

BASEL – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES (CONSOLIDATED) AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2014

ICICI Bank (the Bank) was subject to the Basel II capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from March 31, 2008. RBI issued Basel III guidelines, applicable with effect from April 1, 2013. The guidelines provide a transition schedule for Basel III implementation till March 31, 2019 as shown in the below table. Upon full implementation, Basel III guidelines target minimum capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) would be 11.5%, minimum Common Equity Tier-1 (CET1) CRAR ratio would be 8.0% and minimum Tier-1 CRAR ratio would be 9.5%.

As per RBI	Apr 1, 2013	Mar 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	Mar 31, 2016	Mar 31, 2017	Mar 31, 2018	Mar 31, 2019
Minimum common equity Tier-1 (CET1) ratio	4.50%	5.00%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Capital conservation buffer (CCB)	-	-	-	0.63%	1.25%	1.88%	2.50%
Minimum CET1 (incl CCB)	4.50%	5.00%	5.50%	6.13%	6.75%	7.38%	8.00%
Additional Tier-1 ratio	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
Minimum Tier-1 ratio (incl CCB)	6.00%	6.50%	7.00%	7.63%	8.25%	8.88%	9.50%
Tier-2 ratio	3.00%	2.50%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Minimum total capital ratio (incl CCB)	9.00%	9.00%	9.00%	9.63%	10.25%	10.88%	11.50%
Phase-in of all deductions from capital funds (%) ¹	20	40	60	80	100	100	100

1. Deductions on account of investment in subsidiaries and deferred tax asset (DTA)

As per the transition table above, at September 30, 2014, the Bank is required to maintain minimum CET1 capital ratio of 5.00%, minimum Tier-1 capital ratio of 6.50% and minimum total capital ratio of 9.00%.

The Basel III framework consists of three-mutually reinforcing pillars:

- (i) Pillar 1: Minimum capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk
- (ii) Pillar 2: Supervisory review of capital adequacy
- (iii) Pillar 3: Market discipline

Market discipline (Pillar 3) comprises set of disclosures on the capital adequacy and risk management framework of the Bank. These disclosures have been set out in the following sections.

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Pillar 3 disclosures apply to ICICI Bank Limited and its consolidated entities, wherein ICICI Bank Limited is the controlling entity in the group.

Basis of consolidation for capital adequacy

Consolidation for capital adequacy is based on consolidated financial statements of ICICI Bank and its subsidiaries in line with the guidelines for consolidated accounting and other quantitative methods issued by RBI.

The entities considered for consolidation for capital adequacy include subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of the Bank, which carry on activities of banking or financial nature as stated in the scope for preparing consolidated prudential reports as prescribed by RBI. Entities engaged in insurance business and businesses not pertaining to financial services are excluded from consolidation for capital adequacy. Investment in paid-up equity capital of financial entities which are not consolidated for capital adequacy (including insurance entities) and investments in other instruments eligible for regulatory capital status in those entities are deducted from consolidated regulatory capital of the group.

Table DF-1: Scope of Application

a) Group entities considered for consolidation

The following table lists ICICI Bank's financial and non-financial subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other entities consolidated for preparation of consolidated financial statements and their treatment in consolidated capital adequacy computations.

Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Included under accounting scope of consolidation	Method of accounting consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons for consolidation under one of the scope of consolidation
ICICI Bank UK PLC [United Kingdom]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Bank Canada [Canada]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Bank Eurasia Limited Liability Company [Russia]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Securities Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Securities Holdings Inc.	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable

Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Included under accounting scope of consolidation	Method of accounting consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons for consolidation under one of the scope of consolidation
[USA]						
ICICI Securities Inc. [USA]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Home Finance Company Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Investment Management Company Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI International Limited [Mauritius]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited ¹ [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deducted from capital for capital adequacy purposes
ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Deducted from capital for capital adequacy purposes
ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Prudential Trust Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Equity Fund [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
ICICI Strategic Investments Fund	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable

Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Included under accounting scope of consolidation	Method of accounting consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons for consolidation under one of the scope of consolidation
[India]						
ICICI Kinfra Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes
I-Ven Biotech Limited [India]	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
FINO PayTech Limited ² [India]	Yes	Accounted as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes
I-Process Services (India) Private Limited ² [India]	Yes	Accounted as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes
NIIT Institute of Finance Banking and Insurance Training Limited ² [India]	Yes	Accounted as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes
ICICI Merchant Services Private Limited ² [India]	Yes	Accounted as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes
India Infradebt Limited ² [India]	Yes	Accounted as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes
India Advantage Fund-III ^{2,3} [India]	Yes	Accounted as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes
India Advantage Fund-IV ^{2,4} [India]	Yes	Accounted as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes

1. ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited.
2. These entities are accounted as per the equity method as prescribed by AS 23 on 'Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements'
3. The entity has been accounted as per the equity method from the three months ended June 30, 2014.
4. The entity has been accounted as per the equity method from the three months ended September 30, 2014.

b) Group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation

There are no group entities that are not considered for consolidation under both the accounting scope of consolidation and regulatory scope of consolidation.

c) Group entities considered for regulatory scope of consolidation

Following is the list of group entities considered under regulatory scope of consolidation:

₹ in million

Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity at September 30, 2014 (as per accounting balance sheet)	Total balance sheet assets at September 30, 2014 (as per accounting balance sheet)
ICICI Bank UK PLC [United Kingdom]	Banking	21,194.2	257,212.6
ICICI Bank Canada [Canada]	Banking	30,471.4	303,511.4
ICICI Bank Eurasia Limited Liability Company [Russia]	Banking	2,623.6	7,040.7
ICICI Securities Limited [India]	Securities broking and merchant banking	1,610.7	12,749.5
ICICI Securities Holdings Inc. [USA]	Holding company of ICICI Securities Inc.	728.2	603.9
ICICI Securities Inc. [USA]	Securities broking	571.7	158.0
ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited [India]	Securities investment, trading and underwriting	1,563.4	137,722.6
ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited [India]	Private equity/venture capital fund management	10.0	5,274.8
ICICI Home Finance Company Limited [India]	Housing finance	10,987.5	77,316.1
ICICI Trusteeship Services Limited [India]	Trusteeship services	0.5	4.7
ICICI Investment Management Company Limited [India]	Asset management	100.0	154.7
ICICI International Limited [Mauritius]	Asset management	36.8	97.8
ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited [India]	Pension fund management	270.0	265.6
ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited [India]	Asset management company for ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	176.5	4,961.7
ICICI Prudential Trust Limited [India]	Trustee company for ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund	1.0	13.8
ICICI Equity Fund [India]	Unregistered venture capital fund	1,168.7	528.8
ICICI Strategic Investments Fund [India]	Unregistered venture capital fund	4,790.0	1,116.0
I-Ven Biotech Limited [India]	Investment in research and development of biotechnology	0.7	263.6

d) Capital deficiency in subsidiaries

Majority owned financial entities that are not consolidated for capital adequacy purposes and for which the investment in equity and other instruments eligible for regulatory capital status are deducted from capital, meet their respective regulatory capital requirements at all times. There is no deficiency in capital in any of the subsidiaries of the Bank at September 30, 2014. ICICI Bank maintains an active oversight on its subsidiaries through its representation on their respective Boards. On a periodic basis the capital adequacy/solvency position of subsidiaries (banking, non-banking and insurance subsidiaries), as per the applicable regulations, is reported to their respective Boards as well as to the Board of the Bank.

e) Bank's interest in insurance entities

Following table gives the details of the Bank's interest in insurance entities:

₹ in million

Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity at September 30, 2014 (as per accounting balance sheet)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method
ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company Limited [India]	Life insurance	14,297.5	73.81%	51 bps positive impact on CRAR
ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited [India]	General insurance	4,452.6	73.19%	20 bps positive impact on CRAR

f) Restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group

There are no restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the Group at September 30, 2014.

Table DF-2: CAPITAL ADEQUACY
a. Capital management
Objective

The Bank actively manages its capital to meet regulatory norms and current and future business needs considering the risks in its businesses, expectation of rating agencies, shareholders and investors, and the available options of raising capital.

Organisational set-up

The capital management framework of the Bank is administered by the Finance Group and the Risk Management Group (RMG) under the supervision of the Board and the Risk Committee.

Regulatory capital

The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy norms stipulated by the RBI guidelines on Basel III. RBI guidelines on Basel III require the Bank to maintain a minimum ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets of 9.00%, with a minimum Tier-1 capital adequacy ratio of 6.50%. The total capital adequacy ratio of the Bank at a standalone level at September 30, 2014 as per the RBI guidelines on Basel III is 16.64% with a Tier-1 capital adequacy ratio of 11.98%. The total capital adequacy ratio of the ICICI Group (consolidated) at September 30, 2014 as per the RBI guidelines on Basel III is 12.27% with a Tier-1 capital adequacy ratio of 17.22%.

Under Pillar 1 of the RBI guidelines on Basel III, the Bank follows the standardised approach for credit and market risk and basic indicator approach for operational risk.

Internal assessment of capital

The Bank's capital management framework includes a comprehensive internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) conducted annually which determines the adequate level of capitalisation for the Bank to meet regulatory norms and current and future business needs, including under stress scenarios. The ICAAP is formulated at both standalone bank level and the consolidated group level. The ICAAP encompasses capital planning for a four year time horizon, identification and measurement of material risks and the relationship between risk and capital.

The capital management framework is complemented by the risk management framework, which includes a comprehensive assessment of material risks.

Stress testing, which is a key aspect of the ICAAP and the risk management framework, provides an insight on the impact of extreme but plausible scenarios on the Bank's risk profile and capital position. Based on the Board-approved stress testing framework, the Bank conducts stress tests on its various portfolios and assesses the impact on its capital ratios and the adequacy of capital buffers for current and future periods. The Bank periodically assesses and refines its stress tests in an effort to ensure that the stress scenarios capture material risks as well as reflect possible extreme market moves that could arise as a result of market conditions. The business and capital plans and the stress testing results of the group entities are integrated into the ICAAP.

Based on the ICAAP, the Bank determines the level of capital that needs to be maintained by considering the following in an integrated manner:

- Bank's strategic focus, business plan and growth objectives;
- regulatory capital requirements as per the RBI guidelines;
- assessment of material risks and impact of stress testing;
- perception of credit rating agencies, shareholders and investors;
- future strategy with regard to investments or divestments in subsidiaries; and
- evaluation of options to raise capital from domestic and overseas markets, as permitted by RBI from time to time.

Monitoring and reporting

The Board of Directors of ICICI Bank maintains an active oversight over the Bank's capital adequacy levels. On a quarterly basis an analysis of the capital adequacy position and the risk weighted assets and an assessment of the various aspects of Basel III on capital and risk management as stipulated by RBI, are reported to the Board. Further, the capital adequacy position of the banking subsidiaries and the significant non-banking subsidiaries based on the respective host regulatory requirements is also reported to the Board. In line with the RBI requirements for consolidated prudential report, the capital adequacy position of the ICICI Group (consolidated) is reported to the Board on a quarterly basis.

Further, the ICAAP which is an annual process also serves as a mechanism for the Board to assess and monitor the Bank's and the Group's capital adequacy position over a four year time horizon.

Capital adequacy of the subsidiaries

Each subsidiary in the Group assesses the adequate level of capitalisation required to meet its respective host regulatory requirements and business needs. The Board of each subsidiary maintains oversight over the capital adequacy framework for the subsidiary either directly or through separately constituted committees.

Capital requirements for various risk areas (September 30, 2014)

As required by RBI guidelines on Basel III, the Bank's capital requirements have been computed using the Standardised approach for credit risk, Standardised Duration method for market risk and Basic Indicator approach for operational risk. The minimum capital required to be held at 9.00% for credit, market and operational risks is given below:

	₹ in million
	Amount¹
b. Capital required for credit risk	454,829.0
- for portfolio subject to standardised approach	447,822.8
- for securitisation exposure	7,006.2
c. Capital required for market risk	32,613.8
- for interest rate risk ²	23,090.9
- for foreign exchange (including gold) risk	769.9
- for equity position risk	8,753.1
d. Capital required for operational risk	37,003.7
Total capital requirement (b+c+d)	524,446.5
Total capital funds of the Bank	1,003,464.6
Total risk weighted assets	5,827,183.8
Capital adequacy ratio	17.22%

1. Includes all entities considered for Basel III capital adequacy computation.

2. Includes capital required of ₹ 3,190.5 million for securitisation exposure.

The capital ratios of the Bank and its banking subsidiaries at September 30, 2014 are as follows:

e. Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios:

Capital ratios	ICICI Bank Ltd (consolidated)¹	ICICI Bank Ltd (standalone)¹	ICICI Bank UK PLC^{1,2}	ICICI Bank Canada^{1,3}	ICICI Bank Eurasia LLC^{1,4}
CET1 capital ratio	12.17% ⁵	11.98% ⁵	18.05%	30.33%	n.a.
Tier-1 capital ratio	12.27% ⁵	11.98% ⁵	18.05%	32.92%	41.79%
Total capital ratio	17.22% ⁵	16.64% ⁵	23.12%	33.98%	47.36%

1. Computed as per capital adequacy guidelines issued by regulators of respective jurisdictions.
2. As per UK Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) Basel III guidelines
3. As per Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) Basel III guidelines
4. As per regulatory norms stipulated by the Central Bank of Russia
5. Computed as per RBI Basel III guidelines and does not include the retained earnings for H1-2015

2. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

As a financial intermediary, the Bank is exposed to various types of risks including credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal, compliance and reputation risks. The objective of the risk management framework at the Bank is to ensure that various risks are understood, measured and monitored and that the policies and procedures established to address these risks are strictly adhered to.

The key principles underlying the risk management framework at the Bank are as follows:

1. The Board of Directors has oversight on all the risks assumed by the Bank. Specific Committees of the Board have been constituted to facilitate focused oversight of various risks. The Risk Committee reviews the risk management policies, the Bank's compliance with risk management guidelines stipulated by the RBI and the status of implementation of the advanced approaches under the Basel framework. It reviews the risk dashboard covering areas such as credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, operational and outsourcing risks and the limits framework, including stress test limits for various risks. The Risk Committee also reviews the risk profile of the overseas banking subsidiaries. Credit Committee reviews developments in key industrial sectors and the Bank's exposure to these sectors and various portfolios on a periodic basis. Audit Committee provides direction to and also monitors the quality of the internal audit function.
2. Policies approved from time to time by the Board of Directors/Committees of the Board form the governing framework for each type of risk. The business activities are undertaken within this policy framework.
3. Independent groups and sub-groups have been constituted across the Bank to facilitate independent evaluation, monitoring and reporting of various risks. These control groups function independently of the business groups/sub-groups.

The risk management framework forms the basis of developing consistent risk principles across the Bank, overseas branches and overseas banking subsidiaries.

Material risks are identified, measured, monitored and reported to the Board of Directors and Board level committees.

Measurement of risks for capital adequacy purposes

Under Pillar 1 of the extant RBI guidelines on Basel III, the Bank currently follows the Standardised approach for credit risk, Standardised Duration method for market risk and Basic Indicator approach for operational risk.

CREDIT RISK

Table DF-3: Credit risk: General disclosures for all banks

The Bank is exposed to credit risk in its lending operations. Credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur from the failure of any counterparty to abide by the terms and conditions of any financial contract with the Bank, principally the failure to make required payments as per the terms and conditions of the contracts.

Policies and processes

All credit risk related aspects are governed by Credit and Recovery Policy (Credit Policy). Credit Policy outlines the type of products that can be offered, customer categories, target customer profile, credit approval process and limits. The Credit Policy is approved by the Board of Directors.

The delegation structure for approval of credit limits is approved by the Board of Directors. All credit proposals other than retail products, program lending and certain other specified products are rated internally by the Risk Management Group (RMG) prior to approval by the appropriate forum.

Credit facilities with respect to retail products are provided as per approved product policies. All retail products and policies require the approval of the Committee of Executive Directors (COED).

- Credit facilities with respect to retail products are provided as per approved product policies. All products and policies require the approval of the Committee of Executive Directors. The individual credit proposals are evaluated and approved by executives on the basis of the product policies. All credit approval authorisations require the approval of Board of Directors. The authorisation is based on the level of risk and the quantum of exposure, to ensure that the transactions with higher exposure and level of risk are put up to correspondingly higher forum/committee for approval. The sourcing and approval are segregated to achieve independence. The Credit Risk Management Group, Product and Policy Group and credit teams are assigned complementary roles to facilitate effective credit risk management for retail assets.
- Program lending involves a cluster based approach wherein a lending program is implemented for a homogeneous group of individuals/business entities which

comply with certain laid down parameterised norms. The approving authority as per the Board approved authorisation lays down these parameters.

- For certain products including dealer funding, builder finance and facilities fully collateralised by cash and cash equivalents, the delegation structure approved by the Board of Directors may permit exemption from the stipulation pertaining to internal rating, up to a certain loan amount. Credit approval limits with respect to such products are laid out in the delegation structure approved by the Board of Directors.

A risk-based asset review framework has been put in place wherein the frequency of asset review would be higher for cases with higher exposure and/or lower credit rating.

Structure and organisation

RMG is responsible for rating of the credit portfolio, tracking trends in various industries and periodic reporting of portfolio-level changes. RMG is segregated into sub-groups for corporate, small enterprises, rural and agri-linked banking group and retail businesses.

The overseas banking subsidiaries of the Bank have also established broadly similar structures to ensure adequate risk management, factoring in the risks particular to the respective businesses and the regulatory and statutory guidelines. The risk heads of all overseas banking subsidiaries have a reporting relationship to the Head - RMG, in addition to reporting to the Chief Executive Officer of the respective subsidiaries.

Credit risk assessment process

There is a structured and standardised credit approval process including a comprehensive credit risk assessment process, which encompasses analysis of relevant quantitative and qualitative information to ascertain credit rating of the borrower.

The credit rating process involves assessment of risk emanating from various sources such as industry risk, business risk, financial risk, management risk, project risk and structure risk.

In respect of retail advances, the Bank's credit officers evaluate credit proposals on the basis of the operating notes approved by the COED and the risk assessment criteria defined by RMG.

Credit approval authorisation structure

The Board of Directors has delegated the approving authority to committees such as the Credit Committee (comprising a majority of independent Directors), the Committee of Executive Directors (COED) (comprising whole time Directors), the Committee of Senior Management (comprising Whole Time Directors and Group Executives/Presidents and select Senior General Managers), the Committee of Executives, the Regional Committee, Small and Medium Enterprise and Corporate Agriculture Forums (SMEAG forums) and Retail Credit Forums (RCF forums) (comprising designated executives) and also to individual executives (under joint delegation). SMEAG forums, RCF forums and individual executives (under joint delegation) can approve proposals under program norms approved by the COED. The above authorities can approve financial assistance

within certain individual and group exposure limits set by the Board of Directors. The authorisation is based on the level of risk and the quantum of exposure, to ensure that the transactions with higher exposure and level of risk are put up to correspondingly higher forum/committee for approval.

In respect of retail loans, all exposures are approved under operating notes or programs approved by the COED. The norms vary across product segments/customer profile, but typically include factors such as the borrower's income, the loan-to-value ratio and demographic parameters. The individual credit proposals are evaluated and approved by executives on the basis of the product policies.

Credit risk monitoring process

For effective monitoring of credit facilities, a post-approval authorisation structure has been laid down. For corporate, small enterprises and rural and agriculture linked banking business, Credit Middle Office Group verifies adherence to the terms of the approval prior to commitment and disbursement of credit facilities.

The Bank has established centralised operations to manage operating risk in the various back-office processes of its retail assets business except for a few operations, which are decentralized to improve turnaround time for customers. A separate team under the Retail Strategy and Policy Group undertakes review and audits of credit quality and processes across different products. The Bank also has a Debt Services Management Group (DSMG) structured along various product lines and geographical locations, to manage debt recovery. The group operates under the guidelines of a standardised recovery process. A fraud prevention and control group has been set up to manage fraud-related risks, through fraud prevention and through the recovery of fraud losses. The fraud control group evaluates various external agencies involved in retail asset finance operations, including direct marketing associates, external verification associates and collection agencies.

The segregation of responsibilities and monitoring by groups external to the business groups ensures adequate checks and balances.

Reporting and measurement

Credit exposure for the Bank is measured and monitored using a centralised exposure management system. The analysis of the composition of the portfolio is presented to the Risk Committee on a periodic basis.

The Bank complies with the norms on exposure stipulated by RBI for both single borrower as well as borrower group at the consolidated level. Limits have been set as a percentage of the Bank's consolidated capital funds and are regularly monitored. The utilisation against specified limits is reported to the COED and Credit Committee on a periodic basis.

Credit concentration risk

Credit concentration risk arises mainly on account of concentration of exposures under various categories including industry, products, geography, sensitive sectors, underlying collateral nature and single/group borrower exposures.

Limits have been stipulated on single borrower, borrower group, industry and longer tenure exposure to a borrower group. Exposure to top 10 borrowers and borrower groups, exposure to capital market segment and unsecured exposures for the ICICI Group (consolidated) are reported to the senior management committees on a periodic basis. Limits on countries and bank counterparties have also been stipulated.

Definition and classification of non-performing assets (NPAs)

The Bank classifies its advances (loans and credit substitutes in the nature of an advance) into performing and non-performing loans in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines. An NPA is defined as a loan or an advance where:

- i) interest and/or installment of principal remain overdue for more than 90 days in respect of a term loan. Any amount due to the bank under any credit facility is 'overdue' if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the Bank;
- ii) if the interest due and charged during a quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter;
- iii) the account remains 'out of order' in respect of an overdraft/cash credit facility. An account is treated as 'out of order' if:
 - a. the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for 90 days; or
 - b. where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of the balance sheet; or
 - c. credits in the account are not enough to cover the interest debited during the accounting period; or
 - d. drawings have been permitted in the account for a continuous period of 90 days based on drawing power computed on the basis of stock statements that are more than three months old even though the unit may be working or the borrower's financial position is satisfactory; or
 - e. the regular/*ad hoc* credit limits have not been reviewed/ renewed within 180 days from the due date/date of *ad hoc* sanction.
- iv) a bill purchased/discounted by the Bank remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days;
- v) interest and/or installment of principal in respect of an agricultural loan remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops and one crop season for long duration crops;
- vi) In respect of a securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of the RBI guidelines on securitisation, the amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days;

- vii) In respect of derivative transactions, if the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

Irrespective of payment performance, the Bank identifies a borrower account as a NPA even if it does not meet any of the above mentioned criteria, where:

- loans availed by a borrower are repeatedly restructured unless otherwise permitted by regulations;
- loans availed by a borrower are classified as fraud;
- project does not commence commercial operations within the timelines permitted under the RBI guidelines in respect of the loans extended to a borrower for the purpose of implementing a project; and
- any security in nature of debenture/bonds/equity shares issued by a borrower and held by the Bank is classified as non-performing investment.

Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI. A sub-standard asset is one, which has remained a NPA for a period less than or equal to twelve months. An asset is classified as doubtful if it has remained in the sub-standard category for more than 12 months. A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the Bank or internal or external auditors or during RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off fully.

In the case of ICICI Home Finance Company Limited, the Bank's housing finance subsidiary, loans and other credit facilities are classified as per the NHB guidelines into performing and non-performing assets. Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on criteria stipulated by NHB. Additional provisions are made against specific non-performing assets over and above what is stated above, if in the opinion of the management, increased provisions are necessary.

In the case of the Bank's overseas banking subsidiaries, 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.

Restructured assets

As per RBI guidelines, a fully secured standard loan can be restructured by rescheduling principal repayments and/or the interest element, but must be separately disclosed as a restructured loan in the year of restructuring. Similar guidelines apply to restructuring of sub-standard and doubtful loans.

a. Credit risk exposures (September 30, 2014)

Credit risk exposures (excluding specific risk on available-for-sale and held-for-trading portfolio) include all credit exposures as per RBI guidelines on exposure norms and investments in the held-to-maturity category. Exposures to regulatory capital instruments of subsidiaries that are deducted from the capital funds have been excluded.

₹ in million

Category	Credit exposure
Fund-based facilities ¹	6,544,934.3
Non-fund based facilities	2,823,727.8
Total²	9,368,662.1

1. Includes investment in government securities held under held-to-maturity category.
2. Includes all entities considered for Basel III capital adequacy computation.

b. Geographic distribution of exposures (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

Category	Fund-based facilities ¹	Non-fund based facilities
Domestic	4,906,697.3	2,344,915.1
Overseas	1,638,237.0	478,812.7
Total²	6,544,934.3	2,823,727.8

1. Includes investment in government securities held under held-to-maturity category.
2. Includes all entities considered for Basel III capital adequacy computation.

c. Industry-wise distribution of exposures (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

Industry	Fund-based facilities	Non-fund based facilities
Retail finance ¹	2,071,875.0	30,539.6
Electronics & engineering	114,927.5	566,478.1
Bank ²	343,887.8	273,015.2
Crude petroleum/refining & petrochemicals	178,755.1	425,292.4
Services - finance	444,139.2	88,234.7
Road, port, telecom, urban development & other infrastructure	317,139.3	127,348.1
Power	297,562.0	148,229.5
Services - non-finance	312,603.6	136,213.1
Iron/steel & products	228,307.3	170,517.3
Construction	111,122.4	231,598.2
Metal & products (excluding iron & steel)	118,602.0	111,809.6
Wholesale/retail trade	100,609.2	99,253.8
Food & beverages	99,768.6	41,637.7
Mining	69,923.9	65,355.8
Cement	102,398.8	28,778.9
Chemical & fertilisers	66,636.5	64,210.2
Shipping	78,091.9	45,764.6
Automobiles	52,988.3	51,386.3
Mutual funds	104,650.1	411.0
Drugs & pharmaceuticals	39,458.8	29,154.6
Manufacturing products excluding metal	43,755.6	16,872.4

Industry	Fund-based facilities	Non-fund based facilities
Gems & jewellery	47,287.7	11,595.8
Textile	29,551.1	23,729.5
FMCG	4,247.3	5,419.9
Venture capital funds	3,424.1	-
Other industries ³	1,163,221.2	30,881.5
Grand Total^{4,5}	6,544,934.3	2,823,727.8

1. Includes home loans, commercial business loans, automobile loans, business banking, credit cards, personal loans, rural loans, loans against FCNR(B) deposits, loans against securities and dealer financing portfolio
2. Includes balances with banks.
3. Other industries include developer financing portfolio.
4. Includes investment in government securities held under held-to-maturity category.
5. Includes all entities considered for Basel III capital adequacy computation.

Exposures to industries (other than retail finance) in excess of 5% of total exposure

₹ in million

Industry	Fund-based facilities	Non-fund based facilities
Electronics & engineering	114,927.5	566,478.1
Bank	343,887.8	273,015.2
Crude petroleum/refining & petrochemicals	178,755.1	425,292.4
Services - finance	444,139.2	88,234.7

d. Maturity pattern of assets (September 30, 2014)¹

The maturity pattern of assets at September 30, 2014 is detailed in the table below:

₹ in million

Maturity buckets	Cash & balances with RBI	Balances with banks & money at call and short notice	Investments	Loans & advances	Fixed assets	Other assets	Total
Day 1	52,893.3	232,741.1	338,494.1	17,599.4	7.7	39,440.7	681,176.2
2 to 7 days	3,610.1	19,307.3	43,712.8	18,032.4	53.1	18,178.9	102,894.6
8 to 14 days	3,908.2	6,672.0	50,426.2	19,826.5	-	18,681.6	99,514.5
15 to 28 days	4,435.6	10,396.5	93,663.2	46,926.8	-	36,515.6	191,937.8
29 days to 3 months	8,857.4	27,845.2	85,424.3	277,572.3	7.7	11,675.9	411,382.8
3 to 6 months	12,137.4	13,605.3	115,744.6	257,747.9	2,359.5	15,080.6	416,675.3
6 months to 1 year	15,528.3	4,725.1	177,273.2	431,024.4	(26.6)	1,706.7	630,231.2
1 to 3 years	17,107.3	10,878.5	235,131.3	1,584,401.1	39.7	447.1	1,848,004.9
3 to 5 years	31,840.7	3,300.2	255,377.4	768,907.6	30.7	374.8	1,059,831.5
Above 5 years	42,427.3	7,863.9	438,689.4	688,572.1	45,679.0	141,382.3	1,364,613.9
Total	192,745.7	337,335.1	1,833,936.6	4,110,610.7	48,150.8	283,484.0	6,806,262.8

1. Consolidated figures for the Bank and its banking subsidiaries, ICICI Home Finance Company, ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited and ICICI Securities Limited and its subsidiaries. The maturity pattern of assets for the Bank is based on methodology used for reporting positions to the RBI on asset-liability management. The maturity pattern of assets for the subsidiaries is based on similar principles.

e. Amount of non-performing loans (NPLs) (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

NPL classification	Gross NPLs	Net NPLs
Sub-standard	31,732.1	24,692.9
Doubtful	82,483.0	29,493.1
- <i>Doubtful 1¹</i>	33,439.6	15,391.0
- <i>Doubtful 2¹</i>	35,391.0	13,477.4
- <i>Doubtful 3¹</i>	13,652.4	624.8
Loss	24,005.9	498.6
Total^{2, 3}	138,221.0	54,684.6
NPL ratio⁴	3.28%	1.33%

1. Loans classified as NPLs for 456-820 days are classified as Doubtful 1, 821-1,550 days as Doubtful 2 and above 1,550 days as Doubtful 3.
2. Identification of loans as non-performing/impaired is in line with the guidelines issued by regulators of respective subsidiaries.
3. Includes advances portfolio of the Bank and its banking subsidiaries and ICICI Home Finance Company.
4. Gross NPL ratio is computed as a ratio of gross NPLs to gross advances. Net NPL ratio is computed as a ratio of net NPLs to net advances.

f. Movement of NPLs

₹ in million

	Gross NPL	Net NPL
Opening balance at April 1, 2014	122,512.4	44,597.7
Additions during the period	34,929.8	23,728.9
Reduction/write-off during the period	(19,221.1)	(13,642.0)
Closing balance at September 30, 2014¹	138,221.0	54,684.6

1. Includes advances portfolio of the Bank and its banking subsidiaries and ICICI Home Finance Company.

g. Movement of provisions for NPLs

₹ in million

	Amount
Opening balance at April 1, 2014	77,914.7
Provisions made during the period	17,543.4
Write-off (including on sale) during the period	(8,270.9)
Write-back of excess provisions during the period	(3,650.6)
Closing balance at September 30, 2014¹	83,536.5

1. Includes advances portfolio of the Bank and its banking subsidiaries and ICICI Home Finance Company.

h. Amount of non-performing investments (NPIs) in securities, other than government and other approved securities

₹ in million

	Amount
Gross NPIs at September 30, 2014	9,538.9
Total provisions held on NPIs	(7,007.8)
Net NPIs at September 30, 2014¹	2,531.1

1. Includes NPIs of the Bank and its banking subsidiary.

i. Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments¹

₹ in million

	Amount
Opening balance at April 1, 2014	23,433.2
Provision/depreciation (net) made during the period	2,995.4
Write-off/write-back of excess provision during the period	(2,238.2)
Closing balance at September 30, 2014²	24,190.4

1. After considering movement in appreciation on investments.

2. Includes all entities considered for Basel III capital adequacy computation.

CREDIT RISK: PORTFOLIOS SUBJECT TO THE STANDARDISED APPROACH
Table DF-4: Credit risk: Disclosures for portfolios Subject to the Standardised Approach
a. External ratings

The Bank uses the standardised approach to measure the capital requirements for credit risk. As per the standardised approach, regulatory capital requirements for credit risk on

corporate exposures is measured based on external credit ratings assigned by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) specified by RBI in its guidelines on Basel III. As stipulated by RBI, the risk weights for resident corporate exposures are assessed based on the external ratings assigned by domestic ECAI and the risk weights for non-resident corporate exposures are assessed based on the external ratings assigned by international ECAI. For this purpose, at September 30, 2014, the domestic ECAI specified by RBI were CRISIL Limited, Credit Analysis & Research Limited, ICRA Limited, India Ratings and Research, SME Rating Agency of India Limited and Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited, and the international ECAI specified by RBI were Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch. Further, the RBI's Basel III framework stipulates guidelines on the scope and eligibility of application of external ratings. The Bank reckons the external rating on the exposure for risk weighting purposes, if the external rating assessment complies with the guidelines stipulated by RBI.

The key aspects of the Bank's external ratings application framework are as follows:

- The Bank uses only those ratings that have been solicited by the counterparty.
- Foreign sovereign and foreign bank exposures are risk-weighted based on issuer ratings assigned to them.
- The risk-weighting of corporate exposures based on the external credit ratings includes the following:
 - i. The Bank reckons external ratings of corporates either at the credit facility level or at the borrower (issuer) level. The Bank considers the facility rating where both the facility and the borrower rating are available given the more specific nature of the facility credit assessment.
 - ii. The Bank ensures that the external rating of the facility/borrower has been reviewed at least once by the ECAI during the previous 15 months and is in force on the date of its application.
 - iii. When a borrower is assigned a rating that maps to a risk weight of 150%, then this rating is applied on all the unrated facilities of the borrower and risk weighted at 150%.
 - iv. Unrated short-term claim on counterparty is assigned a risk weight of at least one level higher than the risk weight applicable to the rated short term claim on that counterparty.
- The RBI guidelines outline specific conditions for facilities that have multiple ratings. In this context, the lower rating, where there are two ratings and the second-lowest rating where there are three or more ratings are used for a given facility.

b. Credit exposures by risk weights

At September 30, 2014, the credit exposures subject to the Standardised approach after adjusting for credit risk mitigation by risk weights were as follows:

₹ in million

Exposure category	Amount outstanding¹
Less than 100% risk weight	3,876,240.6
100% risk weight	4,341,766.5
More than 100% risk weight	969,370.4
Deducted from capital	-
Total^{2, 3}	9,187,377.5

1. Credit risk exposures include all exposures, as per RBI guidelines on exposure norms, subject to credit risk and investments in held-to-maturity category.
2. Includes all entities considered for Basel III capital adequacy computation.
3. Includes investment in government securities held under held-to-maturity category.

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION
DF-5: Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardised Approaches
a. Collateral management and credit risk mitigation

The Bank has a Board approved policy framework for collateral management and credit risk mitigation techniques, which include among other aspects guidelines on acceptable types of collateral, ongoing monitoring of collateral including the frequency and basis of valuation and application of credit risk mitigation techniques.

Collateral management
Overview

The Bank defines collateral as the assets or rights provided to the Bank by the borrower or a third party in order to secure a credit facility. The Bank would have the rights of secured creditor in respect of the assets/contracts offered as security for the obligations of the borrower/obligor. The Bank ensures that the underlying documentation for the collateral provides the bank appropriate rights over the collateral or other forms of credit enhancement including the right to liquidate retain or take legal possession of it in a timely manner in the event of default by the counterparty. The Bank also endeavours to keep the assets provided as security to the Bank under adequate insurance during the tenor of the Bank's exposure. The collateral value is monitored periodically.

Collateral valuation

As stipulated by the RBI guidelines, the Bank uses the comprehensive approach for collateral valuation. Under this approach, the Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty when calculating its capital requirements to the extent of risk mitigation provided by the eligible collateral as specified in the Basel III guidelines.

The Bank adjusts the value of any collateral received to adjust for possible future fluctuations in the value of the collateral in line with the requirements specified by RBI

guidelines. These adjustments, also referred to as 'haircuts', to produce volatility-adjusted amounts for collateral, are reduced from the exposure to compute the capital charge based on the applicable risk weights.

Types of collateral taken by the Bank

The Bank determines the appropriate collateral for each facility based on the type of product and risk profile of the counterparty. In case of corporate and small and medium enterprises financing, fixed assets are generally taken as security for long tenor loans and current assets for working capital finance. For project finance, security of the assets of the borrower and assignment of the underlying project contracts is generally taken. In addition, in some cases, additional security such as pledge of shares, cash collateral, charge on receivables with an escrow arrangement and guarantees is also taken.

For retail products, the security to be taken is defined in the product policy for the respective products. Housing loans and automobile loans are secured by the security of the property/automobile being financed. The valuation of the properties is carried out by an empanelled valuer at the time of sanctioning the loan.

The Bank also offers products which are primarily based on collateral such as shares, specified securities, warehoused commodities and gold jewellery. These products are offered in line with the approved product policies, which include types of collateral, valuation and margining.

The Bank extends unsecured facilities to clients for certain products such as derivatives, credit cards and personal loans. The limits with respect to unsecured facilities have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The decision on the type and quantum of collateral for each transaction is taken by the credit approving authority as per the credit approval authorisation approved by the Board of Directors. For facilities provided as per approved product policies, collateral is taken in line with the policy.

Credit risk mitigation techniques

The RBI guidelines on Basel III allow the following credit risk mitigants to be recognised for regulatory capital purposes:

- **Eligible financial collateral**, which include cash (deposited with the Bank), gold (including bullion and jewellery, subject to collateralised jewellery being benchmarked to 99.99% purity), securities issued by Central and State Governments, Kisan Vikas Patra, National Savings Certificates, life insurance policies with a declared surrender value issued by an insurance company, which is regulated by the insurance sector regulator, certain debt securities, mutual fund units where daily net asset value is available in public domain and the mutual fund is limited to investing in the instruments listed above.
- **On-balance sheet netting**, which is confined to loans/advances and deposits, where banks have legally enforceable netting arrangements, involving specific lien with proof of documentation.

- **Guarantees**, where these are direct, explicit, irrevocable and unconditional. Further, the eligible guarantors would comprise:
 - Sovereigns, sovereign entities stipulated in the RBI guidelines on Basel III, bank and primary dealers with a lower risk weight than the counterparty; and
 - Other entities, which are rated better than the entities for which the guarantee is provided.

The Bank reckons the permitted credit risk mitigants for obtaining capital relief only when the credit risk mitigant fulfills the conditions stipulated for eligibility and legal certainty by RBI in its guidelines on Basel III.

b. Portfolio covered by eligible financial collateral (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

	Amount¹
Exposures fully covered by eligible financial collateral, after application of haircut	354,875.4

1. Includes all entities considered for Basel III capital adequacy computation.

The processes for capital computation and credit risk mitigation based on Basel III guidelines are consistent across subsidiaries of the Bank.

SECURITISATION

Table DF-6: Securitisation Exposures: Disclosure for Standardised Approach

a. Securitisation objectives, roles played by the Bank and the risks

Objectives

The Bank's primary objective of securitisation activities is to increase the efficiency of capital and enhance the return on capital employed by diversifying sources of funding. The Bank also invests in third party originated securitisation transactions in accordance with the investment policy of Bank.

Roles played by the Bank

In securitisation transactions backed by assets either originated by the Bank or third parties, the Bank plays the following major roles:

- **Underwriter:** allowing un-subscribed portions of securitised debt issuances, if any to devolve on the Bank, with the intent of selling at a later stage.
- **Investor/trader/market-maker:** acquiring investment grade securitised debt instruments backed by financial assets originated by third parties for purposes of investment/ trading/ market-making with the aim of developing an active secondary market in securitised debt.
- **Structurer:** structuring appropriately in a form and manner suitably tailored to meet investor requirements, while being compliant with extant regulations.

- **Provider of liquidity facilities:** addressing temporary mismatches on account of the timing differences between the receipt of cash flows from the underlying performing assets and the fulfillment of obligations to the beneficiaries.
- **Provider of credit enhancement facilities:** addressing delinquencies associated with the underlying assets, i.e. bridging the gaps arising out of credit considerations between cash flows received/collected from the underlying assets and the fulfillment of repayment obligations to the beneficiaries.
- **Provider of collection and processing services:** collecting and/or managing receivables from underlying obligors, contribution from the investors to securitisation transactions, making payments to counterparties/appropriate beneficiaries, reporting the collection efficiency and other performance parameters and providing other services relating to collections and payments as may be required for the purpose of the transactions.

Risks in securitisation

The major risks inherent in the securitised transactions are:

- **Credit risk:** Risk arising on account of payment delinquencies from underlying obligors/borrowers in the assigned pool.
- **Market risk:**
 - i) **Liquidity risk:** Risk arising on account of lack of secondary market to provide ready exit options to the investors/participants.
 - ii) **Interest rate:** Mark-to-market risks arising on account of interest rate fluctuations.
- **Operational risk:**
 - i) **Co-mingling risk:** Risk arising on account of co-mingling of funds belonging to investor(s) with that of the originator and/or collection and processing servicer, when there exists a time lag between collecting amounts due from the obligors and payment made to the investors.
 - ii) **Performance risk:** Risk arising on account of the inability of a Collection and Processing Agent to collect monies from the underlying obligors as well as operational difficulties in processing the payments.
 - iii) **Regulatory and legal risk:** Risk arising on account of
 - non-compliance of the transaction structures with the extant applicable laws which may result in the transaction(s) being rendered invalid;
 - conflict between the provisions of the transaction documents with those of the underlying financial facility agreements; and
 - non-enforceability of security/claims due to imperfection in execution of the underlying facility agreements with the borrower(s).
- **Reputation risk:** Risk arising on account of
 - rating downgrade of a securitised instrument due to unsatisfactory performance of the underlying asset pool; and
 - inappropriate practices followed by the collection and processing agent.

In addition to the above, securitised assets are exposed to prepayment and pipeline and warehousing risks. Prepayment risk arises on account of prepayment of dues by obligors/borrowers in the assigned pool either in part or full. Pipeline and warehousing risks refer to the event where originating banks are unable to off-load assets, which were originated with an intention of selling thus potentially exposing them to losses arising on declining values of these assets. The Bank does not follow the “originate to distribute” model in the domestic market and hence is not exposed to the pipeline and warehousing risks in the domestic market. In the overseas markets, where the Bank executes certain transactions on a “originate to distribute/syndicate” model, the Bank has established an appropriate risk management and mitigation framework to assess and manage any risks associated with such transactions.

Processes in place to monitor change in risks of securitisation exposures

The Bank has established appropriate risk management processes to monitor the risks on securitisation exposures, which include:

i) Monitoring credit risk

The Bank in the capacity of collection and processing agent prepares monthly performance reports which are circulated to investors/assignees/rating agencies. The securitised pools are continuously monitored and those requiring attention are subjected to specific interventions (e.g. focused collection efforts in affected geographies) to improve their performance.

The risk assessment of the pools is done continuously by the rating agencies based on amortisation level, collection efficiency, credit enhancement utilisation levels and credit cover available for balance deal tenor.

The pools wherein the Bank is an investor, the underlying portfolio is monitored on an ongoing basis for delinquency rates, prepayment rates, available collateral and so on. The Bank also performs periodic stress tests for the securitisation exposures.

ii) Monitoring market risk

The Bank ascertains market value of the securitisation exposures based on extant norms, which is compared with their book value to assess the marked to market impact of these exposures monthly.

Bank’s policy governing the use of credit risk mitigation to mitigate the risks retained through securitisation exposures

The Bank has not used credit risk mitigants to mitigate retained risks.

b. Summary of the Bank’s accounting policies for securitisation activities

Whether the transactions are treated as sale or financing

The Bank transfers commercial and consumer loans through securitisation transactions. The transferred loans are de-recognised and gains/losses are accounted for only if the

Bank surrenders the rights to benefits specified in the underlying securitised loan contract. Recourse and servicing obligations are accounted for net of provisions.

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

In accordance with the RBI guidelines dated May 7, 2012 for securitisation of standard assets, with effect from May 7, 2012, the Bank accounts for any loss arising from securitisation immediately at the time of sale and the profit/premium arising from securitisation is amortised over the life of the transaction based on the method prescribed in RBI guidelines.

Methods and key assumptions (including inputs) applied in valuing positions retained or purchased

The valuation of the retained interests in the form of pass-through certificates (PTCs) is based on the projected cash flows as received from the securitisation trust/ issuer, which are present valued using the Yield-to-Maturity (YTM) rates, which are computed with a mark-up (reflecting associated credit risk) over the YTM rates for government securities as published by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association (FIMMDA).

The retained/purchased interests in the form of subordinate contributions are carried at book value.

Policies for recognising liabilities on the balance sheet for arrangements that could require the bank to provide financial support for securitised assets

The Bank provides credit enhancements in the form of cash deposits or guarantees in its securitisation transactions. The Bank makes appropriate provisions for any delinquency losses assessed at the time of sale as well as over the life of the securitisation transactions in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

c. Rating of securitisation exposures

Ratings obtained from ECAs stipulated by RBI (as stated above) are used for computing capital requirements for securitisation exposures. Where the external ratings of the Bank's investment in securitised debt instruments/PTCs are at least partly based on unfunded support provided by the Bank, such investments are treated as unrated.

d. Details of securitisation exposures in the banking book

i. Total outstanding exposures securitised by the Bank and the related unrecognised gains/ (losses) (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

Exposure type	Outstanding¹	Unrecognised gains/(losses)
Vehicle/equipment loans	-	-
Home and home equity loans	4,419.6	-
Personal loans	-	-
Corporate loans	1,033.4	-
Mixed asset pool	-	-
Total	5,453.1	-

1. The amounts represent the total outstanding principal at September 30, 2014 for securitisation deals and include direct assignments in the nature of sell-downs. Credit enhancements and liquidity facilities are not included in the above amounts. During the period ended September 30, 2014, the Bank had not securitised any assets as an originator.

ii. Break-up of securitisation gains/(losses) (net)

₹ in million

Exposure type	September 30, 2014¹
Vehicle/equipment loans	34.6
Home and home equity loans	30.0
Personal loans	10.7
Corporate loans	-
Mixed asset pool	-
Total	75.4

1. The amounts include gain amortised during the period and expenses relating to utilisation of credit enhancements.

iii. Assets to be securitised within a year at September 30, 2014

₹ in million

	Amount
Amount of assets intended to be securitised within a year	74,509.2
Of which amount of assets originated within a year before securitisation	66,231.0

iv. Securitisation exposures retained or purchased (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

Exposure type¹	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total
Vehicle/equipment loans	120.0	-	120.0
Home and home equity loans	9,934.8	514.3	10,449.1
Personal loans	-	-	-
Corporate loans	1,926.0	7,068.6	8,994.5
Mixed asset pool	-	-	-
Total	11,980.8	7,582.9	19,563.7

1. Securitisation exposures include but are not restricted to liquidity facilities, other commitments and credit enhancements such as interest only strips, cash collateral accounts and other subordinated assets as well as direct assignments in the nature of sell-downs. The amounts are net of provisions. Credit enhancements have been stated at gross levels and not been adjusted for their utilisation.

v. Risk weight bands break-up of securitisation exposures retained or purchased (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

Exposure type ¹	< 100% risk weight	100% risk weight	> 100% risk weight	Total
Vehicle/equipment loans	-	-	120.0	120.0
Home and home equity loans	1,435.1	4,655.8	6,065.1	12,156.1
Personal loans	-	-	-	-
Corporate loans	7,068.6	82.2	136.8	7,287.6
Mixed asset pool	-	-	-	-
Total	8,503.7	4,738.0	6,322.0	19,563.7
Total capital charge	257.8	426.4	6,322.0	7,006.2

1. Includes direct assignments in the nature of sell-downs.

vi. Securitisation exposures deducted from capital (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

Exposure type	Exposures deducted entirely from Tier-1 capital	Credit enhancing interest-only strips deducted from total capital	Other exposures deducted from total capital
Vehicle/equipment loans	-	-	-
Home and home equity loans	-	-	-
Personal loans	-	-	-
Corporate loans	-	-	-
Mixed asset pool	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

e. Details of securitisation exposures in the trading book
i. Aggregate amount of exposures securitised for which the Bank has retained some exposures subject to market risk (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

Exposure type	Total ¹
Vehicle/equipment loans	-
Home and home equity loans	1,024.0
Personal loans	-
Corporate loans	-
Mixed asset pool	-
Small enterprise loans	-
Micro credit	-
Total	1,024.0

1. The amounts represent the outstanding principal at September 30, 2014 for securitisation deals.

ii. Securitisation exposures retained or purchased (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

Exposure type¹	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total
Vehicle / equipment loans	55,506.5	-	55,506.5
Home & home equity loans	38,019.3	-	38,019.3
Personal loans	-	-	-
Corporate loans	306.3	-	306.3
Mixed Asset	-	-	-
Small enterprise loans	3,554.3	-	3,554.3
Micro credit	2,222.3	-	2,222.3
Total	99,608.6	-	99,608.6

1. Securitisation exposures include PTCs originated by the Bank as well as PTCs purchased in case of third party originated securitisation transactions.

iii. Risk weight bands break-up of securitisation exposures retained or purchased and the related capital charge (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

	Exposure	Capital charge¹
<100% risk weight	99,932.3	2,087.8
100% risk weight	270.2	24.3
>100% risk weight	1,078.5	1,078.4
Total	101,281.0	3,190.5

1. Represents capital required to be maintained at 9.00% as per RBI guidelines.

iv. Securitisation exposures deducted from capital (September 30, 2014)

₹ in million

Exposure type	Exposures deducted entirely from Tier-1 capital	Credit enhancing interest-only strips deducted from total capital	Other exposures deducted from total capital
Vehicle/equipment loans	-	-	-
Home and home equity loans	-	-	-
Personal loans	-	-	-
Corporate loans	-	-	-
Mixed asset pool	-	-	-
Small enterprise loans	-	-	-
Micro credit	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK**Table DF-7: Market Risk in Trading Book****a. Market risk management policy****Risk management policies**

Market risk is the possibility of loss arising from changes in the value of a financial instrument as a result of changes in market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads and other asset prices. The market risk for the Bank is managed in accordance with the Investment Policy and Derivatives Policy which are approved by the Board. The policies ensure that operations in securities, foreign exchange and derivatives are conducted in accordance with sound and acceptable business practices and are as per the extant regulatory guidelines, laws governing transactions in financial securities and the financial environment. The policies contain the limit structure that governs transactions in financial instruments. The policies are reviewed periodically to incorporate changed business requirements, economic environment and changes in regulations.

Risk management objectives

The Bank manages its market risk with the broad objectives of:

1. Compliance with regulatory requirements
2. Effective internal control on the operation/ execution of the investment, forex and derivatives transactions and correct recording thereof
3. Management of market risk such as interest rate risk, currency risk, equity risk and credit spread risk arising from the investments and derivatives portfolio
4. Proper classification, valuation and accounting of investments, forex and derivatives portfolio
5. Adequate and proper reporting of investments, forex and derivatives products.
6. Taking position by various treasury groups to benefit from price movements. These positions will be taken within approved limits

Structure and organisation of the market risk management function

The Market Risk Management Group (MRMG), which is an independent function reports to the Head - RMG. MRMG exercises independent control over the process of market risk management and recommends changes in risk policies, controls, processes and methodologies for quantifying and assessing market risk. There is clear functional separation of:

- Trading i.e. front office; and
- Monitoring, control, settlements and accounting i.e. Treasury Control and Services Group (TCSG)

Strategies and processes

Internal control system

Treasury operations warrant elaborate control procedures. Keeping this in view, the following guidelines are followed for effective control of the treasury operations:

1. Monitoring

Treasury Control and Service Group (TCSG) is responsible for an independent check of the transactions entered into by the front office. It also monitors all the limits laid down in the Investment Policy.

2. System controls

The system used for recording, processing, monitoring and accounting of treasury transactions have adequate data integrity controls. The process for enabling/disabling role-based access is also documented.

3. Delegation and exception handling processes

Keeping in view the size of the investment portfolio and the variety of securities that the Bank deals in, authority for investment decisions has been delegated to various dealers depending on business requirements.

The Investment Policy sets out deal-size limits for various products. Various coherence checks have been inserted in the system for ensuring that the appropriate deal size limits are enforced to minimise exceptions.

The Investment Policy lists limits such as notional, stop loss, Greeks, value-at-risk (VaR). It also defines the approval mechanism in case of breach of these limits.

Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems

Reporting

The Bank periodically reports on the various investments and their related risk measures to the senior management and the committees of the Board. The Bank also periodically submits the reports to the regulator as per the regulatory reporting requirements.

Measurement

The Bank has devised various risk metrics for different products and investments. These risk metrics are measured and reported to the senior management independently by TCSG. Some of the risk metrics adopted by the Bank for monitoring its risks are VaR, price value of basis point (PV01) and stop loss amongst others. Limits are placed on various risk metrics, which are monitored on a periodic basis.

Hedging and mitigation

Limits on positions that can be maintained are laid out in the relevant policies. All business groups are required to operate within these limits. Hedge transactions for banking book transactions are periodically assessed for hedge effectiveness.

Frameworks in overseas banking subsidiaries

Frameworks that are broadly similar to the above framework have been established at each of the overseas banking subsidiaries of the Bank to manage market risk. The frameworks are established considering host country regulatory requirements as applicable.

b. Capital requirements for market risk

The capital requirements for market risk (general and specific) at September 30, 2014 were:

	₹ in million
	Amount¹
Capital required	32,613.8
- for interest rate risk ²	23,090.9
- for foreign exchange (including gold) risk	769.9
- for equity position risk	8,753.1

1. Includes all entities considered for Basel III capital adequacy computation.

2. Includes capital required of ₹ 3,190.5 million for securitisation exposure.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Table DF-8: Operational Risk

a. Operational risk management framework

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputation risk. Operational risk is inherent in the Bank's business activities in both domestic as well as overseas operations and covers a wide spectrum of issues.

Objectives

The objective of the Bank's operational risk management is to manage and control operational risks in a cost effective manner within targeted levels of operational risk consistent with the Bank's risk appetite as specified in the Operational Risk Management Policy (the Policy) approved by the Board of Directors. The Policy aims to:

- Define Bank level operational risk appetite;
- Establish clear ownership and accountability for management and mitigation of operational risk;
- Help business and operations to improve internal controls, reduce likelihood of occurrence of operational risk incidents and minimise potential impact of losses;

- Minimise losses and customer dissatisfaction due to failure in processes;
- Develop comprehensive operational risk loss database for effective mitigation;
- Meet regulatory requirements as set out in the guidance note on management of operational risk issued by the RBI; and
- Compute capital charge for operational risk as per the guidelines issued by the RBI.

Operational risk management governance and framework

The Bank has a comprehensive risk governance structure in line with the RBI guidelines. Further, the Bank is in compliance with the corporate governance requirements of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Companies Act and Sarbanes Oxley (SOX) Act (USA).

The Board level committees that undertake supervision and review of operational risk aspects are the Risk Committee (RC), Fraud Monitoring Committee (FMC), Audit Committee (AC) and Information Technology Strategy Committee (ITSC).

The executive level committees that undertake supervision and review of operational risk aspects are the Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC), Outsourcing Committee (OCM), Information Security Committee (ISC), Business Continuity Management Steering Committee (BCMC), and Product and Process Approval Committee (PAC),

The Board and the Risk Committee reviews the operational risk level and direction and the material operational risk exposures. The Fraud Monitoring Committee reviews the fraud risk aspects. The Information Technology Strategy Committee reviews IT risk aspects. The Audit Committee supervises the audit and compliance related aspects. Internal Audit Department carries out audit according to the Risk Based Audit Plan and reports the findings to the Audit Committee.

In line with the RBI guidelines, an independent Operational Risk Management Group (ORMG) was set up in the year 2006. The Bank's operational risk management governance and framework is defined in the Policy. While the Policy provides a broad framework, detailed standard operating procedures for operational risk management processes have been established. For the purpose of robust quality of operational risk management across the Bank, the operational risk management processes of the Bank have been certified for ISO 9001:2008 standard.

The Policy also specifies the composition, roles and responsibilities of Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC). ORMC is responsible for overseeing all material operational risks, responses to risk issues and the adequacy and effectiveness of controls within a given operational risk control area.

The key elements in the operational risk management framework as defined in the Policy include:

- Identification and assessment of operational risks and controls;
- New product and processes approval framework;
- Measurement through incident and exposure reporting;
- Monitoring through key risk indicators; and
- Mitigation through process and controls enhancement and insurance.

The Bank has implemented Outsourcing Policy approved by the Board of Directors, which specifies the composition, roles and responsibilities of Outsourcing Committee. The Outsourcing Committee is responsible for:

- Assessing the risk and ensure mitigation for the same for all material outsourced activities;
- Approving new outsourced activities;
- Ensuring that periodic review of outsourced agencies is conducted by the business/operations group; and
- Putting in place a central database on outsourcing.

Identification and assessment

Operational risks and controls across the Bank are documented and updated regularly. Each business and operations group in the Bank has business operational risk managers within the group. ORMG along with these managers facilitates the business and operation groups for carrying out risk and control self-assessments on a periodic basis as per the plan approved by the ORMC. Risk mitigation plans are monitored to ensure timely mitigation of risks. Internal controls are tested by Internal Audit Group in the Bank. The testing results are incorporated in the operational risk assessment. The Bank has a comprehensive Product and Process Approval framework along with the detailed operating guidelines for effective new product and process risk management. As per the framework, Bank has a Product and Process Approval Committee (PAC) in place. The role of PAC is to assess the proposed product offering/process improvement from the business and operational perspective, examine the feasibility of system requirements for supporting the product/process and ascertain that adequate risk mitigation, legal and compliance measures are considered. All the new products and processes including modifications thereof are reviewed by the control groups such as risk, compliance, legal and audit, prior to being placed before the Committee for approval.

Measurement, monitoring, mitigation and reporting

Operational risk incidents are reported regularly and transactions resulting in losses are routed through operational risk account. Root cause analysis is carried out for the significant operational risk incidents reported and corrective actions are incorporated back into respective processes. The Bank has implemented incident reporting systems, which facilitate capturing of operational risk incidents by the employees of the Bank.

The operational risk losses and incident analysis are submitted to the Risk Committee and to the Board on a periodic basis. Operational risk exposures (risk and control self-assessment results, operational risk incidents analysis, key risk indicators and open risks) are monitored by the ORMC on a regular basis and reported to the business heads in the form of dashboards on a periodic basis.

The Bank has been estimating Operational Value at Risk (OpVaR) for the purpose of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The OpVaR is estimated based on the principles of AMA by using internal loss data, scenario analysis and external loss data. The OpVaR is stress tested on a quarterly basis to ensure adequacy of the capital provided for operational risk and is compared with trends of actual losses.

For facilitating effective operational risk management, the Bank has implemented a comprehensive operational risk management system. The application software comprises five modules namely incident management, risk and control self-assessment, key indicators, scenario analysis and issues and action.

The Bank has received a “parallel run” approval for migration to The Standardised Approach (TSA) on a standalone basis for calculating operational risk capital charge. Further, the Bank has also submitted a notice of intention for migration to Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA).

Operational risk management in overseas branches and banking subsidiaries

ORMG is responsible for design, development and continuous enhancement of the operational risk management framework across the Bank including overseas banking subsidiaries and overseas branches. While the common framework is adopted, suitable modifications in the processes are carried out depending upon the requirements of the local regulatory guidelines. ORMG exercises oversight through the process of periodic review of operational risk management in the international locations.

Operational risk management in other subsidiaries

The Bank has designed Group Operational Risk Management Policy. The Policy document describes the approach towards the management of operational risk within ICICI Group. While the common framework is adopted, suitable modifications in the processes are carried out depending upon the requirements of the regulatory guidelines of the respective companies.

b. Capital requirement for operational risk (September 30, 2014)

As per the RBI guidelines on Basel III, the Bank has adopted Basic Indicator approach for computing capital charge for operational risk. The capital required for operational risk at September 30, 2014 was ₹ 37,003.7 million.

INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

Table DF-9: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

a. Risk Management Framework for IRRBB

Interest rate risk is the risk of potential variability in earnings and capital value resulting from changes in market interest rates. IRRBB refers to the risk of deterioration in the positions held on the banking book of an institution due to movement in interest rates over time. The Bank holds assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items across various markets with different maturity or re-pricing dates and linked to different benchmark rates, thus creating exposure to unexpected changes in the level of interest rates in such markets.

Organisational set-up

ALCO is responsible for management of the balance sheet of the Bank with a view to manage the market risk exposure assumed by the Bank within the risk parameters laid down by the Board of Directors/Risk Committee. The Asset Liability Management Group (ALMG) at the Bank monitors and manages the risk under the supervision of ALCO. Further, the Asset Liability Management (ALM) groups in overseas branches manage the risk at the respective branches, in coordination with the Bank's ALMG at Head Office.

The ALM Policy of the Bank contains the prudential limits on liquidity and interest rate risk, as prescribed by the Board of Directors/Risk Committee/ALCO. Any amendments to the ALM Policy can be proposed by business group(s), in consultation with the market risk and compliance teams and are subject to approval from ALCO/Risk Committee/Board of Directors, as per the authority defined in the Policy. The amendments so approved by ALCO are presented to the Board of Directors/Risk Committee for information/approval.

TCSG is an independent group responsible for preparing the various reports to monitor the adherence to the prudential limits as per the ALM Policy. These limits are monitored on a regular basis at various levels of periodicity. Breaches, if any, are duly reported to ALCO/Risk Committee/Board of Directors, as may be required under the framework defined for approvals/ratification. Upon review of the indicators of IRRBB and the impact thereof, ALCO may suggest necessary corrective actions in order to realign the exposure with the current assessment of the markets.

Risk measurement and reporting framework

The Bank proactively manages impact of IRRBB as a part of its ALM activities. ALM policy defines the different types of interest rate risks that are to be monitored, measured and controlled. ALCO decides strategies for managing IRRBB at the desired level. Further, ALCO periodically gives direction for management of interest rate risk on the basis of its expectations of future interest rates. Based on the guidance, ALMG manages the IRRBB with the help of various tools i.e. gap analysis, earning at risk (EaR), duration of equity (DoE) and stress testing for basis risk which are monitored on a fortnightly basis. These tools are as follows:

- **Gap analysis:** The interest rate gap or mismatch risk is measured by calculating gaps over different time intervals at a given date for domestic and overseas operations. Gap analysis measures mismatches between rate sensitive liabilities (RSL) and rate sensitive assets (RSA) (including off-balance sheet positions). The report is prepared by grouping rate sensitive liabilities, assets and off-balance sheet positions into time buckets according to residual maturity or next re-pricing period, whichever is earlier. For non-maturity loans & advances such as floating rate cash credit or other working capital facilities, the amount is bucketed based on expected re-pricing interval of receivable cash flows. Interest bearing balances maintained in current account with banks are bucketed in "1 – 28 days" bucket. For non-maturity liabilities such as current account deposits, the bucketing is as per the behavioral study. The study reckons outflows at certain percentile confidence level. For non-maturity liabilities such as savings bank deposits in Rupee currency, bucketing upto 6 months is as per the liquidity gap bucketing and the residual portion is bucketed in "6

months – 1 year” bucket considering the de-regulation of interest rates on saving account deposits by RBI. Savings deposits in other currencies are bucketed as per the RBI guidelines. The difference between RSA and RSL for each time bucket signifies the gap in that time bucket. The direction of the gap indicates whether net interest income is positively or negatively impacted by a change in the direction of interest rates and the extent of the gap approximates the change in net interest income for that given interest rate shift. The ALM Policy of the Bank stipulates bucket-wise limits on rupee interest rate sensitive gaps for the domestic operations of the Bank, linked to the domestic balance sheet size of the Bank.

- **EaR:** From an EaR perspective, the gap reports indicate whether the Bank is in a position to benefit from rising interest rates by having a positive gap ($RSA > RSL$) or whether it is in a position to benefit from declining interest rates by a negative gap ($RSL > RSA$). The Bank monitors the EaR with respect to net interest income (NII) based on a 100 basis points adverse change in the level of interest rates. The magnitude of the impact over a one year period, as a percentage of the NII of the previous four quarters gives a fair measure of the earnings risk that the Bank is exposed to. The EaR computations include the banking book as well as the trading book.

For some of the products, Bank provides its depositors and borrowers an option to terminate the deposit/loan pre-maturely. These products may or may not provide for a penalty for premature termination. In case of pre-mature terminations, the Bank faces a risk of re-pricing of the assets/liabilities at the current rates and the resultant impact on the NII (adjusted for the penalty), over and above the impact as estimated through EAR.

- **DoE:** Change in the interest rates also have a long-term impact on the market value of equity of the Bank, as the economic value of the Bank’s assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions is impacted. Duration is a measure of interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and also equity. It may be defined as the percentage change in the market value of an asset or liability (or equity) for a given change in interest rates. Thus DoE is a measure of change in the market value of equity of a firm due to the identified change in the interest rates. The Bank uses DoE as a part of framework to manage IRRBB for its domestic and overseas operations and DoE is computed for the overall Bank and banking book separately. The ALM Policy stipulates a limit on the overall DoE of the Bank and the banking book separately in order to monitor and manage IRRBB. The utilisation against these limits is computed for appropriate interest rate movements and monitored periodically.
- **Stress test for basis risk:** The assets and liabilities on the balance sheet are priced based on multiple benchmarks and when interest rates fluctuate, all these different yield curves may not necessarily move in tandem exposing the balance sheet to basis risk. Therefore, over and above the EaR, the Bank measures the impact of differential movement in interest rates across benchmark curves. For the domestic operations various scenarios of interest rate movements (across various benchmark yield curves) are identified and the worst-case impact is measured as a percentage of the aggregate of Tier-1 and Tier-2 capital. These scenarios take into account the magnitude as well as the timing of various interest rate movements (across various benchmark curves such as wholesale and retail deposit rates, benchmark lending

rates, GOI Sec, CDs and corporate bonds benchmark). Currently, the scenarios provide for differential movements in each yield curve but the movement in each curve is assumed to be parallel. Further, for the overseas operations of the Bank, assets and liabilities are primarily linked to LIBOR and the basis risk is computed for a parallel shift in LIBOR as well as the spread over LIBOR. The basis risk for the overall Bank is a summation of the basis risk arising from domestic and overseas operations.

Most of the other banking entities in the Group, wherever applicable, also monitor IRRBB through similar tools and limit framework.

Marked-to-market (MTM) on the trading book

In addition to the above, the price risk of the trading book is monitored through measures such as notional, stop loss, Greeks and VaR. The management of price risk of the trading book is detailed in the Investment Policy.

Hedging policy

Depending on the underlying asset or liability and prevailing market conditions, the Bank enters into hedge transactions for identified assets or liabilities. The Bank has a policy for undertaking hedge transactions. These hedges are periodically assessed for hedge effectiveness as per the applicable financial guidelines.

Frameworks in overseas banking subsidiaries

Frameworks that are broadly similar to the above framework have been established at each of the overseas banking subsidiaries of the Bank to manage interest rate risk in the banking book. The frameworks are established considering host country regulatory requirements as applicable.

b. Level of interest rate risk

The following table sets forth one possible prediction of the impact on the net interest income of changes in interest rates on interest sensitive positions for the period ending September 30, 2014, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve:

₹ in million

Currency	Change in interest rates¹	
	-100 basis points	+100 basis points
INR	(9,756.9)	9,756.9
USD	(518.7)	518.7
Others	(843.5)	843.5
Total	(11,119.1)	11,119.1

1. Consolidated figures for ICICI Bank and its banking subsidiaries, ICICI Home Finance Company, ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited and ICICI Securities and its subsidiaries.

The following table sets forth one possible prediction of the impact on economic value of equity of changes in interest rates on interest sensitive positions at September 30, 2014, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve:

₹ in million

Currency	Change in interest rates ^{1, 2}	
	-100 basis points	+100 basis points
INR	18,022.1	(18,022.1)
USD	2,171.4	(2,171.4)
Others	(744.2)	744.2
Total	19,449.3	(19,449.3)

1. For INR, coupon and yield of Indian government securities and for other currencies, coupon and yield of currency-wise Libor/swap rates have been assumed across all time buckets that are closest to the mid-point of the time buckets.
2. Consolidated figures for ICICI Bank and its banking subsidiaries, ICICI Home Finance Company, ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited and ICICI Securities and its subsidiaries.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk of inability to meet financial commitments as they fall due, through available cash flows or through sale of assets at fair market value. It is the current and prospective risk to the Bank's earnings and equity arising out of inability to meet the obligations as and when they become due. It includes both, the risk of unexpected increases in the cost of funding an asset portfolio at appropriate maturities as well as the risk of being unable to liquidate a position in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

The goal of liquidity risk management is to be able, even under adverse conditions, to meet all liability repayments on time and to fund all investment opportunities by raising sufficient funds either by increasing liabilities or by converting assets into cash expeditiously and at reasonable cost.

Organisational set-up

The Bank manages liquidity risk in accordance with its ALM Policy. This policy is framed as per the extant regulatory guidelines and is approved by the Board of Directors. The ALM Policy is reviewed periodically to incorporate changes as required by regulatory stipulation or to realign with changes in the economic landscape. The ALCO of the Bank formulates and reviews strategies and provides guidance for management of liquidity risk within the framework laid out in the ALM Policy. The Risk Committee of the Board has oversight on the ALCO.

Risk measurement and reporting framework

The Bank proactively manages liquidity risk as a part of its ALM activities. The Bank uses various tools for measurement of liquidity risk including the statement of structural liquidity (SSL), dynamic liquidity cash flow statements, liquidity ratios and stress testing through scenario analysis.

The SSL is used as a standard tool for measuring and managing net funding requirements and assessment of surplus or shortfall of funds in various maturity buckets in the future. The cash flows pertaining to various assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items are placed in different time buckets based on their contractual or behavioural maturity. For non-maturity assets/liabilities, e.g. working capital facilities on the assets side and current account and savings account deposits on the liabilities side, grouping

into time buckets is done based on the assumptions/ behavioral studies. The SSL for domestic operations as well as overseas operations of the Bank is prepared on a periodic basis. The utilisation against gap limits laid down for each bucket is reviewed by ALCO of the Bank/ overseas branch.

The Bank also prepares dynamic liquidity cash flow statements, which in addition to scheduled cash flows, also considers the liquidity requirements pertaining to incremental business and the funding thereof. The dynamic liquidity gap statements are prepared in close coordination with the business groups, and cash flow projections based on the same are presented to ALCO periodically. As a part of the stock and flow approach, the Bank also monitors various liquidity ratios, and limits are laid down for these ratios under the ALM Policy.

Further, the Bank has a Board approved liquidity stress testing framework, as per which the Bank gauges its liquidity position under a range of stress scenarios. These scenarios cover Bank specific, market-wide and combined stress situations for domestic and overseas operations of the Bank. The potential impact on the Bank's financial position for meeting the stress outflows under these scenarios is measured and is subject to a stress tolerance limit specified by the Board. Further, the liquidity stress testing is also carried out for a protracted period of 3 months for domestic and overseas operations of the Bank. The results of liquidity stress testing are reported to ALCO on a monthly basis.

The Bank has also framed a Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP), which serves as a framework for early identification and calibrated action in the event of tight liquidity conditions. The LCP includes various indicators which are monitored regularly, and lays down the mechanism for escalation, remedial action and crisis management until return to normalcy.

Liquidity management

The Bank has diverse sources of liquidity to allow for flexibility in meeting funding requirements. For the domestic operations, current accounts and savings deposits payable on demand form a significant part of the Bank's funding and the Bank is working with a concerted strategy to sustain and grow this segment of deposits along with retail term deposits. These deposits are augmented by wholesale deposits, borrowings and through issuance of bonds and subordinated debt from time to time. Loan maturities and sale of investments also provide liquidity. The Bank holds unencumbered, high quality liquid assets to protect against stress conditions.

For domestic operations, the Bank also has the option of managing liquidity by borrowing in the inter-bank market on a short-term basis. The overnight market, which is a significant part of the inter-bank market, is susceptible to volatile interest rates. To limit the reliance on such volatile funding, the ALM Policy has stipulated limits for borrowing and lending in the inter-bank market. The Bank also has access to refinancing facilities extended by the RBI.

For the overseas operations too, the Bank has a well-defined borrowing program. The US dollar is the base currency for the overseas branches of the Bank, apart from the branches where the currency is not freely convertible. In order to maximise the borrowings at reasonable cost, liquidity in different markets and currencies is targeted.

The wholesale borrowings are in the form of bond issuances, syndicated loans from banks, money market borrowings, inter-bank bilateral loans and deposits, including structured deposits. The Bank also raises refinance from banks against the buyer's credit and other forms of trade assets. The loans that meet the criteria of the Export Credit Agencies are refinanced as per the agreements entered with these agencies. Apart from the above the Bank is also focused on increasing the share of retail deposit liabilities at overseas branches, in accordance with the regulatory framework at the host countries.

Frameworks that are broadly similar to the above framework have been established at each of the overseas banking subsidiaries of the Bank to manage liquidity risk. The frameworks are established considering host country regulatory requirements as applicable. Besides, as per local regulatory requirements, ICICI Bank UK PLC has implemented its Individual Liquidity Adequacy Assessment (ILAA) framework, which stipulates the level of liquidity required to meet the UK regulatory requirements and the liquidity commensurate with the risks identified in its portfolio and strategic plans.

In summary, the Bank has in place robust governance structure, policy framework and review mechanism to ensure availability of adequate liquidity even under stressed market conditions.

COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

Table DF-10: General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

The Bank stipulates limits as per the norms on exposure stipulated by RBI for both fund and non-fund based products including derivatives. Limits are set as a percentage of the capital funds and are monitored. The utilisation against specified limits is reported to the Committee of Executive Directors and the Credit Committee on a periodic basis.

Credit exposure for the Bank is measured and monitored using a centralized exposure management system. The analysis of the composition of the portfolio is presented to the Risk Committee on a quarterly basis. TCSG monitors the credit excess (MTM including treasury overdues exceeding sanctioned limit and margin held) for corporate clients on a daily basis. Further, RMG reports the credit exposure of derivatives as part of the key risk indicators to the Risk Committee periodically.

Changes in or withdrawal of the Bank's credit rating will not increase the amount of collateral that the Bank is required to post with counterparties. The Bank engages in collateralised borrowing from the RBI and through Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL). When the Bank borrows from the RBI, collateral is typically statutory liquidity ratio eligible investments. The haircut for all such securities is stipulated by the RBI and is not based on the credit rating of the borrower. Similarly, CCIL's margin requirement is based on maturity and certain other factors but not on the credit ratings of the borrower. In addition, the Bank does not engage in derivative or swap transactions that require the Bank to increase its collateral if the Bank's credit rating is downgraded. As such, any reduction or withdrawal of the Bank's credit ratings will not impact the collateralised borrowing operations. If an international credit rating agency downgrades the Bank's credit rating, the Bank would be required to pay an increased interest rate on certain borrowings, and for certain borrowings the Bank would be required to renegotiate a new

interest rate with its lenders. If the Bank is not able to reach an agreement for an interest rate with a lender, the lender could require the Bank to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the loan. The Bank has placed a limit on such borrowings.

Further, the Bank has an ALCO approved framework for incorporating additional collateral posting, acceleration clauses linked to downgrade in the external credit rating of the Bank in letter of credit (LC)/stand by letter of credit (SBLC)/bank guarantee (BG)/unfunded risk participation agreements.

In respect of overseas branch operations, generally, the collateral requirements are applicable for the banks having outstanding borrowings or derivative transactions that are subject to margin reset and consequent collateral deposits are governed by Credit Support Annex (CSA), respectively. Certain CSAs have a clause which requires the counterparties to post/transfer the collateral for 'out-of-money' derivative transaction with the swap counterparty to mitigate the credit risk based to threshold credit rating or downgrade in credit rating. The Bank has an ALCO approved framework for accepting covenants, linked to credit rating downgrade of the Bank and breach in thresholds of certain financial covenants, as a part of borrowing agreements and a stress scenario has been formulated linked to potential outflows due to breach of such covenants. An assessment of possible wrong way risk is carried out on a case to case basis at the time of credit assessment as part of rating process.

The derivative exposure is calculated using Current Exposure Method (CEM) and the balance out standing as on September 30, 2014 is given below:.

₹ in million

Particulars	Notional Amount	Current Exposure
Interest rate swaps	3,946,332.4	74,963.2
Currency swaps	557,590.4	94,218.1
Forward rate agreement	104,512.2	3,534.0
Currency futures	7,089.1	141.8
Caps/floors	51,607.7	391.6
Options	563,915.9	13,055.6
Foreign exchange contract	3,254,077.4	104,181.7
Interest rate futures	2,240.0	15.7
Credit default swap - buy protection	2,531.8	-
Credit default swap - sell protection	2,531.8	70.7
Total	8,492,428.6	290,572.3

3. COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL

Disclosures pertaining to composition of capital, including the capital disclosure templates, main features of equity and debt capital instruments and the terms and conditions of equity and debt capital instruments have been disclosed separately on the Bank's website under 'Regulatory Disclosures Section'. The link to this section is <http://www.icicibank.com/regulatory-disclosure.page>