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.

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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'.*

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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.

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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 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

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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.

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 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.

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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

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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

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₹ 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.*

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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**	-

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₹ 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]

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₹ 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.*

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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%

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

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

₹ except number of options

Particulars	Stock options outstanding			
	Year ended March 31, 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).

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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

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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

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ICICI Securities:

ICICI Securities Limited has formulated ESOS for their employees. There is no compensation cost for the year ended March 31, 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).

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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**

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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.*

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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**

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₹ 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)

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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

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₹ 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.*

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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.*

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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).

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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 **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