companies covered under the Act, whose financials reflect total assets of ₹ 820,829.1 million as at 31 March 2021 and total revenue, total net profit after tax, and net cash inflows of ₹ 185,956.9 million, ₹ 32,907.6 million, and ₹ 30,778.0 million, respectively, for the year ended on that date.

ANNEXURE A *(Contd.)*

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 ₹ 2,170,346.2 million as at 31 March 2021 and total revenue, total net profit after tax, and net cash inflows of ₹ 436,218.0 million, ₹ 9,601.5 million, and ₹ 12,930.5 million, respectively, for the year ended on that date.
13. The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 1,198.9 million for the year ended 31 March 2021, 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: 21105782AAAACP5030

Place: Mumbai
Date: 24 April 2021

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

at March 31, 2021

₹ in '000s

	Schedule	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	**13,834,104**	12,947,649
Employees stock options outstanding		**31,010**	34,858
Reserves and surplus	2	**1,562,009,891**	1,216,618,065
Minority interest	2A	**95,883,393**	67,947,696
Deposits	3	**9,599,400,180**	8,007,844,610
Borrowings	4	**1,438,999,393**	2,138,517,821
Liabilities on policies in force		**2,031,800,413**	1,454,862,509
Other liabilities and provisions	5	**996,164,062**	874,149,115
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		**15,738,122,446**	**13,772,922,323**
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	**463,022,049**	353,119,341
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	**1,012,683,253**	925,409,876
Investments	8	**5,365,786,165**	4,434,726,298
Advances	9	**7,918,013,918**	7,062,461,122
Fixed assets	10	**108,092,581**	104,086,576
Other assets	11	**870,524,480**	893,119,110
TOTAL ASSETS		**15,738,122,446**	**13,772,922,323**
Contingent liabilities	12	**30,213,442,288**	30,030,535,324
Bills for collection		**548,463,817**	484,012,620
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
Executive Director
DIN-03620913

Rakesh Jha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Ranganath Athreya
Company Secretary

Rajendra Khandelwal
Chief Accountant

Mumbai
April 24, 2021

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended March 31, 2021

₹ in '000s

		Schedule	Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
I.	**INCOME**			
	Interest earned	13	**891,626,638**	848,357,730
	Other income	14	**721,738,138**	649,503,301
	TOTAL INCOME		**1,613,364,776**	**1,497,861,031**
II.	**EXPENDITURE**			
	Interest expended	15	**426,590,874**	446,655,222
	Operating expenses	16	**762,716,696**	715,178,988
	Provisions and contingencies (refer note 18.6)		**220,417,554**	223,772,141
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**1,409,725,124**	**1,385,606,351**
III.	**PROFIT/(LOSS)**			
	Net profit for the year		**203,639,652**	112,254,680
	Less: Minority interest		**19,796,467**	16,591,602
	Net profit after minority interest		**183,843,185**	**95,663,078**
	Profit brought forward		**267,999,958**	220,201,086
	TOTAL PROFIT/(LOSS)		**451,843,143**	**315,864,164**
IV.	**APPROPRIATIONS/TRANSFERS**			
	Transfer to Statutory Reserve		**40,482,000**	19,828,000
	Transfer to/(from) Reserve Fund		**(77,638)**	3,670
	Transfer to Capital Reserve		**1,302,300**	3,954,400
	Transfer to Capital Redemption Reserve		**-**	-
	Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve Account		**-**	-
	Transfer to/(from) Investment Fluctuation Reserve		**(2,495,799)**	6,690,000
	Transfer to Special Reserve		**10,943,500**	7,966,300
	Transfer to/(from) Revenue and other reserves		**16,532,790**	686,312
	Dividend paid during the year		**-**	6,453,078
	Corporate dividend tax paid during the year		**-**	2,282,446
	Balance carried over to balance sheet		**385,155,990**	267,999,958
	TOTAL		**451,843,143**	**315,864,164**
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts		17 & 18		
Earnings per share (refer note 18.1)				
	Basic (₹)		**27.26**	14.81
	Diluted (₹)		**26.83**	14.55
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
Executive Director
DIN-03620913

Rakesh Jha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Ranganath Athreya
Company Secretary

Rajendra Khandelwal
Chief Accountant

Mumbai
April 24, 2021

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended March 31, 2021

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before taxes		**240,486,799**	169,294,471
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		**14,713,701**	13,696,381
Net (appreciation)/depreciation on investments[1]		**(22,476,697)**	21,809,159
Provision in respect of non-performing and other assets		**110,315,149**	89,627,398
General provision for standard assets		**49,069,050**	34,439,929
Provision for contingencies & others		**6,339,684**	7,936,906
(Profit)/loss on sale of fixed assets		**63,424**	(1,450)
Employees stock options grants		**77,611**	114,130
	(i)	**398,588,721**	**336,916,924**
Adjustments for:			
(Increase)/decrease in investments		**90,478,662**	(315,313,149)
(Increase)/decrease in advances		**(968,932,842)**	(692,434,146)
Increase/(decrease) in deposits		**1,591,555,570**	1,194,675,249
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		**4,276,368**	24,560,834
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities and provisions		**302,522,352**	271,160,685
	(ii)	**1,019,900,110**	**482,649,473**
Refund/(payment) of direct taxes	(iii)	**(38,335,863)**	**(23,918,931)**
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (i)+(ii)+(iii)	(A)	**1,380,152,968**	**795,647,466**
Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		**(16,882,058)**	(18,734,522)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**121,649**	255,374
(Purchase)/sale of held to maturity securities		**(613,108,700)**	(404,605,131)
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	(B)	**(629,869,109)**	**(423,084,279)**
Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of share capital (including ESOPs)		**154,600,321**	5,493,213
Proceeds from long-term borrowings		**294,215,131**	366,114,451
Repayment of long-term borrowings		**(527,734,115)**	(520,006,249)
Net proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings		**(467,749,038)**	187,184,210
Dividend and dividend tax paid		**-**	(8,863,792)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	(C)	**(546,667,701)**	**29,921,833**
Effect of exchange fluctuation on translation reserve	(D)	**(6,440,073)**	**2,135,244**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A) + (B) + (C) + (D)		**197,176,085**	**404,620,264**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**1,278,529,217**	**873,908,953**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**1,475,705,302**	**1,278,529,217**

1. For the year ended March 31, 2021, includes gain on sale of a part of equity investment in the subsidiaries, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited and ICICI Securities Limited.

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

Sudhir N. Pillai
Partner
Membership no.: 105782

Mumbai
April 24, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Girish Chandra Chaturvedi
Chairman
DIN-00110996

Uday M. Chitale
Director
DIN-00043268

Sandeep Bakhshi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN-00109206

Vishakha Mulye
Executive Director
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Anup Bagchi
Executive Director
DIN-00105962

Sandeep Batra
Executive Director
DIN-03620913

Rakesh Jha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Ranganath Athreya
Company Secretary

Rajendra Khandelwal
Chief Accountant

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL		
Authorised capital		
12,500,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2020: 12,500,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each)	**25,000,000**	**25,000,000**
Equity share capital		
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital		
6,472,765,203 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2020: 6,446,239,653 equity shares)	**12,945,530**	12,892,479
Add: 443,227,184[1] equity shares of ₹ 2 each (March 31, 2020: 26,525,550 equity shares) issued during the period	**886,455**	53,051
	13,831,985	**12,945,530**
Add: Forfeited equity shares[2]	**2,119**	2,119
TOTAL CAPITAL	**13,834,104**	**12,947,649**

1. *Represents 418,994,413 equity shares issued under Qualified Institutions Placement (QIP) and 24,232,771 equity shares issued (year ended March 31, 2020: 26,525,550 equity shares) pursuant to exercise of employee stock options during the year ended March 31, 2021.*
2. *On account of forfeiture of 266,089 equity shares of ₹ 10 each.*

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
I. Statutory reserve		
Opening balance	**257,205,519**	237,377,519
Additions during the year	**40,482,000**	19,828,000
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**297,687,519**	**257,205,519**
II. Special reserve		
Opening balance	**107,706,000**	99,739,700
Additions during the year	**10,943,500**	7,966,300
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**118,649,500**	**107,706,000**
III. Securities premium		
Opening balance	**335,899,406**	330,333,217
Additions during the year[1]	**154,497,014**	5,566,189
Deductions during the year[2]	**(701,689)**	-
Closing balance	**489,694,731**	**335,899,406**
IV. Investment reserve account		
Opening balance	**-**	-
Additions during the year	**-**	-
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**-**	**-**
V. Investment fluctuation reserve		
Opening balance	**19,382,000**	12,692,000
Additions during the year[3]	**-**	6,690,000
Deductions during the year	**(2,495,799)**	-
Closing balance	**16,886,201**	**19,382,000**
VI. Unrealised investment reserve[4]		
Opening balance	**(270,042)**	114,773
Additions during the year	**243,797**	8,352
Deductions during the year	**(30,413)**	(393,167)
Closing balance	**(56,658)**	**(270,042)**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
VII. Capital reserve		
Opening balance	**132,740,016**	128,785,616
Additions during the year[5]	**1,302,300**	3,954,400
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance[6]	**134,042,316**	**132,740,016**
VIII. Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	**3,500,000**	3,500,000
Additions during the year	**-**	-
Deductions during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**3,500,000**	**3,500,000**
IX. Foreign currency translation reserve		
Opening balance	**20,139,947**	18,004,703
Additions during the year	**607,130**	2,135,244
Deductions during the year	**(7,047,203)**	-
Closing balance	**13,699,874**	**20,139,947**
X. Revaluation reserve (refer note 18.14)		
Opening balance	**31,433,597**	30,699,986
Additions during the year[7]	**499,560**	1,430,661
Deductions during the year[8]	**(680,333)**	(697,050)
Closing balance	**31,252,824**	**31,433,597**
XI. Reserve fund		
Opening balance	**77,638**	73,968
Additions during the year[9]	**-**	3,670
Deductions during the year[9]	**(77,638)**	-
Closing balance	**-**	**77,638**
XII. Revenue and other reserves		
Opening balance	**40,804,026**	48,070,147
Additions during the year[10]	**30,834,944**	1,526,651
Deductions during the year[10]	**(141,376)**	(8,792,772)
Closing balance[11,12]	**71,497,594**	**40,804,026**
XIII. Balance in profit and loss account	**385,155,990**	267,999,958
TOTAL RESERVES AND SURPLUS	**1,562,009,891**	**1,216,618,065**

1. *Includes ₹ 5,257.4 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 5,452.1 million) on exercise of employee stock options and ₹ 149,162.0 million on account of equity shares issued under QIP.*
2. *Represents amount utilised towards direct expenses relating to the issuance of equity shares under QIP.*
3. *Represents amount transferred by the Bank to Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) on net profit on sale of AFS and HFT investments during the period. 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 period or net profit for the period 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.*
4. *Represents unrealised profit/(loss) pertaining to the investments of venture capital funds.*
5. *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.*
6. *Includes capital reserve on consolidation amounting to ₹ 79.1 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 79.1 million).*
7. *Represents gain on revaluation of premises carried out by the Bank and ICICI Home Finance Company Limited.*
8. *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.*
9. *Represents appropriations made to Reserve Fund in accordance with regulations applicable to Sri Lanka branch. Balance in reserve fund transferred to balance in profit and loss account due to closure of Sri Lanka branch during the year ended March 31, 2021.*
10. *Includes ₹ 10,725.6 million towards addition in fair value change account of insurance subsidiaries (March 31, 2020: reduction of ₹ 6,896.7 million).*
11. *Includes unrealised profit/(loss), net of tax, of ₹ 347.1 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ (2,441.5) million) pertaining to the investments in the available-for-sale category of ICICI Bank UK PLC.*
12. *Includes debenture redemption reserve amounting to ₹ 143.8 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 154.8 million) of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited.*

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 2A - MINORITY INTEREST		
Opening minority interest	**67,947,696**	65,805,358
Subsequent increase/(decrease) during the year	**27,935,697**	2,142,338
CLOSING MINORITY INTEREST	**95,883,393**	**67,947,696**

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS		
A. I. Demand deposits		
i) From banks	**114,515,967**	64,802,599
ii) From others	**1,278,323,752**	985,082,977
II. Savings bank deposits	**3,039,179,239**	2,540,649,723
III. Term deposits		
i) From banks	**96,198,935**	202,585,695
ii) From others	**5,071,182,287**	4,214,723,616
TOTAL DEPOSITS	**9,599,400,180**	**8,007,844,610**
B. I. Deposits of branches in India	**9,223,157,524**	7,624,010,796
II. Deposits of branches/subsidiaries outside India	**376,242,656**	383,833,814
TOTAL DEPOSITS	**9,599,400,180**	**8,007,844,610**

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS		
I. Borrowings in India		
i) Reserve Bank of India[1]	**1,000,000**	118,328,500
ii) Other banks	**48,045,578**	77,196,158
iii) Other institutions and agencies		
a) Government of India	**-**	-
b) Financial institutions[2]	**378,775,309**	583,971,583
iv) Borrowings in the form of		
a) Deposits	**35,194,448**	25,240,937
b) Commercial paper	**42,187,893**	32,372,198
c) Bonds and debentures (excluding subordinated debt)	**229,521,286**	223,537,229
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)	**-**	-
c) Unsecured redeemable debentures/bonds (subordinated debt included in Tier 2 capital)	**92,707,554**	122,224,946
TOTAL BORROWINGS IN INDIA	**928,632,068**	**1,284,071,551**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
II.	**Borrowings outside India**		
	i) Capital instruments		
	Unsecured redeemable debentures/bonds (subordinated debt included in Tier 2 capital)	**5,564,832**	16,635,263
	ii) Bonds and notes	**186,163,655**	317,155,245
	iii) Other borrowings	**318,638,838**	520,655,762
TOTAL BORROWINGS OUTSIDE INDIA		**510,367,325**	**854,446,270**
TOTAL BORROWINGS		**1,438,999,393**	**2,138,517,821**

1. *Includes borrowings made by the Bank amounting to ₹ 1,000.0 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 86,810.0 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 ₹ 231,664.8 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 149,584.2 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 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
I.	Bills payable	**128,480,835**	57,142,223
II.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	**3,262,618**	7,439,584
III.	Interest accrued	**24,830,180**	30,710,476
IV.	Sundry creditors	**368,178,007**	350,493,422
V.	General provision for standard assets (refer note 18.6)[1]	**114,792,593**	66,235,813
VI.	Others (including provisions)[2]	**356,619,829**	362,127,597
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS		**996,164,062**	**874,149,115**

1. *Includes COVID-19 related provision of the Bank amounting to ₹ 74,750.0 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 27,250.0 million).*
2. *Includes specific provision for standard loans made by the Bank.*

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA			
I.	Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	**71,416,989**	99,698,231
II.	Balances with Reserve Bank of India in current accounts	**391,605,060**	253,421,110
TOTAL CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		**463,022,049**	**353,119,341**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
I. In India		
i) Balances with banks		
a) In current accounts	**2,921,504**	3,641,937
b) In other deposit accounts	**41,875,163**	33,350,096
ii) Money at call and short notice		
a) With banks[1]	**352,190,000**	594,212,800
b) With other institutions[2]	**38,968,857**	81,925,266
TOTAL	**435,955,524**	**713,130,099**
II. Outside India		
i) In current accounts	**318,835,630**	139,090,607
ii) In other deposit accounts	**199,063,472**	25,420,683
iii) Money at call and short notice	**58,828,627**	47,768,487
TOTAL	**576,727,729**	**212,279,777**
TOTAL BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	**1,012,683,253**	**925,409,876**

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

₹ in '000s

	At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS		
I. Investments in India [net of provisions]		
i) Government securities	**2,847,433,181**	2,426,824,439
ii) Other approved securities	**-**	-
iii) Shares (includes equity and preference shares)[1]	**181,089,061**	140,980,322
iv) Debentures and bonds	**503,180,423**	390,872,056
v) Assets held to cover linked liabilities of life insurance business	**1,385,491,431**	970,849,767
vi) Others (commercial paper, mutual fund units, pass through certificates, security receipts, certificate of deposits and other related investments)	**200,044,189**	363,865,046
TOTAL INVESTMENTS IN INDIA	**5,117,238,285**	**4,293,391,630**
II. Investments outside India [net of provisions]		
i) Government securities	**193,166,090**	76,815,873
ii) Others (equity shares, bonds and certificate of deposits)	**55,381,790**	64,518,795
TOTAL INVESTMENTS OUTSIDE INDIA	**248,547,880**	**141,334,668**
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**5,365,786,165**	**4,434,726,298**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
A.	**Investments in India**		
	Gross value of investments[2]	**5,126,563,887**	4,364,490,309
	Less: Aggregate of provision/depreciation/(appreciation)	**9,325,602**	71,098,679
	Net investments	**5,117,238,285**	**4,293,391,630**
B.	**Investments outside India**		
	Gross value of investments	**249,941,929**	145,190,661
	Less: Aggregate of provision/depreciation/(appreciation)	**1,394,049**	3,855,993
	Net investments	**248,547,880**	**141,334,668**
TOTAL INVESTMENTS		**5,365,786,165**	**4,434,726,298**

1. Includes cost of investment in associates amounting to ₹ 6,725.9 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 6,975.4 million) and goodwill on consolidation of associates amounting to ₹ 163.1 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 163.1 million).

2. Includes net appreciation amounting to ₹ 219,153.1 million (March 31, 2020: net depreciation amounting to ₹ 109,396.5 million) on investments held to cover linked liabilities of life insurance business.

₹ in '000s

				At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES [net of provisions]					
A.	i)	Bills purchased and discounted[1]		**342,046,090**	452,367,010
	ii)	Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand		**1,877,224,405**	1,569,192,857
	iii)	Term loans		**5,698,743,423**	5,040,901,255
TOTAL ADVANCES				**7,918,013,918**	**7,062,461,122**
B.	i)	Secured by tangible assets (includes advances against book debts)		**5,823,869,908**	5,191,797,182
	ii)	Covered by bank/government guarantees		**112,777,379**	102,027,895
	iii)	Unsecured		**1,981,366,631**	1,768,636,045
TOTAL ADVANCES				**7,918,013,918**	**7,062,461,122**
C.	**I.**	**Advances in India**			
		i)	Priority sector	**2,031,797,475**	1,909,009,874
		ii)	Public sector	**451,897,529**	159,541,485
		iii)	Banks	**264,743**	4,468,311
		iv)	Others	**4,646,071,474**	3,983,772,642
TOTAL ADVANCES IN INDIA				**7,130,031,221**	**6,056,792,312**
	II.	**Advances outside India**			
		i)	Due from banks	**9,923,766**	7,567,003
		ii)	Due from others		
			a) Bills purchased and discounted	**78,351,968**	169,229,147
			b) Syndicated and term loans	**347,539,208**	572,197,077
			c) Others	**352,167,755**	256,675,583
TOTAL ADVANCES OUTSIDE INDIA				**787,982,697**	**1,005,668,810**
TOTAL ADVANCES				**7,918,013,918**	**7,062,461,122**

1. Net of bills re-discounted amounting to Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil).

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS			
I.	**Premises**		
	Gross block		
	At cost at March 31 of preceding year	**94,289,893**	91,641,299
	Additions during the year[1]	**1,891,104**	3,406,276
	Deductions during the year	**(398,916)**	(757,682)
	Closing balance	**95,782,081**	**94,289,893**
	Depreciation		
	At March 31 of preceding year	**19,790,481**	18,131,632
	Charge during the year[2]	**2,347,909**	2,267,498
	Deductions during the year	**(283,419)**	(608,649)
	Total depreciation	**21,854,971**	**19,790,481**
	Net block	**73,927,110**	**74,499,412**
II.	**Other fixed assets (including furniture and fixtures)**		
	Gross block		
	At cost at March 31 of preceding year	**85,814,990**	72,962,862
	Additions during the year	**15,086,502**	15,799,750
	Deductions during the year	**(3,764,001)**	(2,947,622)
	Closing balance	**97,137,491**	**85,814,990**
	Depreciation		
	At March 31 of preceding year	**58,967,593**	52,282,900
	Charge during the year	**10,918,958**	9,430,440
	Deductions during the year	**(3,627,482)**	(2,745,747)
	Total depreciation	**66,259,069**	**58,967,593**
	Net block	**30,878,422**	26,847,397
III.	**Lease assets**		
	Gross block		
	At cost at March 31 of preceding year	**17,054,049**	16,714,629
	Additions during the year	**681,172**	339,420
	Deductions during the year	**-**	-
	Closing balance[3]	**17,735,221**	**17,054,049**
	Depreciation		
	At March 31 of preceding year	**14,314,282**	14,300,031
	Charge during the year	**133,890**	14,238
	Deductions during the year	**-**	-
	Total depreciation, accumulated lease adjustment and provisions	**14,448,172**	**14,314,282**
	Net block	**3,287,049**	**2,739,767**
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS		**108,092,581**	**104,086,576**

1. *Includes revaluation gain amounting to ₹ 499.6 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,430.7 million) on account of revaluation carried out by the Bank and its housing finance subsidiary.*
2. *Includes depreciation charge on account of revaluation of ₹ 680.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 654.9 million)*
3. *Includes assets taken on lease by the Bank amounting to ₹ 1,020.6 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 339.4 million).*

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet *(Contd.)*

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS			
I.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	**-**	-
II.	Interest accrued	**110,626,009**	111,769,955
III.	Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net)	**50,249,503**	73,879,871
IV.	Stationery and stamps	**178,896**	40,686
V.	Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims[1,2]	**-**	-
VI.	Advance for capital assets	**3,426,107**	3,393,922
VII.	Deposits	**28,023,381**	31,384,252
VIII.	Deferred tax asset (net) (refer note 18.9)	**93,350,216**	88,070,295
IX.	Deposits in Rural Infrastructure and Development Fund	**311,777,207**	287,570,782
X.	Others[3]	**272,893,161**	297,009,347
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS		**870,524,480**	**893,119,110**

1. During the year ended March 31, 2021 the Bank has not acquired any assets (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil) in satisfaction of claims under debt-asset swap transactions. Assets amounting to ₹ 942.4 million were sold by the Bank during the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,317.4 million).

2. Net of provision held by the Bank amounting to ₹ 29,575.4 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 30,517.8 million).

3. Includes goodwill on consolidation amounting to ₹ 1,076.7 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,097.0 million).

₹ in '000s

		At 31.03.2021	At 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES			
I.	Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	**88,166,723**	73,590,691
II.	Liability for partly paid investments	**10,625,388**	4,519,980
III.	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts[1]	**8,303,455,988**	7,598,623,656
IV.	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
	a) In India	**811,429,157**	872,909,267
	b) Outside India	**182,653,703**	223,256,667
V.	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	**321,874,588**	346,874,154
VI.	Currency swaps[1]	**485,717,363**	513,321,692
VII.	Interest rate swaps, currency options and interest rate futures[1]	**19,976,356,000**	20,305,084,769
VIII.	Other items for which the Group is contingently liable	**33,163,378**	92,354,448
TOTAL CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		**30,213,442,288**	**30,030,535,324**

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 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED			
I.	Interest/discount on advances/bills	**602,616,872**	609,283,070
II.	Income on investments	**232,642,538**	209,712,041
III.	Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	**18,817,238**	9,074,114
IV.	Others[1,2]	**37,549,990**	20,288,505
TOTAL INTEREST EARNED		**891,626,638**	**848,357,730**

1. Includes interest on income tax refunds amounting to ₹ 2,569.7 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 2,998.6 million).

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

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME			
I.	Commission, exchange and brokerage	**142,070,287**	141,948,800
II.	Profit/(loss) on sale of investments (net)[1]	**81,257,186**	36,883,852
III.	Profit/(loss) on revaluation of investments (net)	**(1,433,237)**	(4,507,654)
IV.	Profit/(loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)[2]	**(63,424)**	1,450
V.	Profit/(loss) on exchange/derivative transactions (net)	**19,721,169**	16,898,500
VI.	Premium and other operating income from insurance business	**479,230,586**	455,011,126
VII.	Miscellaneous income (including lease income)[3]	**955,571**	3,267,227
TOTAL OTHER INCOME		**721,738,138**	**649,503,301**

1. For the year ended March 31, 2021 includes gain on sale of a part of equity investment in the subsidiaries, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited and ICICI Securities Limited.

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

3. Includes share of profit/(loss) from associates of ₹ 1,442.9 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,752.2 million).

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED			
I.	Interest on deposits	**337,196,585**	332,242,790
II.	Interest on Reserve Bank of India/inter-bank borrowings	**12,001,131**	21,664,948
III.	Others (including interest on borrowings of erstwhile ICICI Limited)	**77,393,158**	92,747,484
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENDED		**426,590,874**	**446,655,222**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

₹ in '000s

		Year ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2020
SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES			
I.	Payments to and provisions for employees	**110,509,051**	111,567,453
II.	Rent, taxes and lighting[1]	**13,829,516**	15,505,773
III.	Printing and stationery	**2,067,614**	2,659,297
IV.	Advertisement and publicity	**29,981,392**	27,773,081
V.	Depreciation on property	**13,266,867**	11,697,938
VI.	Depreciation (including lease equalisation) on leased assets	**133,877**	14,238
VII.	Directors' fees, allowances and expenses	**125,453**	128,167
VIII.	Auditors' fees and expenses	**295,992**	286,115
IX.	Law charges	**2,076,875**	1,881,787
X.	Postages, courier, telephones, etc.	**5,884,269**	6,079,798
XI.	Repairs and maintenance	**21,785,244**	20,160,035
XII.	Insurance	**9,893,192**	7,172,033
XIII.	Direct marketing agency expenses	**18,938,669**	19,656,229
XIV.	Claims and benefits paid pertaining to insurance business	**98,926,518**	88,931,563
XV.	Other expenses pertaining to insurance business[2]	**371,586,730**	336,654,949
XVI.	Other expenditure	**63,415,437**	65,010,532
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**762,716,696**	**715,178,988**

1. *Includes lease expense amounting to ₹ 11,087.3 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 12,286.1 million).*
2. *Includes commission expenses and reserves for actuarial liabilities (including the investible portion of the premium on the unit-linked policies).*

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	75.00%
4.	ICICI Securities Holdings Inc.[1]	USA	Subsidiary	Holding company	100.00%
5.	ICICI Securities Inc.[1]	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[2]	India	Subsidiary	Pension fund management and Points of Presence	100.00%
13.	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	India	Subsidiary	Life insurance	51.37%
14.	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	India	Subsidiary	General insurance	51.88%
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[3]	India	Associate	Services related to back end operations	19.00%
19.	NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited[3]	India	Associate	Education and training in banking, finance and insurance	18.79%
20.	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited3	India	Associate	Merchant acquiring and servicing	19.01%
21.	India Infradebt Limited[3]	India	Associate	Infrastructure finance	42.33%
22.	India Advantage Fund-III[3]	India	Associate	Venture capital fund	24.10%
23.	India Advantage Fund-IV[3]	India	Associate	Venture capital fund	47.14%
24.	Arteria Technologies Private Limited[3]	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. Translation of foreign currency items

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 recognised 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.

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 on discounted instruments is recognised over the tenure of the instrument.

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

d) 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.

e) Project appraisal/structuring fee is accounted for on the completion of the agreed service.

f) Arranger fee is accounted for as income when a significant portion of the arrangement is completed and right to receive is established.

g) Commission received on guarantees and letters of credit issued is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the guarantee/letters of credit.

h) Fund management and portfolio management fees are recognised on an accrual basis.

i) The annual/renewal fee on credit cards and debit cards are amortised on a straight line basis over one year.

j) All other fees are accounted for as and when they become due where the Group is reasonably certain of ultimate collection.

k) Fees paid/received for priority sector lending certificates (PSLC) is amortised on straight- line basis over the period of the certificate.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

l) 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.

m) 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.

n) 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 determined at every balance sheet date as per terms of the respective treaties. Any reduction in the previously accrued commission is recognized immediately and any additional accrual is recognised on confirmation from reinsurers. Such commission is combined with commission on reinsurance ceded.

o) In case of life insurance business, reinsurance premium ceded/accepted is accounted in accordance with the terms of the relevant treaties/arrangements with the reinsurer/insurer. Profit commission on reinsurance ceded is netted off against premium ceded on reinsurance.

p) 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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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.

q) 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 options granted vest in a graded manner and may be exercised within a specified period. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company 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 closing price on the stock exchange with the highest trading volume of the underlying shares of the Bank, ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company and ICICI Securities Limited, immediately prior to the grant date. 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 and change in tax rate.

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 by 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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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 experienceand 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.

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.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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 3.13% to 5.56% per annum (previous year – 4.25% to 6.59% 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 4.22% per annum (previous year – 4.05%).

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 recognised trusts which administer the funds on their own account or through insurance companies.

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

Superannuation Fund and National Pension Scheme

The Bank has a superannuation fund, a defined contribution plan, which is managed and administered by insurance companies. The Bank contributes 15.0% of the total annual basic salary for certain employees to superannuation funds ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company, ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company, and ICICI Venture Funds Management Company have accrued for superannuation liability based on a percentage of basic salary payable to eligible employees for the period of service.

The Group contributes upto 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 employees are given an option to receive the amount in cash 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. The Group has no liability towards future benefits under superannuation fund and national pension scheme other than its annual contribution.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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. The Group recognises such contribution as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

Interest payable on provident fund should not be lower than the statutory rate of interest declared by the Central Government under the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Actuarial valuation for the interest obligation 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 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.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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.

a. 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.

b. All investments are classified into 'Held to Maturity' (HTM), 'Available for Sale' (AFS) and 'Held for Trading' (HFT) on the date of purchase as per the extant RBI guidelines on investment classification and valuation. 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.

c. Investments that are held principally for resale within 90 days from the date of purchase are classified as HFT securities. Investments which the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as HTM securities. Investments which are not classified in either of the above categories are classified under AFS securities.

d. Costs including brokerage and commission pertaining to investments paid at the time of acquisition and broken period interest (the amount of interest from the previous interest payment date till the date of purchase of instruments) on debt instruments are charged to the profit and loss account.

e. 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.

f. HTM 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.

g. AFS and HFT 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 AFS, 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.

h. The market/fair value of unquoted government securities which are in the nature of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) securities included in the 'AFS' and 'HFT' 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.

i. Treasury bills, commercial papers and certificate of deposits being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

j. The units of mutual funds are valued at the latest repurchase price/net asset value declared by the mutual fund. Unquoted equity shares are valued at the break-up value, if the latest balance sheet is available, or at ₹1, as per RBI guidelines.

k. 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.

l. Gain/loss on sale of investments is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Cost of investments is computed based on the First-In-First-Out (FIFO) method. The profit from sale of investment under HTM category, net of taxes and transfer to statutory reserve is transferred to "Capital Reserve" in accordance with the RBI Guidelines.

m. 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.

n. 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.

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 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 'AFS'/ 'Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income' (FVOCI) category directly in their reserves. Further unrealised gain/loss on investment in 'HFT'/'Fair Value Through Profit and Loss' (FVTPL) category is accounted directly in the profit and loss account. Investments in 'HTM'/'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.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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 previously impaired loss is also reversed on disposal/realisation of securities and results thereon are recognised.

The total proportion of investments for which subsidiaries have applied accounting policies different from the Bank as mentioned above, is approximately 23.59% of the total investments at March 31, 2021.

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 but which are standard as per the extant RBI guidelines, are classified as NPAs to the extent of amount outstanding in the respective host country. 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. Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI. Interest on non-performing advances is transferred to an interest suspense account and not recognised in profit and loss account until received.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

The Bank considers an account as restructured, where for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, the Bank grants concessions to the borrower, that the Bank would not otherwise consider. The moratorium granted to the borrowers based on RBI guidelines is not accounted as restructuring of loan. The RBI guidelines on 'Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress' provide a prudential framework for resolution plan of certain loans. The borrowers where resolution plan was implemented under these guidelines are classified as standard restructured.

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 fully provided. For impaired loans and advances held in overseas branches, which are performing as per RBI guidelines, provisions are made as per the host country regulations. For loans and advances held in overseas branches, which are NPAs both as per RBI guidelines and host country guidelines, provisions are made at the higher of the provisions required under RBI regulations and host country regulations. Provisions on homogeneous non-performing retail loans and advances, subject to minimum provisioning requirements of RBI, are made on the basis of the ageing of the loan. The specific provisions on non-performing retail loans and advances held by the Bank are higher than the minimum regulatory requirements.

In respect of non-retail loans reported as fraud to RBI, the entire amount 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 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.

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 or host country regulations, as applicable.

c) In terms of RBI guideline, the NPAs are written-off in accordance with the Bank's policy. Amounts recovered against bad debts written-off 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.

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 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.

g) The Bank has granted moratorium towards the payment of principal and/or interest in case of certain borrowers in accordance with RBI guidelines. Further, the RBI guidelines on Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress provide a prudential framework for resolution plan of certain loans. The Bank makes general provision on such loans at rates equal or higher than requirements stipulated in RBI circular. The Bank also makes additional Covid-19 related provision.

h) 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.

i) Depreciation/provision on non-performing investments is made based on the RBI guidelines.

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 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 7.36% of the total loans at March 31, 2021.

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 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 based on the method prescribed in the guidelines. The Bank accounts for any loss arising from securitisation immediately at the time of sale.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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 direct assignment, without any recourse obligation, is recognised at the time of sale. Net loss arising on account of direct assignment of loan assets is recognised at the time of sale.

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, assets 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. Foreign exchange and derivative contracts

The forward exchange contracts that are not intended for trading and are entered into to establish the amount of reporting currency required or available at the settlement date of a transaction are effectively valued at closing spot rate. The premium or discount arising on inception of such forward exchange contracts 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.

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

hedge accounting. The Group identifies the hedged item (asset or liability) at the inception of the transaction itself. Hedge effectiveness is ascertained at the time of the inception of the hedge and periodically thereafter. 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. Gains or losses arising from hedge ineffectiveness, if any, are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account. Based on RBI circular issued on June 26, 2019, the accounting of hedge relationships established after June 26, 2019 is in accordance with the Guidance note on Accounting for Derivative Contracts issued by ICAI. 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.

The 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.

For assets other than premises, the Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss, if any, is provided in the profit and loss account to the extent the carrying amount of assets exceeds their estimated recoverable amount.

19. Lease transactions

Lease payments including cost escalations 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 lease. Minimum lease payments under finance lease are apportioned between the finance costs and 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 for 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.

21. Bullion transaction

The Bank deals in bullion business on a consignment basis. The bullion is priced to the customers based on the price quoted by the supplier. The difference between price recovered from customers and cost of bullion is accounted for as commission at the time of sales to the customers. The Bank also deals in bullion on a borrowing and lending basis and the interest expense/income is accounted on accrual basis.

22. Share issue expenses

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

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/(loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders 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

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity share holders	**183,843.2**	95,663.1
Nominal value per share (₹)	**2.00**	2.00
Basic earnings per share (₹)	**27.26**	14.81
Effect of potential equity shares (₹)	**(0.43)**	(0.26)
Diluted earnings per share (₹)[1]	**26.83**	14.55
Reconciliation between weighted shares used in computation of basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	**6,743,363,854**	6,460,003,715
Add: Effect of potential equity shares	**98,497,002**	106,767,566
Diluted weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	**6,841,860,856**	6,566,771,281

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.

I. 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
10.	Cheryl Advisory Private Limited (w.e.f. Q3-2021)	Other related entity

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

Key management personnel

Sr. No.	Name of the Key management personnel	Relatives of the Key management personnel
1.	Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	• Ms. Mona Bakhshi • Mr. Shivam Bakhshi • Ms. Esha Bakhshi • Ms. Minal Bakhshi • Mr. Sameer Bakhshi
2.	Ms. Vishakha Mulye	• Mr. Vivek Mulye • Ms. Vriddhi Mulye • Mr. Vighnesh Mulye • Dr. Gauresh Palekar • Ms. Shalaka Gadekar • Late Ms. Manisha Palekar
3.	Mr. Anup Bagchi	• Ms. Mitul Bagchi • Mr. Aditya Bagchi • Mr. Shishir Bagchi • Mr. Arun Bagchi • Late Mr. Animesh Bagchi
4.	Mr. Sandeep Batra (w.e.f. December 23, 2020)	• Mr. Pranav Batra • Ms. Arushi Batra • Mr. Vivek Batra • Ms. Veena Batra (w.e.f. December 23, 2020)
5.	Mr. Vijay Chandok (upto May 6, 2019)	• Ms. Poonam Chandok • Ms. Saluni Chandok • Ms. Simran Chandok • Mr. C. V. Kumar • Ms. Shad Kumar • Ms. Sanjana Gulati (upto May 6, 2019)

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income	**729.1**	**366.4**
Associates/others	**719.9**	356.4
Key management personnel	**9.2**	10.0
Fee, commission and other income	**119.8**	**42.1**
Associates/others	**118.9**	41.4
Key management personnel	**0.6**	0.6
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.3**	0.1

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Commission income on guarantees issued	**0.2**	**0.1**
Associates/others	**0.2**	0.1
Income from custodial services	**0.1**	**3.7**
Associates/others	**0.1**	3.7
Insurance premium received	**54.1**	**24.2**
Associates/others	**16.1**	15.0
Key management personnel	**32.6**	3.9
Relatives of key management personnel	**5.4**	5.3
Dividend income	**106.5**	**114.1**
Associates/others	**106.5**	114.1
Recovery of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses	**51.4**	**50.8**
Associates/others	**51.4**	50.8
Recovery of secondment of employees	**10.6**	**11.4**
Associates/others	**10.6**	11.4
Interest expense	**45.5**	**53.3**
Associates/others	**38.4**	50.8
Key management personnel	**5.6**	1.7
Relatives of key management personnel	**1.5**	0.8
Remuneration to wholetime directors[2]	**132.3**	**211.6**
Key management personnel	**132.3**	211.6
Reimbursement of expenses to related parties	**798.3**	**213.6**
Associates/others	**798.3**	213.6
Insurance claims paid	**4.9**	**8.0**
Associates/others	**3.9**	2.3
Key management personnel	**0.4**	0.0[1]
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.6**	5.7
Brokerage, fee and other expenses	**10,652.5**	**12,970.6**
Associates/others	**10,652.5**	12,970.6
Donation given	**304.0**	**682.8**
Associates/others	**304.0**	682.8
Dividend paid	**4.4**	**5.9**
Key management personnel	**1.4**	2.6
Relatives of key management personnel	**3.0**	3.3
Investments in the securities issued by related parties	**4,250.0**	**2,000.0**
Associates/others	**4,250.0**	2,000.0
Sale of investments	**-**	**250.0**
Associates/others	**-**	250.0
Redemption/buyback of investments	**858.2**	**331.1**
Associates/others	**858.2**	331.1
Sale of loan	**-**	**968.0**
Associates/others	**-**	968.0
Purchase of fixed assets	**6.6**	**-**
Associates/others	**6.6**	-

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Consolidated Accounts *(Contd.)*

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income			
1	India Infradebt Limited	**715.6**	352.7
Fee, commission and other income			
1	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	**97.3**	16.6
2	India Infradebt Limited	**19.9**	24.8
Commission income on guarantees issued			
1	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	**0.1**	-
2	NIIT Institute of Finance, Banking and Insurance Training Limited	**0.1**	0.1
Income from custodial services			
1	India Advantage Fund - III	**0.1**	2.2
2	India Advantage Fund - IV	**0.0**[1]	1.5
Insurance premium received			
1	ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	**11.8**	11.0
2	Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	**9.5**	0.7
3	Ms. Vishakha Mulye	**3.0**	3.0
4	Mr. Anup Bagchi	**20.0**	0.0[1]
5	Mr. Vivek Mulye	**5.1**	5.0
Dividend income			
1	India Infradebt Limited	**106.5**	106.5
Recovery of lease of premises, common corporate and facilities expenses			
1	ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	**51.4**	50.7
Recovery of secondment of employees			
1	I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	**10.6**	11.4
Interest expense			
1	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	**14.5**	40.4
2	India Infradebt Limited	**10.8**	3.2
3	NIIT Institute of Finance, Banking and Insurance Training Limited	**5.5**	2.7
4	Arteria Technologies Private Limited	**5.3**	2.5
Remuneration to wholetime directors[2]			
1	Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi[3]	**10.1**	69.4
2	Ms. Vishakha Mulye	**54.6**	70.3
3	Mr. Anup Bagchi	**52.9**	63.9
4	Mr. Sandeep Batra	**14.7**	N.A.
5	Mr. Vijay Chandok	**N.A.**	8.0
Reimbursement of expenses to related parties			
1	ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	**798.3**	213.2
Insurance claims paid			
1	ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	**3.8**	2.0
2	Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	**0.4**	0.0[1]
3	Mr. Vivek Mulye	**-**	5.7[4]
4	Dr. Gauresh Palekar	**0.6**	-

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

₹ in million

Particulars		Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Brokerage, fee and other expenses			
1	I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	**6,402.6**	6,886.9
2	ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	**4,224.5**	6,043.5
Donation given			
1	ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth	**304.0**	682.8
Dividend paid			
1	Mr. Sandeep Bakhshi	**0.2**	0.6
2	Ms. Vishakha Mulye	**1.1**	2.0
3	Mr. Anup Bagchi	**0.0**[1]	0.0[1]
4	Mr. Vijay Chandok	**N.A.**	0.0[1]
5	Mr. Shivam Bakhshi	**1.7**	1.9
6	Ms. Esha Bakhshi	**0.7**	0.7
7	Ms. Minal Bakhshi	**0.7**	0.7
Investments in the securities issued by related parties			
1	India Infradebt Limited	**4,250.0**	2,000.0
Sale of Investments			
1	India Infradebt Limited	**-**	250.0
Redemption/buyback of investments			
1	India Infradebt Limited	**600.0**	-
2	India Advantage Fund - IV	**147.9**	202.5
3	India Advantage Fund - III	**110.2**	128.6
Sale of loan			
1	India Infradebt Limited	**-**	968.0
Purchase of fixed assets			
1	Arteria Technologies Private Limited	**6.6**	-

1. *Insignificant amount.*
2. *Excludes the perquisite value on employee stock options exercised, contribution to gratuity fund and includes performance bonus paid during the period.*
3. *Includes remuneration received from ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited relating to the period of his service with that company.*
4. *Represents 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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Deposits with the Group	**2,786.9**	**6,310.3**
Associates/others	**2,552.7**	6,236.0
Key management personnel	**156.4**	59.1
Relatives of key management personnel	**77.8**	15.2
Payables	**2,736.3**	**3,291.2**
Associates/others	**2,736.2**	3,291.2
Key management personnel	**0.1**	0.0[1]
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.0**[1]	0.0[1]

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

₹ in million

Items	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Investments of the Group	**12,472.1**	**13,679.4**
Associates/others	**12,472.1**	13,679.4
Investments of related parties in the Group	**13.8**	**14.7**
Key management personnel	**6.8**	5.9
Relatives of key management personnel	**7.0**	8.8
Advances by the Group	**289.2**	**245.5**
Associates/others	**42.8**	48.7
Key management personnel	**246.2**	196.7
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.2**	0.1
Receivables	**334.6**	**115.5**
Associates/others	**334.6**	115.5
Guarantees issued by the Group	**50.7**	**11.8**
Associates/others	**50.7**	11.8

1. *Insignificant amount.*
2. *At March 31, 2021, 20,047,800 (March 31, 2020: 16,184,250) 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, 2021, 1,188,000 (year ended March 31, 2020: 1,173,000), employee stock options with total exercise price of ₹ 228.8 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 240.1 million) were exercised by the key management personnel.*
4. *At March 31, 2021, 536,600 (March 31, 2020: 420,500) employee stock options of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited to key management personnel were outstanding.*

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Deposits with the Group		
Key management personnel	**238.1**	167.6
Relatives of key management personnel	**114.2**	71.3
Payables[2]		
Key management personnel	**0.1**	0.1
Relatives of key management personnel	**0.0**[1]	0.0[1]
Investments of related parties in the Group[2]		
Key management personnel	**7.1**	6.2
Relatives of key management personnel	**8.8**	9.5
Advances by the Group		
Key management personnel	**246.9**	254.2
Relatives of key management personnel	**1.3**	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.*

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Consolidated Accounts *(Contd.)*

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.

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, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil). If the Bank had used the fair value of options based on binomial tree model, compensation cost in the year ended March 31, 2021 would have been higher by ₹ 3,949.7 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 3,826.2 million) and proforma profit after tax would have been ₹ 157,977.1 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 75,481.9 million). On a proforma basis, the Bank's basic and diluted earnings per share would have been ₹ 23.43 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 11.68) and ₹ 23.09 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 11.49) respectively for the year ended March 31, 2021. The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2021 was ₹ 125.44 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 149.62).

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Risk-free interest rate	**4.83% to 5.74%**	6.18% to 7.62%
Expected life	**3.45 to 5.45 years**	3.46 to 5.46 years
Expected volatility	**35.19% to 37.31%**	29.06% to 31.17%
Expected dividend yield	**0.26% to 0.30%**	0.19% to 0.37%

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**238,286,573[1]**	**261.89**	232,427,774	235.40
Add: Granted during the year	**33,417,700**	**337.73**	34,288,400[1]	402.16
Less: Lapsed during the year, net of re-issuance	**880,530**	**336.57**	1,904,051[2]	316.72
Less: Exercised during the year	**24,232,771**	**218.81**	26,525,550	207.09
Outstanding at the end of the year	**246,590,972[1]**	**276.14**	238,286,573[1]	261.89
Options exercisable	**177,136,942**	**247.45**	169,975,899	231.93

1. *Includes options pertaining to Whole-time Directors of ICICI Bank and its subsidiaries, 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, 2021.

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	**976,475**	**78.93**	**2.16**
100-199	**16,411,432**	**166.35**	**3.18**
200-299	**162,464,016**	**250.16**	**6.21**
300-399	**33,977,600**	**337.53**	**6.23**
400-499	**32,705,449**	**401.96**	**5.22**
500-599	**56,000**	**527.70**	**5.92**

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 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, 2021 was ₹ 437.92 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 451.25).

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

ICICI Life:

ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company has formulated ESOS for their employees. There is no compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 2021 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 ₹ 331.5 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 502.5 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, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**12,361,107**	**383.64**	7,723,317	390.92
Add: Granted during the year	**5,147,200**	**401.07**	5,073,600	369.71
Less: Forfeited/lapsed during the year	**205,967**	**366.17**	357,700	386.87
Less: Exercised during the year	**126,640**	**359.19**	78,110	183.63
Outstanding at the end of the year	**17,175,700**	**389.25**	12,361,107	383.64
Options exercisable	**3,298,600**	**393.85**	1,031,617	407.76

The following table sets forth, summary of stock options outstanding of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company at March 31, 2021.

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)
300-399	**11,498,800**	**379.84**	**5.1**
400-499	**5,626,900**	**407.49**	**6.4**
500-599	**50,000**	**501.90**	**6.9**

The following table sets forth, 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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Consolidated Accounts *(Contd.)*

ICICI General:

ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company has formulated ESOS for their employees. There is no compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 2021 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 ₹ 760.2 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 597.3 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, 2021		**Year ended March 31, 2020**	
	Number of shares	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number of shares**	**Weighted average exercise price**
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**4,624,040**	**895.58**	2,645,500	684.37
Add: Granted during the year	**2,526,300**	**1,235.15**	2,345,900	1,086.85
Less: Forfeited/lapsed during the year	**17,370**	**1,056.89**	208,040	883.45
Less: Exercised during the year	**128,240**	**780.10**	159,320	220.72
Outstanding at the end of the year	**7,004,730**	**1,019.76**	4,624,040	895.58
Options exercisable	**1,060,000**	**932.19**	217,726	703.02

The following table sets forth, summary of stock options outstanding of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company at March 31, 2021.

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)**
700 - 799	**2,272,220**	**715.15**	**2.3**
800 - 1100	**2,206,210**	**1,086.50**	**3.1**
1100 - 1300	**2,526,300**	**1,235.15**	**4.1**

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

ICICI Securities:

ICICI Securities Limited has formulated ESOS for their employees. There is no compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 2021 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 ₹ 110.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (for the year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 39.0 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, 2021		Year ended March 31, 2020	
	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**1,329,300**	**226.12**	176,700	256.55
Add: Granted during the year	**1,337,200**	**361.34**	1,152,600	221.45
Less: Forfeited/lapsed during the year	**47,350**	**314.58**	-	-
Less: Exercised during the year	**90,800**	**227.70**	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,528,350**	**295.92**	1,329,300	226.12
Options exercisable	**345,250**	**230.58**	53,010	256.55

The following table sets forth, summary of stock options outstanding of ICICI Securities Limited at March 31, 2021.

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	**1,062,220**	**221.45**	**6.07**
250-299	**160,530**	**256.55**	**5.56**
349-399	**1,301,400**	**361.00**	**7.11**
449-499	**4,200**	**468.10**	**7.58**

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

If the Group had used the fair value approach for accounting of options, the compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 2021 would have been higher by ₹ 4,519.5 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 4,342.3 million) and proforma consolidated profit after tax would have been ₹ 179,323.7 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 91,320.8 million). On a proforma basis, the Group's basic earnings per share would have been ₹ 26.59 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 14.14) and diluted earnings per share would have been ₹ 26.17 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 13.88).

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
At cost at March 31 of preceding year	**28,942.5**	23,606.4
Additions during the year	**7,015.9**	5,576.8
Deductions during the year	**(762.2)**	(240.7)
Depreciation to date	**(25,231.8)**	(21,551.6)
Net block	**9,964.4**	**7,390.9**

5. Assets on lease

5.1 Assets taken under operating lease

Operating leases primarily comprise office premises which are renewable at the option of the Group.

(i) The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of liability for premises taken on non-cancellable operating leases.

₹ in million

Particulars	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Not later than one year	**696.8**	839.1
Later than one year and not later than five years	**1,274.3**	1,491.9
Later than five years	**440.9**	408.9
Total	**2,412.0**	**2,739.9**

The terms of renewal are those normally prevalent in similar agreements and there are no undue restrictions in the agreements.

(ii) Total of non-cancellable lease payments recognised in the profit and loss account for the year is ₹ 1,198.2 million (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 1,419.8 million).

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
A.	**Total Minimum lease payments outstanding**		
	Not later than one year	**241.2**	112.6
	Later than one year and not later than five years	**806.1**	369.0
	Later than five years	**138.7**	-
	Total	**1,186.0**	**481.6**
B.	**Interest cost payable**		
	Not later than one year	**97.4**	52.2
	Later than one year and not later than five years	**186.2**	101.8
	Later than five years	**9.2**	-
	Total	**292.8**	**154.0**
C.	**Present value of minimum lease payments payable (A-B)**		
	Not later than one year	**143.7**	60.4
	Later than one year and not later than five years	**619.9**	267.2
	Later than five years	**129.6**	-
	Total	**893.2**	**327.6**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Future minimum lease receipts		
Present value of lease receipts	**723.0**	909.6
Unmatured finance charges	**32.6**	51.0
Sub total	**755.6**	**960.6**
Less: collective provision	**(1.2)**	(1.0)
Total	**754.4**	**959.6**
Maturity profile of future minimum lease receipts		
- Not later than one year	**303.3**	244.5
- Later than one year and not later than five years	**452.2**	716.1
- Later than five years	**-**	-
Total	**755.5**	**960.6**
Less: collective provision	**(1.2)**	(1.0)
Total	**754.3**	**959.6**

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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Maturity profile of future present value of finance lease receipts		
- Not later than one year	**286.6**	223.0
- Later than one year and not later than five years	**436.4**	686.6
- Later than five years	**-**	-
Total	**723.0**	**909.6**
Less: collective provision	**(1.2)**	(1.0)
Total	**721.8**	**908.6**

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Provision for depreciation of investments	**(1,950.0)**	18,136.5
Provision towards non-performing and other assets	**110,815.2**	89,627.4
Provision towards income tax		
- Current	**62,611.8**	51,778.1
- Deferred	**(5,968.1)**	21,853.3
COVID-19 related provision[1]	**47,500.0**	27,250.0
Other provisions and contingencies[2]	**7,408.7**	15,126.8
Total provisions and contingencies	**220,417.6**	**223,772.1**

1. Net of utilisation of provision amounting to ₹ 18,000.0 million by the Bank.

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED
SCHEDULES
forming part of the Consolidated Accounts *(Contd.)*

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.

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening obligations	**19,914.3**	**16,540.3**
Service cost	**237.2**	226.1
Interest cost	**1,173.9**	1,147.4
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**1,256.2**	4,633.7
Liabilities extinguished on settlement	**(2,198.1)**	(2,518.0)
Benefits paid	**(117.9)**	(115.2)
Obligations at the end of year	**20,265.6**	**19,914.3**
Opening plan assets, at fair value	**16,972.1**	**15,438.8**
Expected return on plan assets	**1,350.8**	1,235.8
Actuarial gain/(loss)	**521.9**	741.1
Assets distributed on settlement	**(2,442.3)**	(2,797.7)
Contributions	**4,877.6**	2,469.3
Benefits paid	**(117.9)**	(115.2)
Closing plan assets, at fair value	**21,162.2**	**16,972.1**
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**21,162.2**	16,972.1
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**(20,265.6)**	(19,914.3)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in Para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**(304.8)**	-
Asset/(liability)	**591.8**	**(2,942.2)**
Cost[1]		
Service cost	**237.2**	226.1
Interest cost	**1,173.9**	1,147.4
Expected return on plan assets	**(1,350.8)**	(1,235.8)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**734.3**	3,892.6
Curtailments & settlements (gain)/loss	**244.2**	279.7
Effect of the limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits'	**304.8**	-
Net cost	**1,343.6**	**4,310.0**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Actual return on plan assets	**1,872.7**	1,976.9
Expected employer's contribution next year	**2,000.0**	1,000.0
Investment details of plan assets		
Insurer managed funds	**-**	1.01%
Government of India securities	**50.15%**	50.33%
Corporate bonds	**44.81%**	44.85%
Equity securities in listed companies	**5.04%**	2.59%
Others	**-**	1.22%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	**5.75%**	6.00%
Salary escalation rate:		
On Basic pay	**1.50%**	1.50%
On Dearness relief	**7.00%**	7.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	**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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Plan assets	**21,162.2**	16,972.1	15,438.8	16,303.7	16,888.1
Defined benefit obligations	**(20,265.6)**	(19,914.3)	(16,540.3)	(15,391.1)	(16,686.9)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**(304.8)**	-	-	(310.1)	(68.4)
Surplus/(deficit)	**591.8**	(2,942.2)	(1,101.5)	602.5	132.8
Experience adjustment on plan assets	**521.9**	741.1	(125.9)	(449.6)	589.5
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	**613.4**	2,186.1	1,038.6	290.1	(80.0)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening obligations	**15,743.6**	**13,317.1**
Add: Adjustment for exchange fluctuation on opening obligation	**(6.5)**	14.3
Adjusted opening obligations	**15,737.1**	**13,331.4**
Service cost	**1,669.2**	1,394.9
Interest cost	**1,052.8**	1,004.5
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**(532.3)**	1,106.2
Past service cost	**(3.5)**	-
Exchange Difference on foreign plans	**(756.8)**	-
Obligations transferred from/to other companies	**33.4**	41.5
Benefits paid	**(245.4)**	(1,134.9)
Obligations at the end of the year	**16,954.5**	**15,743.6**
Opening plan assets, at fair value	**13,636.8**	**12,112.4**
Expected return on plan assets	**1,045.5**	931.7
Actuarial gain/(loss)	**886.4**	(167.4)
Asset distributed on settlement	**4.9**	-
Contributions	**1,942.2**	1,863.6
Assets transferred from/to other companies	**28.0**	31.4
Benefits paid	**(1,002.2)**	(1,134.9)
Closing plan assets, at fair value	**16,541.6**	**13,636.8**
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	**16,541.6**	**13,636.8**
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**(16,954.5)**	(15,743.6)
Unrecognised past service cost	**-**	-
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**-**	-
Asset/(liability)	**(412.9)**	**(2,106.8)**
Cost for the year[1]		
Service cost	**1,669.2**	1,394.9
Interest cost	**1,052.8**	1,004.5
Expected return on plan assets	**(1,045.5)**	(931.7)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**(1,418.7)**	1,273.6
Past service cost	**(3.5)**	-
Losses/(gains) on "Acquisition/Divestiture"	**-**	-
Exchange fluctuation loss/(gain)	**(6.5)**	14.3
Effect of the limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits'	**-**	-
Net cost	**247.8**	**2,755.6**
Actual return on plan assets	**1,931.9**	764.2
Expected employer's contribution next year	**1,130.1**	1,178.8

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Investment details of plan assets		
Insurer managed funds	**21.79%**	20.23%
Government of India securities	**28.55%**	22.05%
Corporate bonds	**35.57%**	43.46%
Special Deposit schemes	**1.75%**	2.13%
Equity	**11.12%**	11.42%
Others	**1.22%**	0.71%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	**5.20%-6.90%**	5.60%-6.85%
Salary escalation rate	**7.00%-10.00%**	7.00%-10.00%
Estimated rate of return on plan assets	**7.00%-8.00%**	0.00%-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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Plan assets	**16,541.6**	13,636.8	12,112.4	10,972.1	10,443.4
Defined benefit obligations	**(16,954.5)**	(15,743.6)	(13,317.1)	(11,846.6)	(11,172.6)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) of AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**-**	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	**(412.9)**	(2,106.8)	(1,204.7)	(874.5)	(729.2)
Experience adjustment on plan assets	**892.1**	(167.4)	(62.0)	(124.7)	542.2
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	**(548.2)**	253.6	243.7	261.8	269.8

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 ₹ 2.7 million towards interest rate guarantee on exempt provident fund on the basis of actuarial valuation at year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 20.8 million).

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening obligations	**38,703.4**	**33,282.4**
Service cost	**1,880.5**	2,007.5
Interest cost	**2,537.5**	2,473.4
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**1,690.5**	(116.7)
Employees contribution	**3,892.5**	3,841.6
Obligations transferred from/to other companies	**406.8**	435.2
Benefits paid	**(3,493.3)**	(3,220.0)
Obligations at end of the year	**45,617.9**	**38,703.4**
Opening plan assets	**38,682.6**	**33,282.4**
Expected return on plan assets	**3,582.2**	2,997.9
Actuarial gain/(loss)	**663.8**	(662.0)
Employer contributions	**1,880.6**	2,007.5
Employees contributions	**3,892.5**	3,841.6
Assets transfer from/to other companies	**406.8**	435.3
Benefits paid	**(3,493.3)**	(3,220.0)
Closing plan assets	**45,615.2**	**38,682.6**
Plan assets at the end of the year	**45,615.2**	38,682.6
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**(45,617.9)**	(38,703.4)
Asset/(liability)	**(2.7)**	**(20.8)**
Cost for the year[1]		
Service cost	**1,880.5**	2,007.5
Interest cost	**2,537.5**	2,473.4
Expected return on plan assets	**(3,582.2)**	(2,997.9)
Actuarial (gain)/loss	**1,026.7**	545.3
Net cost	**1,862.5**	**2,028.3**
Actual return on plan assets	**4,246.0**	2,335.9
Expected employer's contribution next year	**2,013.6**	2,150.4
Investment details of plan assets		
Government of India securities	**50.06%**	49.52%
Corporate Bonds	**40.78%**	43.71%
Special deposit scheme	**1.33%**	1.41%
Others	**7.83%**	5.36%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	**5.70%-6.55%**	5.65%-6.60%
Expected rate of return on assets	**6.88%-8.59%**	6.31%-9.16%
Discount rate for the remaining term to maturity of investments	**6.30%-6.80%**	6.11%-6.80%
Average historic yield on the investment	**7.93%-8.54%**	7.16%-8.83%
Guaranteed rate of return	**8.50%-8.50%**	8.50%-8.50%

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

Experience adjustment

₹ in million

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Plan assets	**45,615.2**	38,682.6	33,282.4	29,587.9	26,198.8
Defined benefit obligations	**(45,617.9)**	(38,703.4)	(33,282.4)	(29,587.9)	(26,198.8)
Amount not recognised as an asset (limit in para 59(b) AS 15 on 'employee benefits')	**-**	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit)	**(2.7)**	(20.8)	-	-	-
Experience adjustment on plan assets	**663.8**	(662.0)	13.0	(15.1)	(8.3)
Experience adjustment on plan liabilities	**1,703.3**	(129.9)	447.4	501.6	310.5

The Group has contributed ₹ 3,918.8 million to provident fund including Government of India managed employees provident fund for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 3,893.5 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 ₹ 248.7 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: ₹ 247.7 million) to Superannuation Fund for employees who had opted for the scheme.

National Pension Scheme (NPS)

The Group has contributed ₹ 246.0 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: ₹ 247.3 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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Total actuarial liability	**4,131.3**	3,290.4
Cost[1]	**1,586.6**	**1,067.0**
Assumptions		
Discount rate	**5.20%-6.90%**	5.60%-6.85%
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, 2021 amounted to ₹ 56,643.7 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 73,631.4 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, 2021, the Group has recorded net deferred tax asset of ₹ 93,350.2 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 88,070.3 million), which has 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, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	**111,990.0**	100,243.8
Foreign currency translation reserve[1]	**0.0[2]**	611.4
Others	**13,938.4**	16,223.8
Total deferred tax assets	**125,928.4**	**117,079.0**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Special reserve deduction	**27,449.2**	24,706.5
Foreign currency translation reserve[1]	**1,048.3**	-
Mark-to-market gains[1]	**-**	-
Depreciation on fixed assets	**3,717.6**	3,462.6
Interest on refund of taxes[1]	**115.3**	512.4
Others	**247.8**	327.2
Total deferred tax liabilities	**32,578.2**	**29,008.7**
Total net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**93,350.2**	**88,070.3**

1. *These items are considered in accordance with the requirements of Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS).*
2. *Insignificant amount.*

10. Information about business and geographical segments

A. *Business Segments*

The business segments of the Group have been presented as follows:

i. **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.

ii. **Wholesale banking** includes all advances to trusts, partnership firms, companies and statutory bodies, by the Bank which are not included under Retail banking.

iii. **Treasury** includes the entire investment and derivative portfolio of the Bank and ICICI Strategic Investments Fund.

iv. **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.

v. **Life insurance** represents results of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited.

vi. **General insurance** represents results of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited.

vii. **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.

viii. **Unallocated i**ncludes 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, 2021.

₹ in million

Sr. no.	Particulars	Retail banking	Wholesale banking	Treasury	Other banking business	Life insurance	General insurance	Others	Inter-segment adjustments	Total
1	Revenue	756,692.9	371,945.3	666,253.8	31,800.6	436,215.9	129,648.3	78,270.3	(857,462.3)	1,613,364.8
2	**Segment results[1]**	77,399.7	58,199.5	107,598.8	5,735.7	10,811.8	19,539.5	40,077.1	(11,578.8)	307,783.3
3	Unallocated expenses									47,500.0
4	Operating profit (2) – (3)[1]									260,283.3
5	Income tax expenses (net)/(net deferred tax credit)									56,643.7
6	**Net profit[2] (4) – (5)**									203,639.6
	Other information									
7	Segment assets	4,124,986.5	3,259,375.0	4,602,320.5	750,682.3	2,169,189.1	389,436.1	445,994.8	(147,461.6)	15,594,522.7
8	Unallocated assets									143,599.7
9	**Total assets (7) + (8)**									15,738,122.4
10	Segment liabilities	6,869,207.9	2,821,639.2	2,480,180.3[3]	639,123.3[3]	2,170,346.2[3]	392,588.7[3]	449,893.8[3]	(147,461.6)[3]	15,675,517.8
11	Unallocated liabilities									62,604.6
12	**Total liabilities (10) + (11)**									15,738,122.4
13	Capital expenditure	9,228.1	4,745.0	866.6	401.2	400.1	773.0	745.2	-	17,159.2
14	Depreciation	7,249.4	2,859.8	481.0	323.3	598.0	1,306.0	599.6	(16.4)	13,400.7

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, 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[1]**	**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)[1]									**185,886.1**
5	Income tax expenses (net)/(net deferred tax credit)									**73,631.4**
6	**Net profit[2] (4) – (5)**									**112,254.7**
	Other information									
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[3]	670,469.0[3]	1,558,623.1[3]	370,420.9[3]	383,865.6[3]	(145,872.9)[3]	**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.)*

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Domestic operations	**1,579,203.4**	1,442,222.4
Foreign operations	**34,161.4**	55,638.6
Total	**1,613,364.8**	**1,497,861.0**

₹ in million

Assets	At March 31, 2021	At March 31, 2020
Domestic operations	**14,216,048.7**	12,275,555.0
Foreign operations	**1,378,474.0**	1,335,417.1
Total	**15,594,522.7**	**13,610,972.1**

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, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Domestic operations	**16,866.4**	17,207.3	**13,120.0**	11,440.3
Foreign operations	**292.8**	907.5	**280.7**	271.9
Total	**17,159.2**	**18,114.8**	**13,400.7**	**11,712.2**

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, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil).

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, 2021 (Pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013)

₹ in million

Name of the entity	Net assets[1]		Share in profit or loss	
	% of total net assets	Amount	% of total net profit	Amount
Parent				
ICICI Bank Limited	93.6%	1,475,091.9	88.1%	161,926.8
Subsidiaries				
Indian				
ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited	0.9%	14,409.7	3.5%	6,473.3
ICICI Securities Limited	1.1%	18,027.0	5.9%	10,933.0
ICICI Home Finance Company Limited	1.0%	16,085.9	0.4%	806.3
ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited	0.0%[2]	8.1	0.0%[2]	0.7
ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	0.0%[2]	83.0	(0.0%)[2]	(11.8)
ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited	0.2%	2,459.1	0.0%[2]	40.1
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	5.8%	91,188.6	5.2%	9,601.5
ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	5.1%	81,156.6	8.0%	14,730.5
ICICI Prudential Trust Limited	0.0%[2]	15.4	0.0%[2]	1.7
ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited	1.0%	16,274.7	6.4%	11,795.0
ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited	0.0%[2]	288.5	(0.0%)[2]	(39.9)
Foreign				
ICICI Bank UK PLC	2.4%	37,047.9	0.6%	1,097.9
ICICI Bank Canada	2.2%	34,795.0	0.6%	1,126.1
ICICI International Limited	0.0%[2]	99.6	(0.0%)[2]	(11.8)
ICICI Securities Holdings Inc.	0.0%[2]	130.4	(0.0%)[2]	(1.3)
ICICI Securities Inc.	0.0%[2]	274.8	0.0%[2]	6.3
Other consolidated entities				
Indian				
ICICI Strategic Investments Fund	0.0%[2]	375.0	0.0%[2]	75.0
Foreign				
NIL	-	-	-	-
Minority Interests	(6.1%)	(95,883.4)	(10.8%)	(19,796.5)
Associates				
Indian				
I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	-	-	0.0%[2]	11.8
NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited	-	-	0.0%[2]	0.5
ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited	-	-	0.1%	185.8
India Infradebt Limited	-	-	0.7%	1,198.8
India Advantage Fund III	-	-	0.0%[2]	13.8
India Advantage Fund IV	-	-	0.0%[2]	19.3
Arteria Technologies Private Limited	-	-	0.0%[2]	13.0
Foreign				
NIL	-	-	-	-
Joint Ventures				
NIL	-	-	-	-
Inter-company adjustments	(7.2%)	(116,052.8)	(8.9%)	(16,352.7)
Total net assets/net profit	100.0%	1,575,875.0	100.0%	183,843.2

1. Total assets minus total liabilities.

2. Insignificant.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

Additional information to consolidated accounts at March 31, 2020 (Pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013)

Name of the entity	Net assets[1]		Share in profit or loss	
	% of total net assets	Amount	% of total net profit	Amount
Parent				
ICICI Bank Limited	94.7%	1,165,044.1	82.9%	79,308.1
Subsidiaries				
Indian				
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%[2]	7.4	0.0%[2]	0.4
ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	0.0%[2]	94.8	(0.0%)[2]	(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%[2]	14.5	0.0%[2]	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%[2]	328.4	(0.0%)[2]	(17.7)
Foreign				
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%[2]	115.1	(0.0%)[2]	(3.0)
ICICI Securities Holdings Inc.	0.0%[2]	131.7	0.0%[2]	2.8
ICICI Securities Inc.	0.0%[2]	267.7	0.1%	50.0
Other consolidated entities				
Indian				
ICICI Strategic Investments Fund	0.0%[2]	156.9	(0.0%)[2]	(6.5)
Foreign				
NIL	-	-	-	-
Minority interests	**(5.5%)**	**(67,947.7)**	**(17.4%)**	**(16,591.6)**
Associates				
Indian				
I-Process Services (India) Private Limited	-	-	0.0%[2]	5.7
NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited	-	-	(0.0%)[2]	(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%[2]	6.4
Foreign				
NIL	-	-	-	-
Joint Ventures				
NIL	-	-	-	-
Inter-company adjustments	**(9.4%)**	**(116,644.8)**	**(13.5%)**	**(12,860.8)**
Total net assets/net profit	**100.0%**	**1,229,600.6**	**100.0%**	**95,663.1**

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, 2021, the Bank sold approximately 1.50% of its shareholding in ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited, 3.96% of its shareholding in ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited and 4.21% of its shareholding in ICICI Securities Limited and made a net gain of ₹ 32,970.5 million on these sales (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil).

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 sales comparison method and income generation method and the incremental amount has been taken to revaluation reserve. The revalued amount at March 31, 2021 was ₹ 57,271.4 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 57,871.0 million) as compared to the historical cost less accumulated depreciation of ₹ 26,018.6 million (March 31, 2020: ₹ 26,427.8 million).

The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution of dividend.

15. Proposed dividend on equity shares

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on April 24, 2021 has recommended a dividend of ₹ 2 per equity share for the year ended March 31, 2021 (year ended March 31, 2020: Nil). The declaration and payment of dividend is subject to requisite approvals.

16. Divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs

In terms of the RBI circular no. //DBR.BP.BC.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, 2020 and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

17. Demerger of Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Limited into ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited

In August 2020, the Board of Directors of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited and Bharti AXA General Insurance Company Limited at their respective meetings approved entering into definitive agreements for demerger of Bharti AXA's general insurance business and transferring the same into ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company through a Scheme of Arrangement. Based on the share exchange ratio recommended by independent valuers and accepted by the respective boards of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company and Bharti AXA General Insurance Company, the shareholders of Bharti AXA General Insurance Company shall receive two shares of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company for every 115 shares of Bharti AXA General Insurance Company held by them as on the date on which the Scheme of Arrangement was approved by the Board of Directors of ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company and Bharti AXA General Insurance Company. The conclusion of the proposed transaction is subject to compliance with various conditions, including approvals from various regulators. On the conclusion of the proposed transaction, the equity shareholding of the Bank in ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company will come down to below 50.0%. In September 2020, the Central Government, on the recommendation of RBI, has issued a notification exempting ICICI Bank from the provisions of Section 19(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 with respect to shareholding above 30.0% in ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, for a period of three years.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ICICI BANK LIMITED

SCHEDULES

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

18. Reliefs on interest

In accordance with RBI notification dated April 7, 2021, the Group is required to refund/adjust ‘interest on interest’ to borrowers. As required by the RBI notification, the methodology for calculation of such interest on interest has recently been circulated by the Indian Banks’ Association. The Group is in the process of suitably implementing this methodology. At March 31, 2021, the Group has created a liability towards estimated interest relief amounting to ₹ 1,820.0 million and reduced the same from the interest income.

19. Impact of Covid-19 on the performance of the Group

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted most economies and banking systems globally, including India. The nation-wide lockdown in April-May 2020 substantially impacted economic activity. The easing of lockdown measures subsequently led to gradual improvement in economic activity and progress towards normalcy. For the banking sector, these developments resulted in lower demand for loans and fee-based services and regulatory measures like moratorium on payment of dues and standstill in asset classification to mitigate the economic consequences on borrowers. It also resulted in increase in provisioning reflecting higher actual and expected additions to non-performing loans following the cessation of moratorium and asset classification standstill. The current second wave of Covid-19 pandemic, where the number of new cases has increased significantly in India, has resulted in re-imposition of localised/regional lock-down measures in various parts of the country.

The impact, including credit quality and provision of the Covid-19 pandemic, on the Group, is uncertain and will depend on the spread of Covid-19, the effectiveness of current and future steps taken by the governments and central bank to mitigate the economic impact, steps taken by the Group and the time it takes for economic activities to return to pre-pandemic levels. The Group’s capital and liquidity position is strong and would continue to be a focus area for the Group during this period.

In addition to Covid-19 related provision of ₹ 27,250.0 million made in FY2020, during FY2021, the Bank made additional Covid-19 related provision of ₹ 65,500.0 million (excluding contingency provision on borrower accounts not classified as non-performing pursuant to the Supreme Court interim order) and utilised ₹ 18,000.0 million of Covid-19 related provisions. Accordingly, at March 31, 2021, the Bank held aggregate Covid-19 related provision of ₹ 74,750.0 million.

20. 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.

21. 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** Executive Director DIN-03620913
	Rakesh Jha Group Chief Financial Officer	**Ranganath Athreya** Company Secretary	**Rajendra Khandelwal** Chief Accountant

Mumbai
April 24, 2021

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

₹ in million

Particulars	ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited[2]	ICICI Securities Limited[2]	ICICI Securities Holdings Inc.[1,2]	ICICI Securities Inc.[1,2]	ICICI Home Finance Company Limited[2]	ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited	ICICI Investment Management Company Limited	ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited	ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited	ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited	ICICI International Limited[3]	ICICI Bank UK PLC[3]	ICICI Bank Canada[4,5]	ICICI Prudential Trust Limited	ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited[2]	ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited[1]
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[6]	1,563.4	1,611.1	728.2	571.7	10,987.5	0.5	100.0	10.0	14,359.7	4,545.9	65.8	30,713.2	26,908.2	1.0	176.5	390.0
Reserves & Surplus	12,845.1	16,426.8	(597.8)	(300.0)	6,883.9	7.6	(17.0)	2,449.5	76,828.9	76,610.6	33.8	6,334.7	7,440.8	14.4	17,448.1	(101.5)
Total assets	197,196.2	81,557.3	131.1	364.6	155,101.5	9.2	121.8	2,914.7	2,172,281.0	392,978.3	102.8	216,211.5	352,824.1	16.9	21,435.8	320.1
Total liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)	182,787.7	63,519.4	0.7	92.9	137,230.1	1.1	38.8	455.2	2,081,092.4	311,821.7	3.2	179,163.6	318,475.0	1.5	3,811.2	31.7
Investments (including investment in subsidiaries)[7]	157,679.6	4,814.1	94.5	Nil	4,381.9	7.7	71.3	1,357.6	2,122,118.6	308,921.8	#	39,387.7	39,698.5	15.5	17,715.0	285.6
Turnover (Gross income from operations)	13,852.9	25,854.4	Nil	182.8	16,064.8	1.9	64.7	375.0	357,328.8	143,203.3	17.6	6,910.0	10,599.8	5.2	22,298.7	8.7
Profit/(loss) before taxation	7,606.6	14,307.7	(2.5)	2.7	326.4	0.9	(11.8)	33.1	10,814.0	19,539.5	(11.7)	1,281.2	621.3	2.1	16,577.8	(39.9)
Provision for taxation	1,925.4	3,632.2	1.2	(0.4)	109.7	0.2	Nil	(7.0)	1,212.5	4,809.0	Nil	199.8	176.7	0.4	4,124.1	#
Profit/(loss) after taxation	5,681.2	10,675.5	(1.3)	3.1	216.7	0.7	(11.8)	40.1	9,601.5	14,730.5	(11.7)	1,081.4	444.6	1.7	12,453.7	(39.9)
Dividend (including corporate dividend tax)[8]	3,189.0	4,752.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	30.0	Nil	1,818.3	Nil	Nil	1,728.0	0.8	8,314.1	Nil
% of shareholding	100.00%	75.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	51.37%	51.88%	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 Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Securities Holdings Inc. ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited.*
2. *Financial information as per respective entity Ind AS financial statements pursuant to migration to Ind AS by these entities.*
3. *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, 2021 of 1 USD = ₹ 73.1100.*
4. *The financial information of ICICI Bank Canada is for the period January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, being their financial year.*
5. *The financial information of ICICI Bank Canada has been translated into Indian Rupees at the closing rate at December 31, 2020 of 1 CAD = ₹ 57.3125.*
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

₹ in million

	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	Falcon Tyres Limited
1	Latest audited balance sheet date	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2016
2	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	October 4, 2005	August 7, 2006	December 31, 2009	November 27, 2012	May 29, 2018	December 4, 2014
3	**Shares of associate companies/joint ventures held by ICICI Group at March 31, 2021**						
	Number of equity shares	9,880	1,900,000	75,582,000	367,361,007	999,000	20,445,177
	Amount of investment in associate companies/joint ventures[2]	17.5	31.3	787.0	9,118.5	109.0	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	4.2	24.3	862.4	9,086.8	25.7	N.A.
7	**Profit/(loss) for the year ended March 31, 2021**						
i	Considered in consolidation	11.8	0.5	185.8	1,198.8	13.0	N.A.
ii	Not considered in consolidation	58.0	2.2	791.4	1,633.4	52.2	N.A.

Notes:

1 *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.*

2 *Represents carrying value.*

3 *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.*

4 *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.*

5 *The investment in Falcon Tyres Limited is temporary in nature.*

6 *Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations: None*

7 *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

Girish Chandra Chaturvedi
Chairman
DIN-00110996

Uday M. Chitale
Director
DIN-00043268

Sandeep Bakhshi
Managing Director & CEO
DIN-00109206

Vishakha Mulye
Executive Director
DIN-00203578

Anup Bagchi
Executive Director
DIN-00105962

Sandeep Batra
Executive Director
DIN-03620913

Rakesh Jha
Group Chief Financial Officer

Ranganath Athreya
Company Secretary

Rajendra Khandelwal
Chief Accountant

Mumbai
April 24, 2021

BASEL PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

at March 31, 2021

Pillar 3 disclosures at March 31, 2021 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, 2021
    - 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 assets	For the purpose of performance analysis, represents averages of daily balances
Average cost of funds	Cost of interest bearing liabilities
Average equity	Quarterly average of equity share capital and reserves
Average yield	Yield on interest earning assets
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)
Core operating profit	Profit before provisions and contingencies, excluding treasury income
Cost to income	Operating expenses divided by net interest income and non-interest income
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 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
Operating profit	Profit before provisions and contingencies
Provision coverage ratio	Provision for non-performing advances divided by gross non-performing advances
Provisions to core operating profit	Provisions and contingencies (excluding taxation) divided by core operating profit
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