Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Axis Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Financial Statements of **Axis Bank Limited** ('the Bank'), which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI'), in the manner so required for banking companies and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with rules made thereunder, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2024, and its profit, and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the Matter was addressed in our report
1	**Information Technology (IT) Systems and controls over financial reporting**	
	The Bank's financial accounting and reporting systems are highly dependent on the effective working of the Core Banking Solution (CBS) and other IT systems linked to the CBS or working independently including the existence, completeness of an audit trail (edit log) that operated throughout the year without any tampering. Considering the extensive volume, diverse nature and complexity of transactions that are processed daily, there is a risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls may not be accurately designed and operating effectively. There exists a risk that gaps in the IT control environment could result in the financial accounting and reporting records being materially misstated. Appropriate IT controls are required to ensure that the IT applications perform as planned and the changes made are properly authorized, tested and controlled. Such controls contribute to risk mitigation of erroneous output data. The audit outcome is heavily dependent on the robustness of IT systems and controls. We have identified IT Controls Framework including the audit trail (edit log) as a Key Audit Matter as the Bank's business is highly dependent on technology. The IT environment of the Bank is complex and the design and operating effectiveness of IT controls have a direct impact on its financial reporting process. Review of these controls allows us to provide assurance on the integrity and completeness of data processed through various IT applications which are used for the preparation and presentation of financial reports.	• We have planned, designed and carried out the desired audit procedures and sample checks, taking into consideration the IT systems of the Bank. For this purpose, we obtained an understanding of the Bank's IT environment. As part of our IT controls testing, we have tested IT General Controls (ITGC) as well as IT Automated Controls (ITAC) for select applications. We also verified the audit trail (edit log) on test check basis for identified accounting applications. • The procedures adopted by us are, in our opinion, adequate to provide reasonable assurance on the adequacy of IT controls in place. Critical areas for improvement, if any, as and when noticed are communicated to the Bank's Management and the adequacy of action taken by the Bank where necessary, is reviewed by us periodically as part of our audit procedures. • IT audit specialists are an integral part of our engagement team. • In addition, we have also relied on IS and other technology related audits conducted by Internal Audit Department, and also the audit of Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting conducted by the Internal Audit Department of the Bank.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the Matter was addressed in our report
1	**Information Technology (IT) Systems and controls over financial reporting**	
		• We also tested key automated and manual business cycle controls and logic for system generated reports relevant to the audit; including testing of compensating controls or performed alternate procedures to assess whether there were any unaddressed IT risks that would materially impact the Standalone Financial Statements. • We have also carried out independent alternative audit procedures like substantive testing, analytical procedures etc. to verify the accuracy of the data generated from the IT system.
2	**Income Recognition, Asset Classification (IRAC) and provisioning on Loans & Advances and Investments as per the regulatory requirements.**	
	Please refer to Note no. 2.4 (a) of Schedule 18 relating to Asset Quality in respect of movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and related provisions and disclosures with regard to Non-Performing Investments (NPI) respectively and Note no. 3.10(c) of Schedule 18 regarding reclassification of the provision created in earlier years towards COVID-19. The Management of the Bank relies on its automated IT systems to determine asset classification, income recognition, provisioning for standard and non-performing advances/ investments and for compliance of applicable regulatory guidelines issued by the RBI. The Management supplements its assessment by availing services of experts (like independent valuers, lawyers, legal experts and other professionals) to determine the valuation and enforceability of security of such advances/ investments. The Bank makes provisions for the performing and non-performing advances/ investments, as per its governing framework which includes Management's assessment of the degree of impairment subject to and guided by minimum provisioning levels prescribed under RBI guidelines. Compliance of relevant prudential norms issued by the RBI in respect of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances as well as those pertaining to investments is a key audit matter due to the materiality, complexity and uncertainty involved and the current processes at the Bank which requires certain manual interventions, Management estimates and judgement.	Our audit approach included testing the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls, and substantive audit procedures in respect of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances and investments. In particular: • We have evaluated and understood the Bank's internal control system in adhering to the relevant RBI guidelines regarding income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances and investments; • We have tested key IT systems/ applications used and their design and implementation as well as operating effectiveness of relevant controls, including involvement of manual process and manual controls in relation to income recognition, asset classification, provisioning pertaining to advances and investments and compliances of other regulatory guidelines issued by the RBI; • We have test checked advances to examine the validity of the recorded amounts, loan documentation, examined the statement of accounts, indicators of impairment, impairment provision for non-performing assets, and compliance with income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances in terms of applicable RBI guidelines; • We have evaluated the past trends of Management judgement, governance process and review controls over impairment provision calculations and discussed the provisions made with the top and senior management of the Bank; • We have also relied on work done by external experts like valuers, lawyers, concurrent auditors etc. on specific areas; • Critical areas for improvement, if any, as and when noticed are communicated to the Bank's Management and the adequacy of action taken by the Bank where necessary, is reviewed by us periodically as part of our audit procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bank's Board of Directors and Management are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the circulars and guidelines issued by RBI from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act, for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities, selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Standalone Balance Sheet and the Standalone Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and Section 133 of the Act.

A. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, we report that:

   (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;

   (b) the transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and

   (c) since the key operations of the Bank are automated with the key applications integrated to the core banking systems, the audit is carried out centrally as all the necessary records and data required for the purposes of our audit are available therein. However, during the course of our audit we have visited 86 locations (including credit units) to examine the records maintained at such locations for the purpose of our audit.

B. Further, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

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

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

   (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act; and

   (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure A'.

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

   i. the Bank has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2024 on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements - Refer Schedule 12 - Contingent Liabilities to the Standalone Financial Statements;

   ii. the Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer Schedule 5 read with Note No. 3.14 of Schedule 18 to the Standalone Financial Statements in respect of such items as it relates to the Bank;

iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank;

iv. a. the Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note No. 3.13 of Schedule 18 to the Standalone Financial Statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Bank ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b. further, the Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Note No. 3.13 of Schedule 18 to the Standalone Financial Statements, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Bank from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

b. as stated in Note No. 3.3 of Schedule 18 to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Bank has proposed final dividend for the financial year 2023-2024 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Bank has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

D. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

The Bank is a banking company as defined under Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Accordingly, the requirements prescribed under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply by virtue of Section 35B(2A) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

For M. P. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN 101851W

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
ICAI M. No. 041037
UDIN: 24041037BKEINP3267

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2024

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN 101961W/W100036

Manish Sampat
Partner
ICAI M. No. 101684
UDIN: 24101684BKEJDE2210

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Standalone Financial Statements of Axis Bank Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of Axis Bank Limited ('the Bank') as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Bank's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('the ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A Bank's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Bank's internal financial control with reference to financial statement includes those policies and procedures that

1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank;

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

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Bank has maintained, in all respects, an adequate internal financial control system with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For M. P. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN 101851W

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
ICAI M. No. 041037
UDIN: 24041037BKEINP3267

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2024

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI FRN 101961W/W100036

Manish Sampat
Partner
ICAI M. No. 101684
UDIN: 24101684BKEJDE2210

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2024

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March, 2024

(₹ in Thousands)

	Schedule No.	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	6,173,141	6,153,704
Employees' Stock Options Outstanding		8,265,768	4,234,118
Reserves & Surplus	2	1,496,176,849	1,243,778,747
Deposits	3	10,686,413,920	9,469,452,104
Borrowings	4	1,968,117,504	1,863,000,386
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	606,938,824	586,636,261
TOTAL		**14,772,086,006**	**13,173,255,320**
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	860,774,849	661,177,565
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	7	283,769,025	402,930,507
Investments	8	3,315,272,496	2,888,148,338
Advances	9	9,650,683,843	8,453,028,410
Fixed Assets	10	56,845,750	47,338,516
Other Assets	11	604,740,043	720,631,984
TOTAL		**14,772,086,006**	**13,173,255,320**
Contingent Liabilities	12	19,088,924,573	14,412,489,359
Bills for Collection		736,251,008	681,765,458
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	17 & 18		

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

In terms of our report attached.

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

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

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

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

For Axis Bank Ltd.

N. S. Vishwanathan
Chairman

Girish Paranjpe
Director

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

Pranam Wahi
Director

Meena Ganesh
Director

Mini Ipe
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Date : 24 April, 2024
Place: Mumbai

Profit & Loss Account

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

(₹ in Thousands)

		Schedule No.	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I	**INCOME**			
	Interest earned	13	1,093,686,327	851,637,656
	Other income	14	224,419,552	161,434,195
	TOTAL		**1,318,105,879**	**1,013,071,851**
II	**EXPENDITURE**			
	Interest expended	15	594,741,459	422,180,212
	Operating expenses	16	352,132,840	392,985,377
	Provisions and contingencies	18 (2.14)(e)	122,617,248	102,109,477
	TOTAL		**1,069,491,547**	**917,275,066**
III	**NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (I - II)**	18.1	**248,614,332**	**95,796,785**
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account brought forward from previous year		441,449,302	381,006,591
IV	**AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION**		**690,063,634**	**476,803,376**
V	**APPROPRIATIONS:**			
	Transfer to Statutory Reserve		62,153,583	23,949,197
	Transfer to Capital Reserve	18 (2.1)(b)(iii)	1,395,512	678,413
	Transfer to Special Reserve	18 (2.1)(b)(iv)	9,681,300	8,410,000
	Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve	18 (2.1)(b)(v)	2,422,869	(1,484,983)
	Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve	18 (2.1)(b)(vii)	8,790,000	730,000
	Dividend paid	18 (3.3)	3,079,814	3,071,447
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account carried forward		602,540,556	441,449,302
	TOTAL		**690,063,634**	**476,803,376**
VI	**EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE (Face value ₹2/- per share)**	18 (3.1)		
	Basic (in ₹)		80.67	31.17
	Diluted (in ₹)		80.10	31.02
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	17 & 18		

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

In terms of our report attached.

For Axis Bank Ltd.

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

N. S. Vishwanathan
Chairman

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

Girish Paranjpe
Director

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

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

Pranam Wahi
Director

Meena Ganesh
Director

Mini Ipe
Director

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Date : 24 April, 2024
Place: Mumbai

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

(₹ in Thousands)

	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before taxes	330,600,676	169,058,512
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation on fixed assets, intangibles and goodwill (Refer Note 18.1)	13,337,492	130,944,819
Depreciation on investments	(4,313,367)	5,955,667
Amortisation of premium on Held to Maturity investments	8,941,824	8,891,060
Provision for Non Performing Assets (including bad debts)/Restructured assets	64,528,147	62,393,697
Provision on standard assets and other contingencies	3,828,497	(4,696,205)
Profit/(loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)	37,163	67,897
Dividend from Subsidiaries	(413,788)	(150,000)
Employee stock options/units expense	4,543,315	2,855,221
	421,089,959	**375,320,668**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in investments	(363,503,427)	52,321,544
(Increase)/Decrease in advances	(1,263,610,900)	(1,434,101,902)
Increase /(Decrease) in deposits	1,216,961,816	1,249,736,641
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	105,546,634	27,734,315
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities & provisions	14,623,700	59,848,562
Direct taxes paid	(66,500,956)	(61,838,725)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**64,606,826**	**269,021,103**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(22,945,641)	(13,249,946)
Purchase consideration for acquistion of Citibank India consumer business (Refer Note 18.1)	(3,298,509)	(116,025,368)
(Increase)/Decrease in Held to Maturity investments	(63,819,720)	(197,141,522)
Increase in investment in Subsidiaries	(3,008,741)	(4,066,478)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	79,138	113,251
Dividend from Subsidiaries	413,788	150,000
Net cash used in investing activities	**(92,579,685)**	**(330,220,063)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of subordinated debt, Additional Tier I instruments	-	123,826,500
Repayment of subordinated debt, Additional Tier I instruments	-	(60,000,000)
Increase/(Decrease) in borrowings (other than subordinated debt, Additional Tier I instruments (net))	105,117,119	(52,164,745)
Proceeds from issue of share capital	19,437	14,209
Proceeds from share premium (net of share issue expenses)	5,552,700	3,788,801
Payment of dividend (including dividend distribution tax)	(3,079,814)	(3,071,447)
Net cash generated from financing activities	**107,609,442**	**12,393,318**

(₹ in Thousands)

	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Effect of exchange fluctuation translation reserve	799,219	3,042,429
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	80,435,802	(45,763,213)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,064,108,072	1,109,871,285
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,144,543,874**	**1,064,108,072**
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement:		
1. Cash and cash equivalents includes the following		
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India (Refer Schedule 6)	860,774,849	661,177,565
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice (Refer Schedule 7)	283,769,025	402,930,507
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,144,543,874**	**1,064,108,072**
2. Amount of Corporate Social Responsibility related expenses spent during the year in cash ₹217.42 crores (previous year ₹172.04 crores)		

In terms of our report attached.

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

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

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

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

Date : 24 April, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For Axis Bank Ltd.

N. S. Vishwanathan
Chairman

Girish Paranjpe
Director

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

Pranam Wahi
Director

Meena Ganesh
Director

Mini Ipe
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Schedules forming part of the Balance Sheet

As at 31 March, 2024

Schedule 1 - Capital

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Authorised Capital		
4,250,000,000 (Previous year - 4,250,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹2/- each	**8,500,000**	**8,500,000**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up capital		
3,086,570,375 (Previous year - 3,076,852,012) Equity Shares of ₹2/- each fully paid-up	**6,173,141**	**6,153,704**

Schedule 2 - Reserves and Surplus

(₹ in Thousands)

		As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
I.	**Statutory Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	204,503,429	180,554,232
	Additions during the year	62,153,583	23,949,197
	Deductions during the year	-	-
		266,657,012	**204,503,429**
II.	**Capital Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	37,900,315	37,221,902
	Additions during the year [Refer Schedule [Refer Schedule 18 (2.1)(b)(iii)]	1,395,512	678,413
	Deductions during the year	-	-
		39,295,827	**37,900,315**
III.	**Share Premium Account**		
	Opening Balance	518,932,238	515,052,428
	Additions during the year	6,042,375	3,879,810
	Less: Share issue expenses	-	-
		524,974,613	**518,932,238**
IV.	**Revenue and Other Reserves**		
(A)	**Special Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	14,501,900	6,091,900
	Additions during the year [Refer Schedule 18 (2.1)(b)(iv)]	9,681,300	8,410,000
	Deductions during the year	-	-
		24,183,200	**14,501,900**
(B)	**Investment Reserve Account**		
	Opening balance	-	1,484,983
	Additions during the year [Refer Schedule 18 (2.1)(b)(v)]	2,422,869	-
	Deductions during the year [Refer Schedule 18 (2.1)(b)(v)]	-	(1,484,983)
		2,422,869	**-**
(C)	**General Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	3,559,151	3,543,100
	Additions during the year [Refer Schedule 18 (2.1)(b)(vi)]	21,990	16,051
	Deductions during the year	-	-
		3,581,141	**3,559,151**
(D)	**Foreign Currency Translation Reserve [Refer Schedule 17 (4.7)]**		
	Opening Balance	5,112,412	2,069,983
	Additions during the year	799,219	3,042,429
	Deductions during the year	-	-
		5,911,631	**5,112,412**

(₹ in Thousands)

		As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
(E)	**Investment Fluctuation Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	17,820,000	17,090,000
	Additions during the year [Refer Schedule 18 (2.1)(b)(vii)]	8,790,000	730,000
	Deductions during the year	-	-
		26,610,000	**17,820,000**
V.	**Balance in Profit & Loss Account brought forward**	602,540,556	441,449,302
	Total	**1,496,176,849**	**1,243,778,747**

Schedule 3 - Deposits

(₹ in Thousands)

				As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
A.	I.	Demand Deposits			
		(i)	From banks	46,953,146	47,600,930
		(ii)	From others	1,525,727,040	1,443,604,049
	II.	Savings Bank Deposits		3,021,325,802	2,974,159,723
	III.	Term Deposits			
		(i)	From banks	436,983,633	367,776,402
		(ii)	From others	5,655,424,299	4,636,311,000
	Total			**10,686,413,920**	**9,469,452,104**
B.	I.	Deposits of branches in India		10,536,778,632	9,326,233,360
	II.	Deposits of branches outside India		149,635,288	143,218,744
	Total			**10,686,413,920**	**9,469,452,104**

Schedule 4 - Borrowings

(₹ in Thousands)

			As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
I.	Borrowings in India			
	(i)	Reserve Bank of India	-	77,690,000
	(ii)	Other banks[1]	200,000	200,000
	(iii)	Other institutions & agencies[2]	1,607,141,632	1,409,982,700
II.	Borrowings outside India[3]		360,775,872	375,127,686
	Total		**1,968,117,504**	**1,863,000,386**
	Secured borrowings included in I & II above		-	77,690,000

1. Borrowings from other banks include Subordinated Debt of ₹15.00 crores (previous year ₹15.00 crores) in the nature of Non-Convertible Debentures [Also refer Schedule 18 (2.1)(a)]
2. Borrowings from other institutions & agencies include Subordinated Debt of ₹23,565.00 crores (previous year ₹23,565.00 crores) in the nature of Non-Convertible Debentures [Also refer Schedule 18 (2.1)(a)]
3. Borrowings outside india include Additional Tier I Bonds in the nature of Perpetual Debt amounting to $600 million (₹5,004.30 crores); previous year $600 million (₹4,930.20 crores) [Also refer Schedule 18 (2.1)(a)]

Schedule 5 - Other Liabilities and Provisions

(₹ in Thousands)

		As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
I.	Bills payable	67,138,902	95,438,106
II.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	-	-
III.	Interest accrued	32,427,824	37,259,299
IV.	Contingent provision against standard assets [Refer Schedule 18 (3.10)(c)]	49,490,111	78,663,991
V.	Others (including provisions) [Refer Schedule 18 (3.10)(c)]	457,881,987	375,274,865
	Total	**606,938,824**	**586,636,261**

Schedule 6 - Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India

(₹ in Thousands)

			As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
I.	Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)		96,348,066	96,658,774
II.	Balances with Reserve Bank of India			
	(i)	in Current Account	481,936,783	430,038,791
	(ii)	in Other Accounts	282,490,000	134,480,000
	Total		**860,774,849**	**661,177,565**

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

(₹ in Thousands)

				As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
I.	**In India**				
	(i)	Balance with Banks			
		(a)	in Current Accounts	6,972,993	11,761,663
		(b)	in Other Deposit Accounts	13,425,306	26,902,431
	(ii)	Money at Call and Short Notice			
		(a)	With banks	1,000,000	2,000,000
		(b)	With other institutions	61,497,707	109,602,394
	Total			**82,896,006**	**150,266,488**
II.	**Outside India**				
	(i)	in Current Accounts		37,572,764	46,450,375
	(ii)	in Other Deposit Accounts		93,213,428	100,830,619
	(iii)	Money at Call & Short Notice		70,086,827	105,383,025
	Total			**200,873,019**	**252,664,019**
	Grand Total (I+II)			**283,769,025**	**402,930,507**

Schedule 8 - Investments

(₹ in Thousands)

			As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
I.	**Investments in India in -**			
	(i)	Government Securities[1]	2,383,945,619	2,192,665,557
	(ii)	Other approved securities	-	-
	(iii)	Shares	17,054,834	17,580,038
	(iv)	Debentures and Bonds	738,537,054	547,642,629
	(v)	Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures	29,231,677	26,222,936
	(vi)	Others [include investments in Mutual Funds, Security Receipts, Alternative Investment Funds, Venture Capital Funds, Real Estate Investment Trusts, Infrastructure Investment Trusts, Pass Through Certificates and Private Equity Fund (LLP)]	46,532,500	13,693,476
	Total Investments in India		**3,215,301,684**	**2,797,804,636**
II.	**Investments outside India in -**			
	(i)	Government Securities (including local authorities)	94,218,603	84,876,432
	(ii)	Subsidiaries /Joint Ventures abroad	3,322,982	3,322,982
	(iii)	Others (include Equity Shares and Bonds)	2,429,227	2,144,288
	Total Investments outside India		**99,970,812**	**90,343,702**
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II)		**3,315,272,496**	**2,888,148,338**

1. Includes securities costing ₹1,03,218.90 crores (previous year ₹85,079.35 crores) pledged for availment of fund transfer facility, clearing facility and margin requirements

Schedule 9 - Advances

(₹ in Thousands)

					As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
A.	(i)	Bills purchased and discounted			164,381,999	184,228,644
	(ii)	Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand[1]			2,735,199,385	2,427,484,784
	(iii)	Term loans			6,751,102,459	5,841,314,982
		TOTAL			**9,650,683,843**	**8,453,028,410**
B.	(i)	Secured by tangible assets[2]			6,706,680,158	6,032,731,889
	(ii)	Covered by Bank/Government Guarantees[3]			41,725,702	51,093,257
	(iii)	Unsecured			2,902,277,983	2,369,203,264
		TOTAL			**9,650,683,843**	**8,453,028,410**
C.	I.	Advances in India				
		(i)	Priority Sector		3,690,701,102	3,068,509,178
		(ii)	Public Sector		171,329,445	177,199,442
		(iii)	Banks		156,461,188	11,125,209
		(iv)	Others		5,346,157,277	4,861,440,968
		TOTAL			**9,364,649,012**	**8,118,274,797**
	II.	Advances Outside India				
		(i)	Due from banks		2,418,745	2,054,250
		(ii)	Due from others -			
			(a)	Bills purchased and discounted	62,953,571	69,547,287
			(b)	Syndicated loans	-	569,027
			(c)	Others	220,662,515	262,583,049
		TOTAL			**286,034,831**	**334,753,613**
		GRAND TOTAL (CI+CII)			**9,650,683,843**	**8,453,028,410**

1. Net of borrowings under Inter Bank Participation Certificate (IBPC) ₹19,999.61 crores (previous year ₹8,593.09 crores), includes lending under IBPC Nil (previous year ₹2,162.00 crores)
2. Includes advances against Book Debts
3. Includes advances against L/Cs issued by other banks

Schedule 10 - Fixed Assets

(₹ in Thousands)

		As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
I.	**Premises**		
	Gross Block		
	At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year	18,731,464	18,720,108
	Additions on account of acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business (Refer Note 18.1)	-	8,607
	Additions during the year	1,490,000	2,749
	Deductions during the year	-	-
	Total	**20,221,464**	**18,731,464**
	Depreciation		
	As on 31st March of the preceding year	2,760,128	2,473,789
	Accumulated depreciation of assets acquired from Citibank India Consumer Business (Refer Note 18.1)	-	4,568
	Charge for the year	281,906	281,771
	Deductions during the year	-	-
	Depreciation to date	**3,042,034**	**2,760,128**
	Net Block	**17,179,430**	**15,971,336**
II.	**Other fixed assets (including furniture & fixtures and intangibles)**		
	Gross Block		
	At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year	220,966,581	89,723,748
	Additions/(Deletions) on account of acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business (Refer Note 18.1)	(166,968)	119,845,640
	Additions during the year[1]	20,563,645	13,868,622
	Deductions during the year	(3,523,812)	(2,471,429)
	Total	**237,839,446**	**220,966,581**
	Depreciation		
	As on 31st March of the preceding year	190,963,890	62,337,834
	Accumulated depreciation of assets acquired from Citibank India Consumer Business (Refer Note 18.1)	-	253,477
	Charge for the year (Refer Note 18.1)	13,055,586	130,663,048
	Deductions during the year	(3,422,895)	(2,290,469)
	Depreciation to date	**200,596,581**	**190,963,890**
	Net Block	**37,242,865**	**30,002,691**
III.	**Capital Work-In-Progress (including capital advances)**	**2,423,455**	**1,364,489**
	Grand Total (I+II+III)	**56,845,750**	**47,338,516**

1. includes movement on account of exchange rate fluctuation

Schedule 11 - Other Assets

(₹ in Thousands)

		As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
I.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	-	-
II.	Interest Accrued	114,374,576	100,646,383
III.	Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net of provisions)	781,015	6,123,806
IV.	Stationery and stamps	27,595	13,267
V.	Non banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims[1]	-	-
VI.	Others[2,3]	489,556,857	613,848,528
	Total	**604,740,043**	**720,631,984**

1. Represents balance net of provision of ₹1,855.85 crores (previous year ₹2,068.24 crores) on Land held as non-banking asset
2. Includes deferred tax assets of ₹5,312.30 crores (previous year ₹6,326.56 crores) [Refer Schedule 18 (3.8)]
3. Includes Priority Sector Shortfall Deposits of ₹21,557.10 crores (previous year ₹30,564.20 crores)

Schedule 12 - Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in Thousands)

		As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
I.	Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	24,534,308	19,946,684
II.	Liability for partly paid investments	-	2,391,642
III.	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts	8,403,866,787	6,048,352,660
IV.	Liability on account of outstanding derivative contracts:		
	a) Interest Rate Swaps, Currency Swaps, Forward Rate Agreement & Interest Rate Futures	7,790,848,535	5,820,185,708
	b) Foreign Currency Options	421,049,125	409,299,263
	Total (a+b)	**8,211,897,660**	**6,229,484,971**
V.	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
	In India	1,068,121,924	917,637,808
	Outside India	213,150,833	105,994,487
VI.	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	590,875,143	523,615,332
VII.	Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	576,477,918	565,065,775
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII) [Refer Schedule 18 (3.14)]	**19,088,924,573**	**14,412,489,359**

Schedules forming part of Profit & Loss Account

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

Schedule 13 - Interest Earned

(₹ in Thousands)

		Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I.	Interest/discount on advances/bills	871,066,016	645,538,069
II.	Income on investments	200,106,203	181,787,319
III.	Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	9,082,703	8,990,052
IV.	Others	13,431,405	15,322,216
	Total	**1,093,686,327**	**851,637,656**

Schedule 14 - Other Income

(₹ in Thousands)

		Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I.	Commission, exchange and brokerage	182,563,994	140,888,783
II.	Profit/(Loss) on sale of investments (net)	13,646,670	3,205,455
III.	Profit/(Loss) on revaluation of investments (net)	4,313,367	(5,955,667)
IV.	Profit/(Loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)[1]	(37,163)	(67,897)
V.	Profit/(Loss) on exchange/derivative transactions (net)	19,354,715	18,020,946
VI.	Income earned by way of dividends etc. from subsidiaries/companies and/or joint venture abroad/in India	413,788	150,000
VII.	Miscellaneous Income	4,164,181	5,192,575
	Total	**224,419,552**	**161,434,195**

1. includes provision for diminution in value of fixed assets

Schedule 15 - Interest Expended

(₹ in Thousands)

		Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I.	Interest on deposits	455,417,759	317,329,440
II.	Interest on Reserve Bank of India/Inter-bank borrowings	22,802,250	22,715,525
III.	Others	116,521,450	82,135,247
	Total	**594,741,459**	**422,180,212**

Schedule 16 - Operating Expenses

(₹ in Thousands)

		Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I.	Payments to and provisions for employees	109,331,092	87,600,521
II.	Rent, taxes and lighting	17,836,128	14,353,981
III.	Printing and stationery	3,538,295	3,126,943
IV.	Advertisement and publicity	1,082,833	1,442,342
V.	Depreciation on bank's property (Refer Note 18.1)	13,337,492	130,944,819
VI.	Directors' fees, allowance and expenses	55,893	55,538
VII.	Auditors' fees and expenses	43,238	37,289
VIII.	Law charges	1,886,207	1,734,008
IX.	Postage, telegrams, telephones etc.	4,150,413	3,628,016
X.	Repairs and maintenance	17,993,257	14,814,434
XI.	Insurance	15,985,748	14,181,612
XII.	Other expenditure (Refer Note 18.1)[1]	166,892,244	121,065,874
	Total	**352,132,840**	**392,985,377**

1. Includes commission paid to direct selling agents, charges paid to network partners, cashback expenses, fees paid for purchase of Priority Sector Lending Certificates, professional fees, technology expenses, buisness promotion expenses and miscellaneous expenses

17 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

1. Background

Axis Bank Limited ('the Bank') was incorporated in 1993 and provides a complete suite of banking and financial services including retail banking, wholesale banking and treasury operations. The Bank is primarily governed by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. As on 31 March 2024, the Bank has overseas branches at Singapore, DIFC - Dubai and an Offshore Banking Unit at the International Financial Service Centre (IFSC), Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City), Gandhinagar, India.

2. Basis of preparation

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

3. Use of estimates

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

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Investments

Classification

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

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

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

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

All other investments are classified as AFS securities.

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

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

Transfer of security between categories

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

Acquisition cost

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

Broken period interest on debt instruments and government securities is charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

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

Valuation

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

Investments in subsidiaries/joint ventures are categorised as HTM and assessed for impairment to determine permanent diminution, if any, in accordance with the RBI guidelines and suitable provisions are made.

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

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

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

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

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

- The market/fair value of unquoted government securities which are in the nature of Statutory Liquidity Ratio ('SLR') securities forming part of AFS and HFT categories is computed as per the rates published by FIMMDA/FBIL.
- In case of special bonds issued by the Government of India that do not qualify for SLR purposes, unquoted bonds, debentures and preference shares where interest/dividend is received regularly (i.e. not overdue beyond 90 days), the market price is derived based on the Yield to maturity ('YTM') for Government Securities as published by FIMMDA/FBIL and suitably marked up for credit risk applicable to the credit rating of the instrument. The matrix for credit risk mark-up for each category and credit ratings along with residual maturity issued by FIMMDA/FBIL is adopted for this purpose.
- In case of bonds & debentures where interest is not received regularly (i.e. overdue beyond 90 days), the valuation is in accordance with prudential norms for provisioning as prescribed by the RBI.
- PTC and Priority Sector PTCs are valued as per extant FIMMDA guidelines.
- Equity shares, for which current quotations are not available or where the shares are not quoted on the stock exchanges, are valued at break-up value (without considering revaluation reserves, if any) which is ascertained from the company's latest Balance Sheet (not older than 18 months). In case the latest Balance Sheet is not available, the shares are valued at ₹1 per company.

- Investments in listed instruments of Real Estate Investment Trust ('REIT')/Infrastructure Investment Trust ('INVIT') are valued at the closing price on the recognised stock exchange with the highest volumes. In case the instruments are not traded on any stock exchange, valuation is carried out based on the latest NAV (not older than 1 year) submitted by the trust.
- Units of Venture Capital Funds ('VCF') / Alternative Investment Funds ('AIF') held under AFS category where current quotations are not available are valued based on NAV as published in the latest audited financial statements of the fund or NAV as provided by the fund. In case the audited financials are not available for a period beyond 18 months, the investments are valued at ₹1 per VCF / AIF. Investment in unquoted VCF / AIF may be categorized under HTM category for the initial period of three years and are valued at cost as per the RBI guidelines.
- Investments in Security Receipts ('SRs') are valued as per the NAV declared by the issuing Asset Reconstruction Company ('ARC') or net book value of loans transferred or estimated recoverable value based on Bank's internal assessment on case to case basis, whichever is lower. In case of investments in SRs which are backed by more than 10 percent of the stressed assets sold by the Bank, the valuation of such SRs is additionally subject to a floor of face value of the SRs reduced by the provisioning rate as per the extant asset classification and provisioning norms as applicable to the underlying loans, assuming that the loan notionally continued in the books of the Bank.

Disposal of investments

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

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

Short Sales

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

4.2 Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Repurchase transactions ('Repos')

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

Reverse repurchase transactions ('Reverse repos')

Reverse repurchase transactions with RBI with original maturity upto 14 days, including those conducted under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility ('LAF') and Standing Deposit Facility ('SDF'), are accounted for as collateralised lending under "Schedule 6 - Balances with RBI - in Other Accounts". Reverse repurchase transactions with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity upto 14 days, are accounted for as collateralised lending under "Schedule 7 - Balances with Banks and Money at call and short notice". Revenue on such reverse repos is accounted for as interest income under "Schedule 13 – Interest Earned – Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and Other Inter-bank Funds" in the Profit and Loss Account.

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

4.3 Advances

Classification and measurement of advances

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

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

Non-performing advances and provision on non-performing advances

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

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

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

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

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

Provision on restructured assets

Restructured assets including compromise settlements where the time for payment of the agreed settlement amount exceeds three months are classified and provided for in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time.

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

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

Write-offs and recoveries from written-off accounts

Write-offs are carried out in accordance with the Bank's policy.

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

Appropriation of funds for standard advances

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

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

Other provisions on advances classified under Schedule 5 – 'Other Liabilities and Provisions' in the Balance Sheet

The Bank recognises additional provisions as per the RBI's guidelines on accounts in default and with aggregate exposure above the threshold limits as laid down in the guidelines where the resolution plan is not implemented within the specified timelines. These provisions are written back on satisfying the conditions for reversal as per RBI guidelines.

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

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

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

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

The Bank maintains provisions for incremental exposure of the banking system to specified borrowers beyond the Normally Permitted Lending Limit ('NPLL') in proportion to the Bank's funded exposure to the specified borrowers as per the RBI guidelines.

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

The Bank also maintains additional provision on standard accounts in a particular borrower group where one or more entity in the group is classified as NPA, subject to the aggregate outstanding of such entities being above a certain threshold limit. Such provision is in addition to and at rates higher than the provision for standard assets as prescribed by RBI.

The Bank also maintains provision on non-funded outstanding in relation to NPAs, prudentially written off accounts, corporate standard advances internally rated 'BB and Below' or 'Unrated' and all SMA-2 advances as reported to CRILC.

Under its home loan portfolio, the Bank offers housing loans with certain features involving waiver of EMIs for a specific period subject to fulfilment of certain conditions by the borrower. The Bank makes provision against the probable loss that could be incurred in future on account of these waivers to eligible borrowers based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary.

During the current financial year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared that COVID-19 is no longer a public health emergency of international concern, hence the provision of ₹5,012 crores carried by the Bank towards COVID-19 related risks is no longer required. The Bank's management has prudently elected to carry forward the aforesaid provision amount in its entirety, towards potential expected losses on certain standard advances and / or exposures. This prudent election was approved by the Board of Directors.

4.4 Country risk

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

4.5 Securitisation and transfer of assets

Securitisation of Standard Assets

The Bank enters into purchase/sale of corporate and retail loans through direct assignment/Special Purpose Vehicle ('SPV'). In most cases, post securitisation, the Bank continues to service the loans transferred to the assignee/SPV. The Bank also provides credit enhancement in the form of cash collaterals and/or by subordination of cash flows to Senior Pass Through Certificate holders. In respect of credit enhancements provided or recourse obligations (projected delinquencies, future servicing etc.) accepted by the Bank, appropriate provision/disclosure is made at the time of sale in accordance with AS-29, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021. In accordance with RBI guidelines on Securitisation of Standard Assets, any loss, profit or premium realised at the time of the sale is accounted for in the Profit & Loss Account for the accounting period during which the sale is completed. However, in case of unrealised gains arising out of sale of underlying assets to the SPV, the profit is recognised in Profit and Loss Account only when such unrealised gains associated with such income is redeemed in cash.

Transfer of Loan Exposures

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

4.6 Priority Sector Lending Certificates

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

4.7 Translation of Foreign Currency items

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

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

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

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

4.8 Foreign exchange and derivative contracts

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.9 Revenue recognition

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

Commission on guarantees and Letters of Credit ('LC') is recognized on a pro-rata basis over the period of the guarantee/ LC. Locker rent is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of contract. Annual fee for credit cards and debit cards is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of service. Arrangership/syndication fee is accounted for on completion of the agreed service and when the right to receive is established. Other fees and commission income are recognised when due, where the Bank is reasonably certain of ultimate collection. Payouts made to network partners and entities with co-branded arrangements, in the nature of sharing of fees or based on driver of volume/spends are netted off from the respective fee and commission income.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10 Fixed assets and depreciation

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

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

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

Asset	Estimated useful life	As per Companies Act, 2013
Leased Land	As per the term of the agreement	-
Owned premises	60 years	60 years
Furniture and Fittings including interior	9 years to 10 years	10 years
Office/Electrical equipment and installations	5 years to 10 years	5 years to 10 years
Application software	5 years	-
Vehicles	4 years	8 years
Computer hardware including printers	3 years	3 years
CCTV and video conferencing equipment	3 years	5 years

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

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

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

During the previous year ended 31 March 2023, the Bank fully amortized through the Profit and Loss Account, Intangibles and Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of the Citibank India Consumer Business. The Bank continues to have access and business use for the Intangible assets.

4.11 Impairment of Fixed Assets

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

4.12 Non-banking assets

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

4.13 Lease Transactions

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

4.14 Employee Benefits

- Short-term employee benefits

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

  Defined benefit plans

  The Bank has defined benefit plans in the form of provident fund, gratuity and resettlement allowance. Provident and Gratuity are in the nature funded defined benefit plans and resettlement allowance is in the nature unfunded defined benefit plan.

- Provident Fund

  Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined benefit plan wherein the contributions are charged to the Profit and Loss Account of the year when the contributions to the fund are due and when services are rendered by the employees. Further, an actuarial valuation is conducted by an independent actuary using the Projected

Unit Credit Method as at 31 March each year to determine the deficiency, if any, in the interest payable on the contributions as compared to the interest liability as per the statutory rate declared by the Central Government and the shortfall, if any, due to fluctuations in price or impairment, in the aggregate asset values of the Trust as compared to the market value. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and are not deferred.

The overseas branches of the Bank and its eligible employees contribute a certain percentage of their salary towards respective government schemes as per local regulatory guidelines.

- Gratuity

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

  The Code on Social Security 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Pending notification of the Code and issuance of the final rules/interpretation, the Bank has adopted a prudent policy for recognition of provision in respect of the gratuity liability under the Code over and above the provisions made in the normal course based on the extant rules. Such provision is determined based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

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

- Resettlement Allowance

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

Defined Contribution plans

- Superannuation

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

  Eligible employees who moved to the Bank as part of the Citibank India Consumer Business acquisition are entitled to receive a lumpsum corpus amount under a separate superannuation scheme with vesting criteria of 10 years as a defined contribution plan. Through this plan, the Bank makes a defined contribution annually of a sum equal to 15% of such employee's eligible annual basic salary to a Superannuation Trust, which undertakes to pay the lump sum payments pursuant to the scheme after the vesting period. Such contributions are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they accrue.

- National Pension Scheme ('NPS')

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

4.15 Reward points

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

4.16 Taxation

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

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

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

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

4.17 Share issue expenses

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

4.18 Corporate Social Responsibility

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

4.19 Earnings per share

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

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

4.20 Employee stock option/unit scheme

The 2001 Employee Stock Option Scheme ('the Scheme') provides for grant of stock options on equity shares of the Bank to employees and Directors, of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Scheme is in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Employees Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 ('the Guidelines'). These Guidelines have since been repealed and substituted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021. The Scheme is in compliance with the said regulations. Options are granted at an exercise price, which is equal to the fair market price of the underlying equity shares at the date of the grant. The fair market price is the latest available closing price, prior to the date of grant, on the stock exchange on which the shares of the Bank are listed. If the shares are listed on more than one stock exchange, then the stock exchange where there is highest trading volume on the said date is considered.

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

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

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

4.21 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

A disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is:

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

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

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

4.22 Accounting for dividend

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

4.23 Cash and cash equivalents

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

4.24 Segment Reporting

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

18 NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

1. Acquisition of Citibank's India Consumer Business

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, upon receipt of the final closing statement from Citibank N.A. and Citicorp Finance (India) Limited, the Bank has completed the settlement of the purchase price true up amount relating to the acquisition of business assets/liabilities of Citibank India Consumer Business effective beginning of day 1 March 2023. The final determined purchase price amounted to ₹11,932.39 crores as against the estimated adjusted purchase price of ₹11,949.08 crores recognised in FY 2022-23 financial statements.

Exceptional items reported in FY 2022-23 comprise (i) full amortization of Intangibles and Goodwill; (ii) impact of policy harmonization of operating expenses and provisions; and (iii) one-time acquisition related expenses, on the acquisition of Citi India Consumer Business with effect from beginning of day 1 March, 2023. The tables below quantifies and details the nature of exceptional items and its corresponding impact on Profit after Tax (PAT) for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

(₹ in crores)

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

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31 March, 2023
1	Profit After Tax (PAT) (as per Profit and Loss Account)	9,579.68
2	Add: Exceptional items (net of taxes)	12,353.71
3	**PAT (excluding impact of exceptional items net of taxes)**	**21,933.39**

2. Statutory disclosures as per RBI

2.1 Regulatory Capital

a) Composition of Regulatory Capital

The Bank's capital to risk-weighted assets ratio ('Capital Adequacy Ratio') is calculated in accordance with the RBI guidelines on Basel III capital regulations ('Basel III'). The minimum capital ratio requirement under Basel III as at 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023 is as follows:

Minimum ratio of Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets (RWAs)	% of RWA
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	8.00
Tier 1 capital	9.50
Total Capital	11.50

The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank, calculated as per the RBI guidelines (under Basel III) is set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Capital		
Common Equity Tier I (CET I)	142,841.03	119,338.71
Additional Tier I capital	4,792.38	4,709.33
Tier I	**147,633.41**	**124,048.04**
Tier II	25,230.77	26,115.87
Total capital	**172,864.18**	**150,163.91**
Total risk weighted assets	**10,39,312.61**	**851,335.34**

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Capital ratios		
CET I	13.74%	14.02%
Tier I	14.20%	14.57%
Tier II	2.43%	3.07%
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)	**16.63%**	**17.64%**
Leverage Ratio	8.52%	8.08%
Percentage of the Shareholding of Government of India	Nil	Nil
Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year [1]	1.94	1.42
Amount of Non- equity Tier I capital raised during the year:		
Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDI)	-	-
Amount of Tier II capital raised during the year:		
Debt capital instrument (details given below)	-	12,000.00

1. The Bank has raised ₹557.21 crores (consisting of share capital of ₹1.94 crores and share premium of ₹555.27 crores) pursuant to the exercise of options/units under its employee stock option/units scheme (Previous year ₹380.30 crores, consisting of share capital of ₹1.42 crores and share premium of ₹378.88 crores).

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, the Bank has not raised or redeemed any Basel III compliant debt instruments eligible for Tier-I/Tier-II capital.

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

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

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

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

1. Represents call date

b) Capital and Reserves and Surplus

i) Share Capital

During the years ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023, the Bank has not raised equity capital other than allotment of equity shares to eligible employees upon exercise of options under its Employees Stock Option/Unit Scheme.

ii) Draw down from Reserves

During the years ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023 the Bank has not undertaken any drawdown from reserves.

iii) Capital Reserve

During the year, the Bank has appropriated ₹139.55 crores (previous year ₹67.84 crores) to the Capital Reserve net of taxes and transfer to Statutory Reserve, being the gain on sale of HTM investments in accordance with RBI guidelines.

iv) Special Reserve

During the year, the Bank has appropriated ₹968.13 crores (previous year ₹841.00 crores) to the Special Reserve created and maintained in terms of Section 36 (1) (viii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

v) Investment Reserve

During the year, the Bank has appropriated ₹242.29 crores (previous year utilization of ₹148.50 crores) from the Investment Reserve.

vi) General Reserve

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, Bank has transferred ₹2.20 crores (previous year ₹1.61 crores) to the General Reserve from the Employee Stock Options/Units Outstanding Account, in respect of vested employee stock options/units that have lapsed during the year.

vii) Investment Fluctuation Reserve

During the year, the Bank has appropriated ₹879.00 crores (previous year ₹73.00 crores) to the Investment Fluctuation Reserve in accordance with RBI guidelines.

2.2 Asset liability management

a) Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities

As at 31 March, 2024 (₹ in crores)

	Deposits[1]	Advances[1,2]	Investments[1,4]	Borrowings[1]	Foreign Currency Assets[3]	Foreign Currency Liabilities[3]
1 day	20,523.02	9,394.96	111,706.75	-	13,512.02	565.97
2 days to 7 days	41,749.42	16,884.89	25,962.79	66.69	7,254.66	1,272.63
8 days to 14 days	19,843.30	15,640.85	8,165.44	716.26	3,135.31	925.25
15 days to 30 days	34,001.38	29,615.90	7,911.23	3,100.29	8,408.57	4,048.04
31 days and upto 2 months	48,295.64	42,527.96	10,105.92	7,239.27	5,660.88	8,118.47
Over 2 months and upto 3 months	47,234.34	17,823.76	6,861.73	6,117.10	4,895.40	7,226.87
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	84,434.44	33,642.06	12,412.06	27,909.32	5,814.20	12,988.67
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	152,613.69	67,809.25	22,069.38	44,153.60	4,077.35	21,150.80
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	42,875.57	200,276.23	24,444.06	76,303.05	7,887.29	18,535.92
Over 3 years and upto 5 years	5,564.14	108,893.22	7,875.92	11,114.15	3,891.01	2,652.34
Over 5 years	571,506.45	422,559.30	93,826.94	20,092.02	23,184.22	9,661.80
Total	**10,68,641.39**	**965,068.38**	**331,342.22**	**196,811.75**	**87,720.91**	**87,146.75**

As at 31 March, 2023 (₹ in crores)

	Deposits[1]	Advances[1,2]	Investments[1,4]	Borrowings[1]	Foreign Currency Assets[3]	Foreign Currency Liabilities[3]
1 day	16,759.25	7,736.00	92,392.42	-	12,183.03	796.77
2 days to 7 days	35,148.43	10,747.89	5,449.84	3,348.59	13,199.29	2,947.79
8 days to 14 days	19,806.80	8,918.27	11,736.76	5,278.84	1,875.85	705.29
15 days to 30 days	25,464.69	18,481.64	12,598.72	4,316.13	9,460.91	5,373.50
31 days and upto 2 months	37,953.46	29,341.35	8,001.95	6,609.57	3,615.49	6,544.07
Over 2 months and upto 3 months	39,823.61	17,886.04	6,434.32	13,052.58	8,993.61	11,810.90
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	51,887.72	34,400.14	8,499.16	18,909.50	8,760.09	12,728.04
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	116,197.84	60,264.50	21,692.03	30,206.47	4,383.73	8,356.61
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	32,918.35	174,259.17	17,167.86	65,771.37	5,796.47	10,954.75
Over 3 years and upto 5 years	2,805.78	98,935.11	13,756.05	19,155.71	5,570.55	5,271.72
Over 5 years	568,179.28	384,332.73	90,935.04	19,651.28	3,353.35	11,134.03
Total	**946,945.21**	**845,302.84**	**288,664.15**	**186,300.04**	**77,192.37**	**76,623.47**

1. Includes foreign currency balances.
2. For the purpose of disclosing the maturity pattern, advances that have been subject to risk participation vide Inter-Bank Participation Certificates ('IBPCs') and Funded Risk Participation ('FRPs') have been classified in the maturity bucket corresponding to the contractual maturities of IBPC/FRP instruments.
3. Maturity profile of foreign currency assets and liabilities excludes off balance sheet items.
4. Listed equity investments (except strategic investments) have been considered at 50% haircut as per RBI directions.
5. Classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the return submitted to the RBI, which has been relied upon by the auditors.

b) Disclosure on Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Qualitative disclosure

The Bank has adopted the Basel III framework on liquidity standards as prescribed by RBI and has put in place requisite systems and processes to enable periodical computation and reporting of the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The mandated regulatory threshold is embedded into the Risk Appetite Statement of the Bank thus subjecting LCR maintenance to Board oversight and periodical review. The Bank computes the LCR and reports the same to the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) every month for review as well as to the Risk Management Committee of the Board.

The Bank computes LCR on a daily basis and in accordance with RBI guidelines the quarterly disclosures of LCR contain data on the simple average calculated on daily observations over the quarter.

The Bank follows the criteria laid down by RBI for calculation of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA), gross outflows and inflows within the next 30-day period. HQLA predominantly comprises Government securities viz. Treasury Bills, Central and State Government securities. A relatively smaller part of HQLA is accounted for by the corporate bonds with mandated haircuts applied thereto.

The Bank monitors the concentration of funding sources from significant counterparties, significant instruments/ products as part of the asset liability management framework. The Bank adheres to the regulatory and internal limits on Inter-bank liability and call money borrowings which form part of the ALM policy. The Bank's funding sources are fairly dispersed across sources and maturities.

Expected derivative cash outflows and inflows are calculated for outstanding contracts in accordance with laid down valuation methodologies. Cash flows, if any, from collaterals posted against derivatives are not considered.

Apart from the LCR position in all currencies put together, the Bank monitors the LCR in US Dollar currency which qualifies as a significant currency as per RBI guidelines.

The liquidity management of the Bank is undertaken by the Asset Liability Management group in the Treasury department in accordance with the Board approved policies and ALCO approved funding plans. The Risk department measures and monitors the liquidity profile of the Bank with reference to the Board approved limits, for both domestic as well as overseas operations, on a static as well as on a dynamic basis by using the gap analysis technique supplemented by monitoring of key liquidity ratios and periodical liquidity stress testing. Periodical reports are placed before the Bank's ALCO for perusal and review. As per RBI guidelines, Bank is required to maintain a minimum of 100% of Liquidity Coverage Ratio, which was applicable for all the quarters for the financial years ending on 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023.

All significant outflows and inflows determined in accordance with RBI guidelines are included in the prescribed LCR computation template.

Quantitative disclosure

(₹ in crores)

		Quarter ended 31 March, 2024		Quarter ended 31 December, 2023		Quarter ended 30 September, 2023		Quarter ended 30 June, 2023	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs)		257,647.25		245,836.91		235,198.34		240,413.24
Cash Outflows									
2	Retail Deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	571,214.14	50,722.98	559,872.28	49,816.42	543,488.15	48,356.65	526,601.89	46,836.33
	(i) Stable Deposits	127,968.66	6,398.43	123,416.11	6,170.81	119,843.26	5,992.16	116,477.17	5,823.86
	(ii) Less Stable Deposits	443,245.48	44,324.55	436,456.18	43,645.62	423,644.89	42,364.49	410,124.72	41,012.47
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which :	275,937.28	152,249.29	251,237.97	139,062.99	234,086.49	130,927.24	240,504.95	133,888.82
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	19,031.73	4,733.33	17,015.14	4,244.66	17,101.37	4,254.22	17,841.65	4,438.56
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	256,905.55	147,515.96	234,222.83	134,818.32	216,985.12	126,673.02	222,663.30	129,450.27
	(iii) Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding		0.16		0.92		6.19		-
5	Additional requirements, of which :	76,437.80	64,770.09	82,451.37	57,343.97	71,631.86	47,677.58	62,144.71	44,118.50
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	62,335.88	62,335.88	52,911.31	52,911.31	41,192.60	41,192.60	39,251.27	39,251.27
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	14,101.92	2,434.22	29,540.06	4,432.66	30,439.25	6,484.98	22,893.44	4,867.23
6	Other contractual funding obligations	22,021.52	22,021.52	22,977.91	22,977.91	21,302.66	21,302.66	21,141.20	21,141.20
7	Other contingent funding obligations	561,581.08	24,169.90	582,296.48	25,414.33	574,170.17	25,279.25	550,788.51	24,143.81
8	**Total Cash Outflows**		**313,933.95**		**294,616.55**		**273,549.57**		**270,128.66**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (eg. reverse repo)	1,608.98	4.93	783.35	-	157.68	-	1,397.60	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	59,522.69	41,963.41	55,392.83	38,854.52	52,414.98	36,786.50	54,147.66	39,051.75
11	Other cash inflows	59,337.83	59,337.83	49,632.69	49,632.69	38,274.21	38,274.21	36,264.68	36,264.68
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**120,469.50**	**101,306.17**	**105,808.87**	**88,487.21**	**90,846.86**	**75,060.71**	**91,809.94**	**75,316.43**
		Total adjusted Value		**Total adjusted Value**		**Total adjusted Value**		**Total adjusted Value**	
13	**Total HQLA**		**257,647.25**		**245,836.91**		**235,198.34**		**240,413.24**
14	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**212,627.78**		**206,129.33**		**198,488.86**		**194,812.23**
15	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio %**		**121.17%**		**119.26%**		**118.49%**		**123.41%**

Notes:

1) Average for all the quarters is simple average of daily observations for the quarter

2) Classification of inflows and outflows for determining the run off factors is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the return submitted to the RBI, which has been relied upon by the auditors

(₹ in crores)

		Quarter ended 31 March, 2023		Quarter ended 31 December, 2022		Quarter ended 30 September, 2022		Quarter ended 30 June, 2022	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets									
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs)		247,980.92		229,884.88		237,598.27		241,077.03
Cash Outflows									
2	Retail Deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	482,386.46	42,941.42	458,088.11	40,811.67	444,730.55	39,661.95	434,794.50	38,815.50
	(i) Stable Deposits	105,944.55	5,297.23	99,942.78	4,997.14	96,222.15	4,811.11	93,279.05	4,663.95
	(ii) Less Stable Deposits	376,441.91	37,644.19	358,145.33	35,814.53	348,508.40	34,850.84	341,515.45	34,151.55
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which :	247,110.11	138,553.33	244,431.24	141,002.94	243,921.59	144,433.65	260,388.97	156,086.76
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	18,446.68	4,589.24	16,173.14	4,021.52	13,643.80	3,389.73	12,949.48	3,218.88
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	228,663.43	133,964.09	228,258.10	136,981.42	230,277.79	141,043.92	247,439.49	152,867.88
	(iii) Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding		-		-		-		-
5	Additional requirements, of which :	64,944.77	50,038.76	46,680.29	36,847.09	48,593.89	38,933.04	39,588.40	30,664.49
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	46,202.14	46,202.14	33,837.95	33,837.95	36,687.77	36,687.77	29,000.30	29,000.30
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	18,742.63	3,836.62	12,842.34	3,009.14	11,906.12	2,245.27	10,588.10	1,664.19
6	Other contractual funding obligations	22,167.78	22,167.78	22,461.87	22,461.87	19,014.77	19,014.77	20,490.11	20,490.11
7	Other contingent funding obligations	491,237.66	21,193.99	452,127.88	19,284.36	437,460.54	18,690.48	411,347.55	17,579.64
8	**Total Cash Outflows**		**274,895.28**		**260,407.93**		**260,733.89**		**263,636.50**
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (eg. reverse repo)	4,496.71	-	126.77	-	143.14	-	11,613.11	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	56,292.54	40,353.17	43,676.57	31,960.87	38,907.06	29,706.48	40,505.55	29,036.18
11	Other cash inflows	43,179.73	43,179.73	31,040.74	31,040.74	34,531.55	34,531.55	27,166.33	27,166.33
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**103,968.98**	**83,532.90**	**74,844.08**	**63,001.61**	**73,581.75**	**64,238.03**	**79,284.97**	**56,202.51**
		Total adjusted Value		**Total adjusted Value**		**Total adjusted Value**		**Total adjusted Value**	
13	**Total HQLA**		**247,980.92**		**229,884.88**		**237,598.27**		**241,077.03**
14	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**191,362.38**		**197,406.32**		**196,495.86**		**207,433.99**
15	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio %**		**129.59%**		**116.45%**		**120.92%**		**116.22%**

Notes:

1) Average for all the quarters is simple average of daily observations for the quarter

2) Classification of inflows and outflows for determining the run off factors is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the return submitted to the RBI, which has been relied upon by the auditors

2.3 Investments

a) Composition of Investments

As at 31 March, 2024 (₹ in crores)

	Investments in India							Investments outside India				
	Government Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others[1]	Total Investments in India	Government Securities (including local authorities)	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others[1]	Total Investments outside India	Total Investments
Held to Maturity												
Gross	203,117.90	-	-	8,209.83	2,923.17	-	214,250.90	-	332.30	-	332.30	214,583.20
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	**203,117.90**	**-**	**-**	**8,209.83**	**2,923.17**	**-**	**214,250.90**	**-**	**332.30**	**-**	**332.30**	**214,583.20**
Available for Sale												
Gross	27,065.36	-	1,789.26	35,881.05	-	4,659.29	69,394.96	9,339.05	-	487.70	9,826.75	79,221.71
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	(27.81)	(510.18)	-	-	(537.99)	-	-	(243.96)	(243.96)	(781.95)
Provision for depreciation	-	-	(55.97)	(399.90)	-	(52.27)	(508.14)	-	-	(0.82)	(0.82)	(508.96)
Net	**27,065.36**	**-**	**1,705.48**	**34,970.97**	**-**	**4,607.02**	**68,348.83**	**9,339.05**	**-**	**242.92**	**9,581.97**	**77,930.80**
Held for Trading												
Gross	8,211.30	-	-	30,672.91	-	46.23	38,930.44	82.81	-	-	82.81	39,013.25
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	**8,211.30**	**-**	**-**	**30,672.91**	**-**	**46.23**	**38,930.44**	**82.81**	**-**	**-**	**82.81**	**39,013.25**
Total Investments												
Gross	238,394.56	-	1,789.26	74,763.79	2,923.17	4,705.52	322,576.30	9,421.86	332.30	487.70	10,241.86	332,818.16
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	(27.81)	(510.18)	-	-	(537.99)	-	-	(243.96)	(243.96)	(781.95)
Provision for depreciation	-	-	(55.97)	(399.90)	-	(52.27)	(508.14)	-	-	(0.82)	(0.82)	(508.96)
Net	**238,394.56**	**-**	**1,705.48**	**73,853.71**	**2,923.17**	**4,653.25**	**321,530.17**	**9,421.86**	**332.30**	**242.92**	**9,997.08**	**331,527.25**

1. "Others" under Investments in India include investments in Mutual Funds, Security Receipts, Alternative Investment Funds, Venture Capital Funds, Real Estate Investment Trusts, Infrastructure Investment Trusts, Pass Through Certificates and Private Equity Fund (LLP) and "Others" under Investments outside India include investments in Equity Shares and Bonds.

As at 31 March, 2023 (₹ in crores)

	Investments in India							Investments outside India				
	Government Securities	Other Approved Securities	Shares	Debentures and Bonds	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others[1]	Total Investments in India	Government Securities (including local authorities)	Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	Others[1]	Total Investments outside India	Total Investments
Held to Maturity												
Gross	190,079.74	-	-	19,015.66	2,622.29	-	211,717.69	-	332.30	-	332.30	212,049.99
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	**190,079.74**	**-**	**-**	**19,015.66**	**2,622.29**	**-**	**211,717.69**	**-**	**332.30**	**-**	**332.30**	**212,049.99**
Available for Sale												
Gross	25,452.91	-	2,472.37	33,344.70	-	1,510.97	62,780.95	8,486.17	-	475.43	8,961.60	71,742.55
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	(550.23)	(610.05)	-	(36.24)	(1,196.52)	-	-	(254.41)	(254.41)	(1,450.93)
Provision for depreciation	(13.16)	-	(164.14)	(671.64)	-	(105.38)	(954.32)	1.47	-	(6.59)	(5.12)	(959.44)
Net	**25,439.75**	**-**	**1,758.00**	**32,063.01**	**-**	**1,369.35**	**60,630.11**	**8,487.64**	**-**	**214.43**	**8,702.07**	**69,332.18**
Held for Trading												
Gross	3,747.34	-	-	3,685.59	-	-	7,432.93	-	-	-	-	7,432.93
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for depreciation	(0.27)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.27)	-	-	-	-	(0.27)
Net	**3,747.07**	**-**	**-**	**3,685.59**	**-**	**-**	**7,432.66**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,432.66**
Total Investments												
Gross	219,279.99	-	2,472.37	56,045.95	2,622.29	1,510.97	281,931.57	8,486.17	332.30	475.43	9,293.90	291,225.47
Less: Provision for non-performing investments (NPI)	-	-	(550.23)	(610.05)	-	(36.24)	(1,196.52)	-	-	(254.41)	(254.41)	(1,450.93)
Provision for depreciation	(13.43)	-	(164.14)	(671.64)	-	(105.38)	(954.59)	1.47	-	(6.59)	(5.12)	(959.71)
Net	**219,266.56**	**-**	**1,758.00**	**54,764.26**	**2,622.29**	**1,369.35**	**279,780.46**	**8,487.64**	**332.30**	**214.43**	**9,034.37**	**288,814.83**

1. "Others" under Investments in India include investments in Mutual Funds, Security Receipts, Alternative Investment Funds, Venture Capital Funds, Real Estate Investment Trusts, Infrastructure Investment Trusts, Pass Through Certificates and Private Equity Fund (LLP) and "Others" under Investments outside India include investments in Equity Shares and Bonds.

b) Movement of Provisions for Depreciation and Investment Fluctuation Reserve

(₹ in crores)

	Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
A	**Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investment**		
	Opening Balance	959.71	387.56
	Add: Provisions made during the year	30.62	790.63
	Less: Write off/ write back of excess provisions during the year	(481.38)	(218.48)
	Closing Balance	**508.95**	**959.71**
B	**Movement of Investment Fluctuation Reserve**		
	Opening Balance	1,782.00	1,709.00
	Add : Amount transferred during the year	879.00	73.00
	Less : Drawdown	-	-
	Closing Balance	**2,661.00**	**1,782.00**
C	**Closing Balance in IFR as a percentage of closing balance of investments in AFS and HFT category (net of provision for depreciation and provision for non-performing investments)**	**2.28%**	**2.32%**

c) Sale and transfers to/from HTM category

During the years ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023, the value of sales/transfers of securities to/from HTM category (excluding one-time transfer of securities, additional shifting of securities explicitly permitted by RBI and sales to RBI under Open Market Operations (OMO)/Government Securities Acquisition Programme (GSAP)/Conversion/ Switch auctions) did not exceed 5% of the book value of investments held in HTM category at the beginning of the year.

d) Non-SLR investment portfolio

i) Movement in non-performing non SLR investments is set out below:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Opening balance	1,585.14	3,031.21
Additions during the year	25.92	616.93
Reductions during the year	(828.98)	(2,063.00)
Closing balance	**782.08**	**1,585.14**
Total provisions held (including provision in respect of Interest Capitalisation – Restuctured NPA accounts)	782.08	1,465.33

ii) Issuer composition Non-SLR investments*:

As at 31 March, 2024

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Issuer	Total Amount	Extent of private placement	Extent of "below investment grade" securities	Extent of "unrated" securities	Extent of "unlisted" securities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
i.	Public Sector Units	13,927.33	11,499.70	84.70	-	2,050.00
ii.	Financial Institutions	16,550.58	15,038.16	77.00	-	-
iii.	Banks	11,665.29	10,121.96	-	-	-
iv.	Private Corporates	34,897.54	29,322.00	620.53	144.60	4,823.48
v.	Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures	3,255.47	3,255.47	-	-	3,255.47
vi.	Others	14,127.38	4,705.52	-	-	4,593.39
vii.	Provision held towards depreciation on investments	(508.95)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
viii	Provision held towards non performing investments	(781.95)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Total	**93,132.69**	**73,942.79**	**782.23**	**144.60**	**14,722.33**

Amounts reported under columns (4), (5), (6) and (7) above are not mutually exclusive.

As at 31 March, 2023 (₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Issuer	Total Amount	Extent of private placement	Extent of "below investment grade" securities	Extent of "unrated" securities	Extent of "unlisted" securities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
i.	Public Sector Units	3,862.12	3,526.63	84.70	-	1,520.20
ii.	Financial Institutions	5,137.01	4,460.31	77.06	-	-
iii.	Banks	7,735.19	6,860.40	-	-	905.83
iv.	Private Corporates	42,259.43	33,478.08	672.68	187.28	3,557.71
v.	Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures	2,954.59	2,954.59	-	-	2,954.59
vi.	Others	9,997.14	1,510.98	-	-	1,480.97
vii.	Provision held towards depreciation on investments	(946.28)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
viii	Provision held towards non performing investments	(1,450.93)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Total	**69,548.27**	**52,790.99**	**834.44**	**187.28**	**10,419.30**

Amounts reported under columns (4), (5), (6) and (7) above are not mutually exclusive.

*excludes investments in non-SLR government securities amounting to ₹5,000.00 (previous year ₹5,000.00)

e) Repo Transactions (in face value terms)

Details of securities sold/purchased (in face value terms) under repos/reverse repos including LAF and MSF transactions (including Triparty repos and repos under Targeted Long Term Repo Operations and SDF under reverse repos):

Year ended 31 March, 2024 (₹ in crores)

		Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	As at 31 March, 2024
Securities sold under repos					
i.	Government Securities	-	34,189.72	12,581.10	-
ii.	Corporate debt Securities	-	310.00	4.39	-
iii.	Any other securities	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under reverse repos					
i.	Government Securities	-	16,740.68	989.14	6,111.57
ii.	Corporate debt Securities	-	-	-	-
iii.	Any other securities	-	-	-	-

There have been no defaults in making the same set of securities available at the time of 2nd leg settlement of the Term Reverse Repo during the year ended 31 March, 2024.

Year ended 31 March, 2023 (₹ in crores)

		Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	As at 31 March, 2023
Securities sold under repos					
i.	Government Securities	7,389.35	43,001.88	26,321.49	7,389.35
ii.	Corporate debt Securities	-	-	-	-
iii.	Any other securities	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under reverse repos					
i.	Government Securities	-	57,252.69	4,174.23	10,958.46
ii.	Corporate debt Securities	-	-	-	-
iii.	Any other securities	-	-	-	-

There have been no defaults in making the same set of securities available at the time of 2nd leg settlement of the Term Reverse Repo during the year ended 31 March, 2023.

f) Government Security Lending (GSL) transactions (in market value terms)

(₹ in crores)

Year ended 31 March, 2024	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Total volume of transactions during the year	As at 31 March, 2024
Securities lent through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities borrowed through GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities placed as collateral under GSL transactions	-	-	-	-	-
Securities received as collateral under GSL Transactions	-	-	-	-	-

2.4 Asset Quality

a) i) Movement in gross non-performing assets is set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024			
	Advances	Investments	Others[1]	Total
Gross NPAs as at the beginning of the year	17,019.09	1,585.14	-	18,604.23
Intra Category Transfer	-	-	-	-
Additions (fresh NPAs) during the year	14,404.64	25.92	-	14,430.56
Sub-total (A)	**31,423.73**	**1,611.06**	**-**	**33,034.79**
Less:-				
(i) Upgradations	(6,022.19)	(108.78)	-	(6,130.97)
(ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)[2]	(2,710.47)	(201.32)	-	(2,911.79)
(iii) Technical/Prudential Write-offs	(5,548.66)	(420.24)	-	(5,968.90)
(iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above	(2,797.37)	(98.64)	-	(2,896.01)
Sub-total (B)	**(17,078.69)**	**(828.98)**	**-**	**(17,907.67)**
Gross NPAs as at the end of the year (A-B)	**14,345.04**	**782.08**	**-**	**15,127.12**

1. represents application money for investments
2. includes recoveries from sale of NPAs

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023			
	Advances	Investments	Others[1]	Total
Gross NPAs as at the beginning of the year	18,565.63	3,031.21	225.48	21,822.32
Additions on account of acquisition[2]	395.70	-	-	395.70
Intra Category Transfer	(90.65)	325.60	(234.95)	-
Additions (fresh NPAs) during the year	13,948.53	291.33	9.47	14,249.33
Sub-total (A)	**32,819.21**	**3,648.14**	**-**	**36,467.35**
Less:-				
(i) Upgradations	(6,389.31)	(211.22)	-	(6,600.53)
(ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)[3]	(3,162.53)	(806.69)	-	(3,969.22)
(iii) Technical/Prudential Write-offs	(5,045.76)	(474.52)	-	(5,520.28)
(iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above	(1,202.52)	(570.57)	-	(1,773.09)
Sub-total (B)	**(15,800.12)**	**(2,063.00)**	**-**	**(17,863.12)**
Gross NPAs as at the end of the year (A-B)	**17,019.09**	**1,585.14**	**-**	**18,604.23**

1. represents application money for investments
2. represents amount of gross NPAs acquired from Citibank India Consumer Business
3. includes recoveries from sale of NPAs

ii) Movement in provisions for non-performing assets is set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024			
	Advances	Investments	Others[1]	Total
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	13,579.98	1,465.33	-	15,045.31
Intra-Category Transfer	-	-	-	-
Provisions made during the year	6,320.51	50.54	-	6,371.05
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation	21.62	(10.46)	-	11.16
Transfer from restructuring provision	-	-	-	-
Provision in respect of Interest Capitalisation – Restructured NPA Accounts	(118.51)	(14.27)	-	(132.78)
Write-offs/(write back) of excess provision	(8,709.28)	(709.06)	-	(9,418.34)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**11,094.32**	**782.08**	**-**	**11,876.40**

1. represents application money for investments

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023			
	Advances	Investments	Others[1]	Total
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	13,820.33	2,331.96	157.87	16,141.28
Provisions transferred on acquisition[2]	203.59	-	-	203.59
Intra-Category Transfer	(90.65)	260.09	(169.44)	-
Provisions made during the year	6,355.89	280.11	-	6,636.00
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation	118.21	9.35	11.57	139.13
Transfer from restructuring provision	-	-	-	-
Provision in respect of Interest Capitalisation – Restructured NPA Accounts	47.90	(54.84)	-	(6.94)
Write-offs/(write back) of excess provision	(6,875.29)	(1,361.34)	-	(8,236.63)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**13,579.98**	**1,465.33**	**-**	**15,045.31**

1. represents application money for investments
2. represents provisions transferred from Citibank India Consumer Business

iii) Movement in net non-performing assets is set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024			
	Advances	Investments	Others[1]	Total
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	3,439.11	119.81	-	3,558.92
Intra-Category Transfer	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	8,084.13	(24.62)	-	8,059.51
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation	(21.62)	10.46	-	(11.16)
Reductions during the year	(8,369.41)	(119.92)	-	(8,489.33)
Floating provisions	(3.25)	-	-	(3.25)
Interest Capitalisation – Restructured NPA Accounts	118.51	14.27	-	132.78
Closing balance at the end of the year	**3,247.47**	**-**	**-**	**3,247.47**

1. represents application money for investments

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023			
	Advances	Investments	Others[1]	Total
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	4,745.30	699.25	67.61	5,512.16
Additions on account of acquisition[2]	192.11	-	-	192.11
Intra-Category Transfer	-	65.51	(65.51)	-
Additions during the year	7,592.64	11.22	9.47	7,613.33
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation	(118.21)	(9.35)	(11.57)	(139.13)
Reductions during the year	(8,924.83)	(701.66)	-	(9,626.49)
Interest Capitalisation – Restructured NPA Accounts	(47.90)	54.84	-	6.94
Closing balance at the end of the year	**3,439.11**	**119.81**	**-**	**3,558.92**

1. represents application money for investments
2. represents additions to non-performing assets (net of provisions) transferred from Citibank India Consumer Business

iv) Classification of advances and provisions held:

For the year 31 March, 2024

(₹ in crores)

	Standard	Non-Performing				Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	**841,866.98**	**3,888.81**	**7,223.19**	**5,907.09**	**17,019.09**	**858,886.07**
Inter-Category transfer from/(to) Investments					-	
Add: Additions during the year					14,404.64	
Less: Reductions during the year*					(17,078.69)	
Closing Balance	**961,820.91**	**5,212.30**	**3,888.71**	**5,244.03**	**14,345.04**	**976,165.95**
*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
i) Upgradation					(6,022.19)	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					(2,710.47)	
iii) Technical/Prudential Write-offs					(5,548.66)	
iv) Write-offs other than (iii) above[1]					(2,797.37)	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions) [2]						
Opening Balance of Provisions held	**7,815.83**	**2,000.81**	**5,672.08**	**5,907.09**	**13,579.98**	**21,395.81**
Inter category transfer from/(to) Investments & Others					-	
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					6,320.51	
Add: Provision in respect of Interest Capitalisation – Restructured NPA Accounts					(118.51)	
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation					21.62	
Transfer from restructuring provision					-	
Less: Excess Provision reversed/ Write-off loans					(8,709.28)	
Closing Balance of Provisions held[3]	**4,900.10**	**2,891.08**	**2,959.21**	**5,244.03**	**11,094.32**	**15,994.42**
Net NPAs						
Opening Balance		**1,888.00**	**1,551.11**	**-**	**3,439.11**	
Add: Fresh Additions during the year					8,084.13	
Less: Interest Capitalisation – Restructured NPA Accounts					118.51	
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation					(21.62)	
Less: Reductions during the year					(8,369.41)	
Less: Floating provision					(3.25)	
Closing Balance		**2,321.22**	**929.50**	**-**	**3,247.47**	

For the year 31 March, 2024

(₹ in crores)

	Standard	Non-Performing				
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	Total
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						**3.25**
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						-
Less: Amount of drawn down during the year						-
Closing Balance of Floating provisions						**3.25**
Technical write-offs and recoveries made thereon (includes advances, investments and others)						
Opening balance of Technical/Prudential written-off accounts						**38,015.30**
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						5,968.90
Add: Effect of exchange rate fluctuation						96.02
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year[4]						(2,234.76)
Less: Accounts upgraded pursuant to implementation of resolution plan (change in ownership)						(29.82)
Less: Sacrifice made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						(2,132.49)
Closing Balance						**39,683.15**

1. including sale of NPAs
2. including provision in respect of Interest Capitalization - Restructured Accounts, in respect of NPA accounts amounting to ₹147.54 crores which is not recognized as income as per RBI guidelines
3. During the year, the Bank has reclassified provision of ₹3,130.18 crores on loans under moratorium as per RBI guidelines on COVID-19 regulatory package from provision for standard advances to provision for other contingencies. [Refer note 3.10(c)]
4. including recoveries amounting to ₹122.42 crores in the form of Security Receipts allotted during the year

For the year 31 March, 2023

(₹ in crores)

	Standard	Non-Performing				
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	Total
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	**702,953.91**	**3,852.85**	**8,109.54**	**6,603.24**	**18,565.63**	**721,519.54**
Inter-Category transfer from/(to) Investments					(90.65)	
Add: Additions on account of acquisition[1]					395.70	
Add: Additions during the year					13,948.53	
Less: Reductions during the year*					(15,800.12)	
Closing Balance	**841,866.98**	**3,888.81**	**7,223.19**	**5,907.09**	**17,019.09**	**858,886.07**
*Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:						
i) Upgradation					(6,389.31)	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					(3,162.53)	
iii) Technical/Prudential Write-offs					(5,045.76)	
iv) Write-offs other than (iii) above[2]					(1,202.52)	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)[3]						
Opening Balance of Provisions held[4]	**7,232.04**	**1,680.66**	**5,536.43**	**6,603.24**	**13,820.33**	**21,052.37**
Inter category transfer from/(to) Investments & Others					(90.65)	
Add: Provisions transferred on acquisition[1]					203.59	
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					6,355.89	
Add: Provision in respect of Interest Capitalisation – Restructured NPA Accounts					47.90	
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation					118.21	
Transfer from restructuring provision					-	
Less: Excess Provision reversed/ Write-off loans					(6,875.29)	
Closing Balance of Provisions held[4]	**7,815.83**	**2,000.81**	**5,672.08**	**5,907.09**	**13,579.98**	**21,395.81**

For the year 31 March, 2023 (₹ in crores)

	Standard	Non-Performing				
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	Total
Net NPAs						
Opening Balance		**2,172.19**	**2,573.11**	**-**	**4,745.30**	
Add: Additions (net of provisions) on account of acquisition[1]					192.11	
Add: Fresh Additions during the year					7,592.64	
Effect of exchange rate fluctuation					(118.21)	
Less: Reductions during the year					(8,924.83)	
Less: Interest Capitalisation – Restructured NPA Accounts					(47.90)	
Closing Balance		**1,888.00**	**1,551.11**	**-**	**3,439.11**	
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						**3.25**
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						-
Less: Amount of drawn down during the year						-
Closing Balance of Floating provisions						**3.25**
Technical write-offs and recoveries made thereon (includes advances, investments and others)						
Opening balance of Technical/Prudential written-off accounts						**36,255.53**
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						5,520.28
Add: Effect of exchange rate fluctuation						520.59
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						(2,523.41)
Less: Accounts upgraded pursuant to implementation of resolution plan (change in ownership)						(124.96)
Less: Sacrifice made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						(1,632.73)
Closing Balance						**38,015.30**

1. represents additions to non-performing assets/provisions transferred from Citibank India Consumer Business
2. including sale of NPAs
3. including provision in respect of Interest Capitalization - Restructured Accounts, in respect of NPA accounts amounting to ₹99.64 crores which is not recognized as income as per RBI guidelines
4. provision for standard advances includes provision on loans under moratorium as per RBI guidelines on COVID-19 regulatory package of ₹3,130.18 crores

v) Key NPA Ratios

	Ratios (in percent)	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
i.	Gross non-performing advances to Gross Advances	1.47%	1.98%
ii.	Net non-performing advances to Net Advances	0.34%	0.41%
iii.	Provision Coverage ratio for non-performing advances (including prudential write offs)	94.07%	93.71%
iv.	Gross non-performing assets as a percentage of gross customer assets[1]	1.43%	2.02%
v.	Net non-performing assets as a percentage of net customer assets[1]	0.31%	0.39%

1. Customer assets include advances and credit substitutes

b) Sector-wise advances:

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Sector	31 March, 2024 Outstanding Total Advances	31 March, 2024 Gross NPAs	31 March, 2024 % of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	31 March, 2023 Outstanding Total Advances	31 March, 2023 Gross NPAs	31 March, 2023 % of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
A	**Priority Sector**						
1	**Agriculture and allied activities**	**104,540.94**	**2,107.09**	**2.02%**	**86,834.11**	**2,086.30**	**2.40%**
2	**Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending**	**81,590.66**	**977.10**	**1.20%**	**75,105.29**	**960.83**	**1.28%**
	-Chemical & Chemical products	*9,345.37*	*52.30*	*0.56%*	*8,498.89*	*53.70*	*0.63%*
	-Basic Metal & Metal Products	*9,035.68*	*134.07*	*1.48%*	*8,540.99*	*92.56*	*1.08%*
	-Infrastructure	*5,917.81*	*35.97*	*0.61%*	*5,234.93*	*28.25*	*0.54%*
3	**Services**	**64,883.44**	**713.20**	**1.10%**	**49,011.41**	**612.87**	**1.25%**
	-Banking and Finance other than NBFCs and MFs	*1,255.74*	-	-	*740.27*	-	-
	-Non-banking financial companies (NBFCs)	*86.66*	*18.08*	*20.87%*	*531.12*	*42.04*	*7.92%*
	-Commercial Real Estate	*11,779.11*	*5.74*	*0.05%*	*7,330.22*	*5.33*	*0.07%*
	-Trade	*27,314.45*	*446.22*	*1.63%*	*21,912.42*	*326.66*	*1.49%*
4	**Personal loans**	**120,871.21**	**1,343.83**	**1.11%**	**98,712.43**	**1,073.53**	**1.09%**
	*-Housing**	*67,473.59*	*532.61*	*0.79%*	*62,261.29*	*657.13*	*1.06%*
	-Vehicle Loans	*27,853.49*	*556.97*	*2.00%*	*14,626.21*	*252.01*	*1.72%*
	Sub-total (A)	**371,886.25**	**5,141.22**	**1.38%**	**309,663.24**	**4,733.53**	**1.53%**
B	**Non Priority Sector**						
1	**Agriculture and allied activities**	**3,243.90**	**0.13**	**0.00%#**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2	**Industry**	**151,929.11**	**4,253.11**	**2.80%**	**166,095.59**	**6,646.20**	**4.00%**
	-Chemical & Chemical products	*17,721.74*	*31.95*	*0.18%*	*21,606.98*	*50.33*	*0.23%*
	-Basic Metal & Metal Products	*16,652.69*	*148.46*	*0.89%*	*19,668.12*	*34.60*	*0.18%*
	-Infrastructure	*55,954.12*	*1,721.93*	*3.08%*	*66,537.30*	*2,440.32*	*3.67%*
3	**Services**	**126,030.23**	**2,161.10**	**1.71%**	**113,323.12**	**2,804.30**	**2.47%**
	-Banking and Finance other than NBFCs and MFs	*25,880.77*	*0.83*	*0.00%#*	*18,978.64*	*0.83*	*0.00%#*
	-Non-banking financial companies (NBFCs)	*28,779.50*	*57.94*	*0.20%*	*24,836.89*	*109.05*	*0.44%*
	-Commercial Real Estate	*23,213.92*	*418.99*	*1.80%*	*22,302.37*	*702.21*	*3.15%*
	-Trade	*24,888.47*	*631.75*	*2.54%*	*20,677.68*	*732.45*	*3.54%*
4	**Personal loans**	**323,076.46**	**2,789.48**	**0.86%**	**269,804.12**	**2,835.06**	**1.05%**
	*-Housing**	*159,144.53*	*746.30*	*0.47%*	*149,550.88*	*1,218.09*	*0.81%*
	-Vehicle Loans	*29,421.67*	*598.50*	*2.03%*	*27,998.16*	*517.12*	*1.85%*
	Sub-total (B)	**604,279.70**	**9,203.82**	**1.52%**	**549,222.83**	**12,285.56**	**2.24%**
	Total (A+B)	**976,165.95**	**14,345.04**	**1.47%**	**858,886.07**	**17,019.09**	**1.98%**

* includes loan against property
\# less than 0.005%
Classification of advances into sector is based on Sector wise Industry Bank Credit return submitted to RBI.
Figures in italics represent sub-sectors where the outstanding advance exceeds 10% of total outstanding advance to that sector.

c) Amount of total assets, non-performing assets and revenue of overseas branches is given below:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Total assets[1]	51,542.99	51,390.81
Total NPAs (Gross)	1,521.03	1,696.27
Total NPAs (Net)	-	58.67
Total revenue[1]	3,068.79	2,120.25

1. Represents total assets and total revenue of foreign operations (refer note no. 3.4 of Schedule 18 on information about business and geographical segments)

d) Particulars of resolution plan and restructuring

i) Disclosure with regard to implementation of resolution plan as required under RBI circular dated 7 June, 2019 for Resolution of Stressed Assets:

As on/for the year ended 31 March, 2024

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Resolution plan implemented during the year	Resolution plan not implemented within specified timelines as on 31 March, 2024
No. of borrowers[1]	2	25
Fund and non-fund based outstanding as on 31 March, 2024[2]	102.37	2,513.58
Additional provisions held as per RBI guidelines	-	120.73

1. includes prudentially written-off accounts and accounts settled pursuant to implementation of resolution plan
2. excluding fund based outstanding for prudentially written off cases and outstanding in equity shares

As on/for the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Resolution plan implemented during the year	Resolution plan not implemented within specified timelines as on 31 March, 2023
No. of borrowers[1]	2	23
Fund based outstanding as on 31 March, 2023[2]	492.96	3,236.38
Additional provisions held as per RBI guidelines	108.16	244.88

1. includes prudentially written-off accounts and accounts settled pursuant to implementation of resolution plan
2. excluding fund based outstanding for prudentially written off cases and outstanding in equity shares

ii) **Details of accounts subjected to restructuring[1,2,3,4]**

(₹ in crores)

		Agriculture and allied activities		Corporate (excluding MSME)		Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)[5]		Retail (excluding agriculture and MSME)		Total	
		As on 31 March, 2024	As on 31 March, 2023	As on 31 March, 2024	As on 31 March, 2023	As on 31 March, 2024	As on 31 March, 2023	As on 31 March, 2024	As on 31 March, 2023	As on 31 March, 2024	As on 31 March, 2023
Standard	Number of borrowers*	52	2	1	3	1,004	5,241	1,624	3	2681	5,249
	Gross amount	4.33	0.09	30.75	613.41	258.51	453.90	127.49	0.35	421.08	1,067.75
	Provision held	0.22	0.00	1.54	30.67	74.94	137.48	6.37	0.02	83.07	168.17
Sub-standard	Number of borrowers*	4	7	-	-	174	4,808	59	778	237	5,593
	Gross amount	0.78	0.44	-	-	31.45	94.38	5.12	10.88	37.35	105.70
	Provision held	0.23	0.13	-	-	16.30	46.03	4.54	10.80	21.07	56.96
Doubtful	Number of borrowers*	9	33	3	3	9,809	18,198	282	43	10,103	18,277
	Gross amount	0.58	3.24	75.07	801.93	71.41	70.89	14.90	6.65	161.96	882.72
	Provision held	0.43	2.45	68.16	676.67	50.76	50.53	13.06	4.64	132.40	734.30
Loss	Number of borrowers*	3	1	4	6	13	7,801	9	18	29	7,826
	Gross amount	0.11	3.98	123.49	578.11	6.54	12.50	2.29	0.27	132.43	594.86
	Provision held[6]	0.11	3.98	119.45	574.07	6.40	12.34	2.29	0.27	128.25	590.66
Total	Number of borrowers*	**68**	**43**	**8**	**12**	**11,000**	**36,048**	**1,974**	**842**	**13,050**	**36,945**
	Gross amount	**5.80**	**7.75**	**229.31**	**1,993.45**	**367.91**	**631.67**	**149.80**	**18.16**	**752.82**	**2,651.03**
	Provision held[6]	**0.99**	**6.57**	**189.14**	**1,281.41**	**148.41**	**246.38**	**26.26**	**15.74**	**364.80**	**1,550.10**

* while reporting number of borrowers, restructured accounts of same borrowers under different category are reported only under one category

1. Excludes prudentially written-off accounts
2. Excludes accounts where resolution plan is implemented under RBI Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress as per RBI circular dated 6 August, 2020 (Resolution Framework 1.0) and 5 May, 2021 (Resolution Framework 2.0). [Refer note 18 (2.4) (h)]
3. Includes accounts where restructuring is implemented under RBI circular for Resolution of Stressed Assets (excluding cases of change in ownership)
4. Includes compromise settlement accounts treated as restructuring pursuant to RBI guidelines on "Framework for Compromise Settlements and Technical Write offs" where the time for payment of agreed settlement amount exceeds three months
5. Includes zero MSME borrower accounts restructured under RBI guidelines of January, 2019 amounting to ₹ Nil (Previous year Zero accounts amounting ₹ Nil)
6. Excluding balance outstanding in Sundries Account (Interest Capitalization - Restructured Accounts), in respect of NPA accounts which is not recognized as income as per RBI guidelines

e) Divergence in asset classification and provisioning

In terms of RBI guidelines, banks are required to disclose the divergences in asset classification and provisioning consequent to RBI's annual supervisory process in their notes to accounts to the financial statements. The disclosure is required if either or both of the following conditions are satisfied: (a) the additional provisioning for NPAs assessed by RBI exceeds 5% of the reported profit before provisions and contingencies for the reference period and (b) the additional Gross NPAs identified by RBI exceed 5% or 10% of the published incremental Gross NPAs for the reference period ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 respectively.

Based on the above, no disclosure on divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs is required with respect to RBI's annual supervisory process for the year ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022.

f) Disclosure on transfer of loan exposures

i) **Details of loans not in default acquired and transferred during the years ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023 under the RBI Master Direction on Transfer of Loan Exposure dated 24 September, 2021 are given below :**

a) Details of loans not in default acquired from other entities:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024		31 March, 2023	
Particulars	**Corporate**	**Retail**	**Corporate**	**Retail**
Mode of acquisition	Assignment and Novation	Assignment	Assignment and Novation	Assignment
Aggregate Principal outstanding of loans acquired	1,192.18	800.56	3,388.77	566.74
Weighted average residual maturity	9.35 years	13.60 years	7.10 years	9.31 years
Weighted average holding period	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Retention of beneficial economic interest by the originator	N.A.	10%	N.A.	10%
Coverage of tangible security (for secured loans)	100% secured	Weighted average LTV ~47%	95% secured	Weighted average LTV ~ 50%
Rating-wise[1] distribution of loans acquired by value				
- A- and above	62%	N.A.	88%	N.A.
- BBB and BBB+	29%	N.A.	11%	N.A.
- SME -3	9%	N.A.	1%	N.A.

1. Represents internal rating

b) Details of loans not in default transferred to other entities:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024		31 March, 2023	
Particulars	**Corporate**	**Retail**	**Corporate**	**Retail**
Mode of transfer	Assignment and Novation	-	Assignment and Novation	-
Aggregate Principal outstanding of loans acquired	₹12,308.62	-	7,814.41	-
Weighted average residual maturity	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Weighted average holding period (for assignment transactions)	0.87 years	-	1.36 years	-
Retention of beneficial economic interest	Nil	-	Nil	-
Coverage of tangible security (for secured loans)	94% secured	-	96% secured	-
Rating-wise[1] distribution of loans transferred by value				
- A- and above	96%	N.A.	97%	N.A.
- BBB+	4%	N.A	3%	N.A

1. Represents internal rating

There are no agreements to replace loans transferred to transferees or pay damages arising from any representations or warranty for any of the loans transferred during the year ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2024.

ii) **Details of stressed loans acquired and transferred during the year ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023 under the RBI Master Direction on Transfer of Loan Exposure dated 24 September, 2021 are given below:**

a) The Bank has not acquired any stressed loans (NPA and SMA accounts) during the year ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023.

b) Details of stressed loans transferred (excluding prudentially written off accounts):

During the year ended 31 March, 2024

(₹ in crores)

	To ARCs		To permitted transferees		To other transferees	
	NPA	SMA	NPA	SMA	NPA	SMA
No. of accounts	3	-	-	-	1	-
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred (on the date of transfer)	423.72	-	-	-	11.56	-
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.	-
Net book value of the loans transferred (at the time of transfer)	-	-	-	-	8.64	-
Aggregate consideration	235.00	-	-	-	9.40	-
Excess provision reversed to the profit and loss account	235.00	-	-	-	0.76	-
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in crores)

	To ARCs		To permitted transferees		To other transferees	
	NPA	SMA	NPA	SMA	NPA	SMA
No. of accounts	1	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate principal outstanding of loans transferred (on the date of transfer)	4.52	-	-	-	-	-
Weighted average residual tenor of the loans transferred	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-
Net book value of the loans transferred (at the time of transfer)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate consideration	4.55	-	-	-	-	-
Excess provision reversed to the profit and loss account	0.03	-	-	-	-	-
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-	-	-	-	-

iii) During year ended 31 March, 2024, the Bank has been allotted Security Receipts amounting to ₹128.45 crores pursuant to implementation of resolution plan in certain borrower accounts Details on recovery ratings assigned to Security Receipts as on 31 March, 2024:

(₹ in crores)

Recovery ratings	Anticipated recovery as per recovery rating	Net Book value	Redemption value
Yet to be rated[1]		-	128.45
Total		-	**128.45**

1. Recent purchase whose statutory period has not elapsed

The Bank has not made any investment in Security Receipts during the year ended 31 March, 2023 and the book value of outstanding Security Receipts as on 31 March, 2023 is Nil.

g) Disclosure on provisioning pertaining to fraud accounts

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Number of frauds reported during the year[1,2,3]	33,005	7,865
Amounts involved net of recoveries/write-offs[1,2,3]	260.50	172.54
Provisions held at the beginning of the year	23.30	26.19
Provisions made during the year	74.05	94.43
Balance held in interest capitalisation accounts	-	-
Provisions held at the end of the year	**97.35**	**120.62**
Unamortised provision debited from 'other reserves' as at the end of the year	-	-

1. Includes 32,068 cases of frauds amounting to ₹158.96 crores (previous year 7,180 cases of ₹45.09 crores) involving digital payments including instances where credentials have been compromised by customers themselves or where no loss has been caused by the Bank, reported to RBI pursuant to 13 January 2023 guideline on 'Advisory on Reporting of digital payment related frauds to RBI through FMR'

2. In respect of frauds related to advances, the Bank undertakes 100% provisioning of the outstanding amount once the borrower account is classified as fraud in line with RBI guidelines. In respect of other frauds, provision is made where the claim has been admitted and the Bank is under an obligation to settle the same. In all other cases declared as fraud but where claim is not admitted, no provision is required to be made. The number of frauds reported during the year include 584 cases (excluding cases covered under note 1 above) amounting to ₹4.19 crores where claim has not been admitted by the Bank (previous year 240 cases amounting to ₹6.83 crores)

3. Excluding 15 cases of advances (previous year 121 cases) amounting to ₹22.76 crores (previous year ₹133.69 crores) reported as fraud during the year and subsequently prudentially written off within the financial year

h) Disclosure under Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress

For the year ended on 31 March, 2024

Movement in position of accounts where resolution plan is implemented under RBI Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress as per RBI circular dated 6 August, 2020 (Resolution Framework 1.0) and 5 May, 2021 (Resolution Framework 2.0) during the half year ended 30 September, 2023:

(₹ in crores except number of accounts)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 31 March, 2023 (A)[1]	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during H1 FY24	Of (A) amount written off during H1 FY24	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during H1 FY24[2]	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 30 September, 2023[1]
Personal Loans[3]	1,834.67	84.69	29.24	184.53	1,536.21
Corporate persons	211.94	-	-	(7.50)	219.44
Of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,046.61**	**84.69**	**29.24**	**177.03**	**1,755.65**

1. Represents fund based outstanding balance of standard accounts
2. Represents net movement in balance outstanding
3. Personal loans represent retail advances

Movement in position of accounts where resolution plan is implemented under RBI Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress as per RBI circular dated 6 August, 2020 (Resolution Framework 1.0) and 5 May, 2021 (Resolution Framework 2.0) during the half year ended 31 March, 2024:

(₹ in crores except number of accounts)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 30 September, 2023 (A)[1]	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during H2 FY24	Of (A) amount written off during H2 FY24	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during H2 FY24[2]	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 31 March, 2024[1]
Personal Loans[3]	1,536.21	53.97	3.54	147.80	1,330.90
Corporate persons	219.44	7.54	-	14.75	197.15
Of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,755.65**	**61.51**	**3.54**	**162.55**	**1,528.05**

1. Represents fund based outstanding balance of standard accounts
2. Represents net movement in balance outstanding
3. Personal loans represent retail advances

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

Movement in position of accounts where resolution plan is implemented under RBI Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress as per RBI circular dated 6 August, 2020 (Resolution Framework 1.0) during the half year ended 30 September, 2022:

(₹ in crores except number of accounts)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 31 March, 2022 (A)[1]	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during H1 FY23	Of (A) amount written off during H1 FY23	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during H1 FY23[2]	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 30 September, 2022
Personal Loans[3]	2,907.69	233.37	46.14	275.35	2,352.83
Corporate persons	1,121.09	419.22	-	58.44	643.43
Of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,028.78**	**652.59**	**46.14**	**333.79**	**2,996.26**

1. Represents fund based outstanding balance of standard accounts
2. Represents net movement in balance outstanding
3. Personal loans represent retail advances

Movement in position of accounts where resolution plan is implemented under RBI Resolution Framework for Covid-19 related stress as per RBI circular dated 6 August, 2020 (Resolution Framework 1.0) and 5 May, 2021 (Resolution Framework 2.0) during the half year ended 31 March, 2023:

(₹ in crores except number of accounts)

Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 30 September, 2022 (A)[1]	Accounts transferred pursuant to acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business – Position as at 31 March, 2023[1]	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during H2 FY23	Of (A) amount written off during H2 FY23	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during H2 FY23[2]	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at 31 March, 2023[1]
Personal Loans[3]	2,352.83	3.69	192.97	73.87	255.01	1,834.67
Corporate persons	643.43	-	16.08	125.52	289.89	211.94
Of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,996.26**	**3.69**	**209.05**	**199.39**	**544.90**	**2,046.61**

1. Represents fund based outstanding balance of standard accounts
2. Represents net movement in balance outstanding
3. Personal loans represent retail advances

i) During the years ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023 none of the loans and advances held at overseas branches of the Bank have been classified as NPA by any host banking regulator for reasons other than record of recovery.

2.5 Exposures

a) Exposure to Real Estate sector

(₹ in crores)

Category	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
1) Direct Exposure		
(i) Residential mortgages	212,548.30	205,851.48
(Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented. Exposure also includes non-fund based (NFB) limits)		
- of which housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances	58,915.62	53,771.99
(ii) Commercial real estate	66,800.56	52,031.70
[Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estate (office building, retail space, multipurpose commercial premises, multifamily residential buildings, multi tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development, and construction etc.) where the prospects for repayment and recovery depend primarily on the cashflows generated by the assets and also includes housing loans extended towards third dwelling unit. Exposures include NFB limits.]		
(iii) Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -		
a. Residential	-	-
b. Commercial real estate	-	-
2) Indirect Exposure		
Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	25,373.33	29,143.30
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	**304,722.19**	**287,026.48**

b) Exposure to Capital Market

(₹ in crores)

Category		31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
1.	Direct investments in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt[1]	4,043.27	2,128.35
2.	Advances against shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds	11.71	1.94
3.	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity-oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security	2,268.93	2,153.40
4.	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity-oriented mutual funds i.e. where primary security other than shares/convertible bonds/convertible debentures/ units of equity-oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances	3,435.34	223.52
5.	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers	17,276.97	14,725.90
6.	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources	178.37	235.13
7.	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues	8.72	-
8.	Underwriting commitments taken up in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity-oriented mutual funds	-	-
9.	Financing to stock brokers for margin trading	-	-
10.	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered) including capital contribution to LLP	517.99	530.95
	Total exposure to Capital Market (Total of 1 to 10)	**27,741.30**	**19,999.19**

1. excludes investment in equity shares on account of conversion of debt into equity as part of restructuring amounting to ₹196.33 crores as on 31 March, 2024 (previous year ₹805.55 crores) which are exempted from exposure to Capital Market

c) Details of Risk Category wise Country Exposure

(₹ in crores)

Risk Category[1]	Exposure (Net) as at 31 March, 2024	Provision Held as at 31 March, 2024	Exposure (Net) as at 31 March, 2023	Provision Held as at 31 March, 2023
Insignificant	-	-	-	-
Low	26,657.10	33.57	29,368.12	27.44
Moderate	1,849.10	-	1,841.20	-
High	1,040.76	-	1,316.05	-
Very High	514.37	-	748.65	-
Restricted	-	-	81.34	-
Off-Credit	-	-	-	-
Total	**30,061.33**	**33.57**	**33,355.36**	**27.44**

1. Risk categorization is based on the methodology as internally adopted by the Bank

d) Unsecured Advances

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Total unsecured advances of the Bank	290,227.80	236,920.33
Out of the above, amount of advances for which securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. have been taken	-	-
Estimated value of such intangible securities	-	-

e) Factoring Exposures

As on 31 March, 2024, exposures under factoring stood at ₹13,166.02 crores (previous year ₹12,005.46 crores).

f) Disclosure on Intra-Group Exposures[1]

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Total amount of intra-group exposures	8,351.51	10,782.09
Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures	8,351.51	10,782.09
Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the Bank on borrowers/customers	0.51	0.67

1. Exposure includes credit exposure (funded and non-funded), derivative exposure, investment exposure (including underwriting and similar commitments) and deposits placed for meeting shortfall in Priority Sector Lending

During the years ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023, the intra-group exposures were within the limits specified by RBI.

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

g) Unhedged foreign currency exposures

The Bank has laid down the framework to manage credit risk arising out of unhedged foreign currency exposures of the borrowers. Both at the time of initial approval as well as subsequent reviews/renewals, the assessment of credit risk arising out of foreign currency exposure of the borrowers include details of imports, exports, repayments of foreign currency borrowings, as well as hedges done by the borrowers or naturally enjoyed by them vis-a-vis their intrinsic financial strength, history of hedging and losses arising out of foreign currency volatility. The extent of hedge/cover required on the total foreign currency exposure including natural hedge and hedged positions, is guided through a matrix of internal ratings. The hedging policy is applicable for existing as well as new clients with foreign currency exposures above a predefined threshold. The details of un-hedged foreign currency exposure of customers for transactions undertaken through the Bank are monitored periodically. The Bank also maintains additional provision and capital, in line with RBI guidelines.

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Incremental capital held as at 31st March	1,449.22	1,418.94
Opening provision held as at 1st April	309.64	273.97
Provision transferred on acquisition of Citibank India consumer business	10.10	2.07
Provision made during the year	91.57	33.60
Cumulative provision held as at 31st March	**411.31**	**309.64**

2.6 Concentration of deposits, advances, exposures and NPAs

a) Concentration of deposits

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Total deposits of twenty largest depositors	90,901.54	85,003.09
Percentage of deposits of twenty largest depositors to total deposits	8.51	8.98

b) Concentration of advances[1]

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Total advances to twenty largest borrowers	126,509.96	124,260.14
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances	7.97	8.08

1. Advances represent credit exposure (funded and non-funded) including derivative exposure as defined by RBI

c) Concentration of exposures[1]

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Total exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers	134,583.49	138,084.13
Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to total exposure on borrowers/customers	8.16	8.63

1. Exposure includes credit exposure (funded and non-funded), derivative exposure, investment exposure (including underwriting and similar commitments) and deposits placed for meeting shortfall in Priority Sector Lending

d) Concentration of NPAs

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Total exposure to the top twenty NPA accounts[1]	5,430.04	7,541.48
Percentage exposures of the twenty largest NPA exposures to total gross NPAs[2]	31.07	37.95

1. represents fund based and non-fund based outstanding and non-performing investments
2. percentage is computed based on outstanding of top twenty NPA accounts (excluding non-fund based outstanding) to gross NPAs

2.7 Derivatives

a) Disclosure in respect of Interest Rate Swaps ('IRS'), Forward Rate Agreement ('FRA') and Cross Currency Swaps ('CCS') outstanding is set out below:

An 'IRS' is a financial contract between two parties exchanging or swapping a stream of interest payments for a 'notional principal' amount on multiple occasions during a specified period. The Bank deals in interest rate benchmarks like Mumbai Inter-Bank Offered Rate (MIBOR), Indian Government Securities Benchmark Rate (INBMK), Mumbai Inter-Bank Forward Offer Rate (MIFOR), Modified MIFOR, Alternative Reference Rates (ARR) and London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) of various currencies. Pursuant to RBI guidelines on Roadmap for LIBOR transition all new deals are being offered on Modified MIFOR and ARR interest rates benchmarks as published by the regulators of respective currencies. Deals outstanding in MIFOR and LIBOR interest rate benchmarks prior to the transition will continue till their respective maturities.

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

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

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Items	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2023
i)	Notional principal of swap agreements	778,852.15	581,830.40
ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	9,187.39	9,028.10
iii)	Collateral required by the Bank upon entering into swaps	2,439.19	1,862.88
iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	8,977.79	7,671.92
	Maximum single industry exposure with Banks (previous year with Banks)		
v)	Fair value of the swap book (hedging & trading)	165.69	(85.04)

The nature and terms of the IRS as on 31 March, 2024 are set out below:

(₹ in crores)

Nature	Nos.	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Terms
Trading	7	513.62	EURIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	7,338	228,274.50	MIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	2	62.36	MIOIS	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	746	58,192.64	MOD MIFOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	328	50,562.53	SOFR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	1	3.25	SONIA	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	4	621.95	ESTR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	1	77.10	TONAR (JPY)	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	8	3,738.06	TBILL	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	8	1,840.64	EURIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	4	650.00	INBMK	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	7,338	241,972.21	MIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	507	38,579.07	MOD MIFOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	456	65,991.05	SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	1	105.03	SONIA	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	5	158.07	TONAR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	3	317.72	ESTR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	7	421.50	MIOIS	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	40	20,582.72	SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	1	629.14	ESTR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
	16,805	**713,293.15**		

The nature and terms of the IRS as on 31 March, 2023 are set out below:

(₹ in crores)

Nature	Nos.	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Terms
Trading	5	214.47	EURIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	120	23,284.81	LIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	3,659	151,181.89	MIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	452	32,513.94	MIFOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	300	22,535.00	MOD MIFOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	79	21,918.43	SOFR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	2	261.46	SONIA	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	2	270.13	ESTR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	8	1,547.58	EURIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	4	650.00	INBMK	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	178	35,651.53	LIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	3,570	150,683.86	MIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	208	19,973.24	MIFOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	179	13,992.00	MOD MIFOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	115	24,785.35	SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	2	203.30	SONIA	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	4	154.02	TONAR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	3	372.10	ESTR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	7	443.52	MIOIS	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	32	12,736.35	LIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	4	1,479.06	SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
	8,933	**514,852.04**		

The nature and terms of the FRA as on 31 March, 2024 are set out below:

(₹ in crores)

Nature	Nos.	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Terms
Trading	181	5,068.17	BOND	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
	181	**5,068.17**		

The nature and terms of the FRA as on 31 March, 2023 are set out below:

(₹ in crores)

Nature	Nos.	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Terms
Trading	11	505.00	BOND	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
	11	**505.00**		

The nature and terms of the CCS as on 31 March, 2024 are set out below:

(₹ in crores)

Nature	Nos.	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Terms
Trading	131	21,995.08	Not Applicable	Fixed Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	3	65.43	SARON	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	15	879.16	EURIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	1	42.88	TBILL	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	1	22.22	TONAR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	66	12,303.60	SOFR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	3	65.43	SARON	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	17	807.92	EURIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	1	208.51	MIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	1	22.22	TONAR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	52	11,481.39	SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	4	1,033.59	SOFR/ESTR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	4	1,478.67	SOFR/EURIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	3	525.45	SOFR/MIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	3	646.51	SOFR/ TONAR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	4	1,306.33	EURIBOR/ SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	1	66.72	MIBOR/SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	16	2,297.81	MODMIFOR/SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	2	312.89	TONAR/SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	29	4,005.04	Not Applicable	Fixed Receivable
Trading	6	923.99	Not Applicable	Fixed Payable
	363	**60,490.84**		

The nature and terms of the CCS as on 31 March, 2023 are set out below:

(₹ in crores)

Nature	Nos.	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Terms
Trading	103	16,610.53	Not Applicable	Fixed Payable v/s Fixed Receivable
Trading	17	1,011.33	EURIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	60	6,460.56	LIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	15	2,505.64	SOFR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	16	816.22	EURIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	1	205.43	MIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	37	6,130.18	LIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	20	5,735.93	SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	5	1,596.73	EURIBOR/LIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	4	1,232.55	LIBOR/MIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	27	9,207.15	LIBOR/MIFOR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	1	82.17	MOD MIFOR/SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	4	876.80	TONAR/USD LIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	1	164.34	TONAR/SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	1	248.19	MIBOR/SOFR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	45	9,509.99	Not Applicable	Fixed Receivable
Trading	22	4,079.62	Not Applicable	Fixed Payable
	379	**66,473.36**		

b) Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024
i)	**Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year**	
	TUM3 - US 2 years Note - June 2023	642.22
	FVM3 - US 5 years Note - June 2023	456.23
	TYM3 - US 10 years Note - June 2023	121.77
	TUU3 - US 2 years Note - September 2023	393.77
	FVU3 - US 5 years Note - September 2023	170.15
	TYU3 - US 10 years Note - September 2023	85.07
	TUZ3 - US 2 years Note - December 2023	233.53
	FVZ3 - US 5 years Note - December 2023	106.76
	TYZ3 - US 10 years Note - December 2023	60.05
	TUH4 - US 2 years Note - March 2024	417.03
	FVH4 - US 5 years Note - March 2024	101.75
	TYH4 - US 10 years Note - March 2024	46.71
	TUM4 - US 2 years Note - June 2024	191.83
	FVM4 - US 5 years Note - June 2024	17.52
	TYM4 - US 10 years Note - June 2024	23.53
		3,067.64

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024
ii)	**Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31 March, 2024**	
	TUM4 - US 2 years Note - June 2024	191.83
	FVM4 - US 5 years Note - June 2024	17.52
	TYM4 - US 10 years Note - June 2024	23.35
		232.70
iii)	**Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31 March, 2024 and "not highly effective"**	N.A.
iv)	**Mark-to-market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31 March, 2024 and "not highly effective"**	N.A.

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023
i)	**Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year**	
	TUM2 - 2 years US Note - June 2022	843.06
	FVM2 - 5 years US Note - June 2022	70.67
	TYM2 - 10 years US Note - June 2022	377.16
	TUU2 - 2 years US Note - September 2022	295.81
	FVU2 - 5 years US Note - September 2022	141.33
	TYU2 - 10 years US Note - September 2022	491.38
	TUZ2 - 2 years US Note - December 2022	42.73
	FVZ2 - 5 years US Note - December 2022	225.15
	TYZ2 - 10 years US Note - December 2022	315.53
	TUH3 - 2 years US Note - March 2023	42.73
	FVH3 - 5 years US Note - March 2023	382.91
	TYH3 - 10 years US Note - March 2023	438.79
	TUM3 - 2 years US Note - June 2023	626.14
	FVM3 - 5 years US Note - June 2023	69.84
	TYM3 - 10 years US Note - June 2023	179.13
		4,542.36
ii)	**Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31 March, 2023**	
	TUM3 - 2 years US Note - June 2023	47.66
	FVM3 - 5 years US Note - June 2023	69.84
	TYM3 - 10 years US Note - June 2023	70.67
		188.17
iii)	**Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31 March, 2023 and "not highly effective"**	N.A.
iv)	**Mark-to-market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31 March, 2023 and "not highly effective"**	N.A.

c) Disclosure on risk exposure in Derivatives

Qualitative disclosures:

(a) Structure and organisation for management of risk in derivatives trading, the scope and nature of risk measurement, risk reporting and risk monitoring systems, policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/mitigants:

Derivatives are financial instruments whose characteristics are derived from an underlying asset, or from interest and exchange rates or indices. The Bank undertakes over the counter and Exchange Traded derivative transactions for Balance Sheet management and also for proprietary trading/market making whereby the Bank offers OTC derivative products to the customers to enable them to hedge their interest rate and currency risks within the prevalent regulatory guidelines.

Proprietary trading includes Exchange Traded Currency Options, Interest Rate Futures, Currency Futures and Rupee Interest Rate Swaps under different benchmarks (viz. MIBOR, Modified MIFOR, LIBOR, ARR and INBMK), Currency Options, Currency Swaps and Non Deliverable Options. The Bank also undertakes transactions in Cross Currency Swaps, Principal Only Swaps, Coupon Only Swaps, Currency Options, Interest Rate Swaps, Exotic Derivatives and Long Term Forex Contracts (LTFX) for hedging its Balance Sheet and also offers them to its customers. These transactions expose the Bank to various risks, primarily credit, market, legal, reputation and operational risk. The Bank has adopted the following mechanism for managing risks arising out of the derivative transactions.

There is a functional separation between the Treasury Front Office, Treasury Mid Office and Treasury Back Office to undertake derivative transactions. The customer and interbank related derivative transactions are originated by Derivative sales and Treasury Front Office team respectively which ensures compliance with the trade origination requirements as per the Bank's policy and the RBI guidelines. The Market Risk Group within the Bank's Risk Department independently identifies, measures and monitors the market risks associated with derivative transactions and apprises the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and the Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMC) on the compliance with the risk limits. The Treasury Back Office undertakes activities such as trade validation, confirmation, settlement, ISDA and related documentation, post deal documentation, accounting, valuation and other MIS reporting.

The derivative transactions are governed by the Derivative policy, Suitability and Appropriateness Policy for derivative products, Market risk management policy, Hedging policy and the Asset Liability Management (ALM) policy of the Bank as well as by the extant RBI guidelines. The Bank has implemented policy on customer suitability & appropriateness to ensure that derivatives transactions entered into are appropriate and suitable to the customer. The Bank has put in place a detailed process flow on documentation for customer derivative transactions for effective management of operational/reputation/compliance risk.

Various risk limits are set up and actual exposures are monitored vis-à-vis the limits allocated. These limits are set up taking into account market volatility, risk appetite, business strategy and management experience. Risk limits are in place for risk parameters viz. PV01, VaR, Stop Loss, Delta, Gamma and Vega. Actual positions are monitored against these limits on a daily basis and breaches, if any, are dealt with in accordance with board approved Risk Appetite Statement. Risk assessment of the portfolio is undertaken periodically. The Bank ensures that the Gross PV01 (Price value of a basis point) position arising out of all non-option rupee derivative contracts are within 0.25% of net worth of the Bank as on Balance Sheet date.

Hedging transactions are undertaken by the Bank to protect the variability in the fair value or the cash flow of the underlying Balance Sheet item. These deals are accounted on an accrual basis except the swap designated with an asset/liability that is carried at market value or lower of cost or market value. In that case, the swap is marked to market with the resulting gain or loss recorded as an adjustment to the market value of designated asset or liability. These transactions are tested for hedge effectiveness and in case any transaction fails the test, the same is re-designated as a trading deal and appropriate accounting treatment is followed.

(b) Accounting policy for recording hedge and non-hedge transactions, recognition of income, premiums and discounts, valuation of outstanding contracts

The Hedging Policy of the Bank governs the use of derivatives for hedging purpose. Subject to the prevailing RBI guidelines, the Bank deals in derivatives for hedging fixed rate and floating rate coupon or foreign currency assets/

liabilities. Transactions for hedging and market making purposes are recorded separately. For hedge transactions, the Bank identifies the hedged item (asset or liability) at the inception of the transaction itself. The effectiveness is ascertained at the time of inception of the hedge and periodically thereafter. Hedge derivative transactions are accounted for in accordance with the hedge accounting principles. Derivatives for market making purpose are marked to market and the resulting gain/loss is recorded in the Profit and Loss Account. The premium on option contracts is accounted for as per FEDAI guidelines. Derivative transactions are covered under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreements with respective counterparties. The exposure on account of derivative transactions is computed as per the RBI guidelines and is marked against the Loan Equivalent Risk (LER) limits approved for the respective counterparties.

(c) Provisioning, collateral and credit risk mitigation

Derivative transactions comprise of swaps, FRAs, futures, forward contracts and options which are disclosed as contingent liabilities. Trading swaps/FRAs/futures/options/forward contracts are revalued at the Balance Sheet date with the resulting unrealised gain or loss being recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and correspondingly in other assets or other liabilities respectively. Hedged swaps are accounted for as per the RBI guidelines. In accordance with RBI guidelines, any receivables (crystallised receivables and positive MTM) under derivatives contracts, which remain overdue for more than 90 days, are reversed through the Profit and Loss Account and are held in a separate Suspense account.

Collateral requirements for derivative transactions are laid down as part of credit sanction terms on a case by case basis. Such collateral requirements are determined, based on usual credit appraisal process. The Bank retains the right to terminate transactions as a risk mitigation measure in certain cases.

The credit risk in respect of customer derivative transactions is sought to be mitigated through a laid down policy on sanction of Loan Equivalent Risk (LER) limits, monitoring mechanism for LER limits and trigger events for escalation/margin calls/termination.

Quantitative disclosure on risk exposure in derivatives[1]:

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2024				
		Currency Derivatives				Interest rate Derivatives
		Forward Contracts[4]	CCS	Options	Total	
1	**Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)**					
	a) For hedging	34,073.74	-	-	34,073.74	-
	b) For trading	806,312.94	60,490.84	41,979.66	908,783.44	718,361.32
2	**Marked to Market Positions[2,3]**					
	a) Asset (+)	-	-	74.39	74.39	239.98
	b) Liability (-)	(624.82)	(73.69)	-	(698.51)	-
3	**Credit Exposure[3]**	22,671.78	7,396.52	1,399.28	31,467.58	13,868.89
4	**Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) (as at 31 March, 2024)**					
	a) on hedging derivatives	2.31	-	-	2.31	-
	b) on trading derivatives	10.23	45.37	7.20	62.80	382.83
5	**Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year**					
	a) on hedging					
	i) Minimum	-	-	-	-	-
	ii) Maximum	3.09	-	-	3.09	-
	b) on Trading					
	i) Minimum	7.92	45.37	7.20	60.49	232.07
	ii) Maximum	14.01	214.04	17.75	245.80	433.23

1. only Over The Counter derivatives included
2. only on trading derivatives and represents net position
3. includes accrued interest
4. excluding Tom/Spot contracts

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023				
		Currency Derivatives				Interest rate Derivatives
		Forward Contracts[4]	CCS	Options	Total	
1	**Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)**					
	a) For hedging	17,737.96	-	-	17,737.96	-
	b) For trading	587,097.30	66,473.36	40,929.93	694,500.59	515,357.04
2	**Marked to Market Positions**[2,3]					
	a) Asset (+)	-	-	78.37	78.37	251.91
	b) Liability (-)	(278.52)	(336.95)	-	(615.47)	-
3	**Credit Exposure**[3]	19,035.44	8,435.49	1,040.88	28,511.81	10,901.15
4	**Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) (as at 31 March, 2023)**					
	a) on hedging derivatives	0.43	-	-	0.43	-
	b) on trading derivatives	5.80	171.17	15.78	192.75	410.15
5	**Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year**					
	a) on hedging					
	i) Minimum	0.43	-	-	0.43	-
	ii) Maximum	1.57	-	-	1.57	0.06
	b) on Trading					
	i) Minimum	5.15	102.31	15.31	122.77	324.45
	ii) Maximum	13.44	196.57	23.58	233.59	438.24

1. only Over The Counter derivatives included
2. only on trading derivatives and represents net position
3. includes accrued interest
4. excluding Tom/Spot contracts

The outstanding notional principal amount of Exchange Traded Interest Rate Futures as at 31 March, 2024 was ₹232.70 crores (previous year ₹188.17 crores) and the mark-to-market value was negative ₹0.33 crores (previous year negative ₹3.16 crores).

The outstanding notional principal amount of Exchange Traded Currency Options as at 31 March, 2024 was ₹125.25 crores (previous year Nil) and the mark-to-market value was ₹0.35 crores (previous year Nil).

d) The Bank has not undertaken any transactions in Credit Default Swaps (CDS) during the year ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023.

2.8 Disclosures relating to securitisation

Details of securitisation transactions undertaken under the RBI Master Direction on Securitisation of Standard Assets, 2021 are given below by the Bank:

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
1	No. of SPEs holding assets for securitisation transactions originated by the Bank	-	-
2	Total amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPEs	-	-
3	Total amount of exposures retained by the Bank to comply with MRR as on the date of balance sheet		
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures		
	First loss	-	-
	Others	-	-
	b) On-balance sheet exposures		
	First loss	-	-
	Others	-	-
4	Amount of exposures to securitisation transactions other than MRR		
	a) Off-balance sheet exposures		
	i) Exposure to own securitisations		
	First loss	-	-
	Others	-	-
	ii) Exposure to third party securitisations		
	First loss	-	-
	Others	-	-
	b) On-balance sheet exposures		
	i) Exposure to own securitisations		
	First loss	-	-
	Loss	-	-
	ii) Exposure to third party securitisations		
	First loss	-	-
	Others	-	-
5	Sale consideration received for the securitised assets and gain/loss on sale on account of securitization	-	-
6	Form and quantum (outstanding value) of services provided by way of, liquidity support, post-securitisation assets servicing, etc.	-	-
7	Performance of facility provided		
	a) Amount paid	-	-
	b) Repayment received	-	-
	c) Outstanding amount	-	-
8	Average default rate of portfolios observed in the past	-	-
9	Amount and number of additional/ top up loan given on same underlying asset	-	-
10	Investor Complaints		
	a) Directly/indirectly received	-	-
	b) Complaints outstanding	-	-

2.9 The Bank has not sponsored any special purpose vehicle which is required to be consolidated in the consolidated financial statements as per accounting norms.

2.10 Disclosure on transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEA Fund)

(₹in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund	749.17	448.64
Add : Amounts transferred to DEA Fund during the year	288.44	314.46
Less : Amounts reimbursed by DEA Fund towards claims[1]	(38.14)	(13.93)
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund[2]	**999.47**	**749.17**

1. excludes interest post transfer to DEA Fund
2. Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEA Fund, as disclosed above, is also included under 'Schedule-12- Contingent Liability - Other items for which Bank is contingently liable'

2.11 Disclosure of customer complaints

a) Summary of information on complaints received by the Bank from customers and from Offices of Ombudsman (OBO)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Complaints received by the Bank from its customers		
1. Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	16,830	45,004
2. Number of complaints received during the year	561,010	939,870
3. Number of complaints disposed during the year	557,086	968,044
of 3, number of complaints rejected by the Bank	*71,063*	*95,331*
4. Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	20,754	16,830
Maintainable complaints received by the Bank from OBOs		
5. Number of maintainable complaints received by the Bank from OBOs	16,438	15,791
of 5, Number of complaints resolved in favour of the Bank by OBO's	*15,352*	*14,449*
of 5, Number of complaints resolved through conciliation/ mediation/ advisories issued by OBO's	*1,086*	*1,342*
of 5, Number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by OBO's against the Bank	-	-
6. Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	-	-

b) Top five grounds of complaints received by the Bank from customers

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Credit cards	6,715	228,285	(32%)	11,921	2,537
Account opening/difficulty in operation of accounts	2,288	105,923	(33%)	2,885	445
ATM/Debit cards	2,282	71,895	(50%)	1,460	44
Loans and advances	830	43,304	(57%)	1,260	128
Internet/Mobile/Electronic Banking	2,380	35,126	(70%)	953	198
Others	2,335	76,477	(14%)	2,275	338
Total	**16,830**	**561,010**	**(41%)**	**20,754**	**3,690**

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% increase/ decrease in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
Credit cards	21,484	334,590	16%	6,715	709
Account opening/difficulty in operation of accounts	3,970	159,188	58%	2,288	83
ATM/Debit cards	6,525	141,029	(22%)	2,282	76
Internet/Mobile/Electronic Banking	2,504	116,620	20%	2,380	288
Loans and advances	6,920	99,977	(45%)	830	38
Others	3,601	88,466	0.5%	2,335	117
Total	**45,004**	**939,870**	**1%**	**16,830**	**1,311**

The above disclosure does not include complaints redressed within 1 working day and is as certified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors.

2.12 Details of penalty/stricture levied by RBI

Details of penalty/stricture levied by RBI during the year ended 31 March, 2024 is as under:

Amount (₹ in crores)	Reason for stricture issued/levy of penalty by RBI	Date of payment of penalty
0.30	Penalty imposed for non-compliance with certain provisions of the RBI directions on 'Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances – Credit Card Accounts'	27 June, 2023
0.91	Penalty imposed for non-compliance with certain directions issued by RBI on 'Reserve Bank of India (Know Your Customer (KYC)) Directions, 2016', 'Loans and Advances – Statutory and Other Restrictions', 'Guidelines on Managing Risks and Code of Conduct in Outsourcing of Financial Services by banks' and 'Code of Conduct for Opening and Operating Current Accounts'	17 November, 2023

Details of penalty/stricture levied by RBI during the year ended 31 March, 2023 is as under:

Amount (₹ in crores)	Reason for stricture issued/levy of penalty by RBI	Date of payment of penalty
0.93	Penalty for non-compliance with certain directions issued by RBI on 'Loans and Advances – Statutory and Other Restrictions', 'Reserve Bank of India (Financial Services provided by Banks) Directions, 2016', 'Reserve Bank of India (Know Your Customer (KYC)) Directions, 2016', and 'Levy of penal charges on non-maintenance of minimum balances in savings bank accounts'	11 April, 2022

2.13 Disclosure on Remuneration

Qualitative disclosures

a) Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee:

❖ Name, composition and mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration:

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board oversees the framing, review and implementation of the compensation policy of the Bank on behalf of the Board. The Committee works in close co-ordination with the Risk Management Committee of the Bank, in order to achieve effective alignment between remuneration and risks.

As on 31 March, 2024, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee comprises of the following Non-Executive Directors:

1. Smt. Meena Ganesh - Chairperson
2. Smt. Mini Ipe
3. Shri Girish Paranjpe
4. Shri N.S. Vishwanathan

In respect of Remuneration/HR matters, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Board, functions with the following main objectives:

a. Review and recommend to the Board for approval, the overall remuneration framework and associated policies of the Bank (including remuneration policy for Directors and Key Managerial Personnel) including the level and structure of fixed pay, variable pay, perquisites, bonus pool, stock-based compensation and any other form of compensation as may be included from time to time to all the employees of the Bank including the Managing Director & CEO (MD & CEO), other Whole-Time Directors (WTD) and senior managers one level below the Board.

b. Recommend to the Board the compensation payable to the Chairman of the Bank.

c. Review and recommend to the Board for approval, the talent management and succession policy and process in the Bank for ensuring business continuity, especially at the level of MD & CEO, the other WTDs, senior managers' one level below the Board and other key roles and their progression to the Board.

d. Formulate the criteria and the manner for effective evaluation of performance of the Board as a whole, its Committees and individual directors, including independent directors of the Bank, which may be carried out either by the Committee or by the Board or with the help of an independent external agency and to review its implementation, compliance and outcomes.

e. Review adequacy and appropriateness of HR strategy of the Bank in the broader areas of code of conduct, ethics, conflict of interest, succession planning, talent management, performance management, remuneration and HR risk management.

f. Review and recommend to the Board for approval:

   ➢ the creation of new positions one level below MD & CEO

   ➢ appointments, promotions and exits of senior managers one level below the MD & CEO

g. Set the goals, objectives and performance benchmarks for the Bank and for MD & CEO, WTDs and Group Executives for the financial year and over the medium to long term.

h. Review the performance of the MD & CEO and other WTDs at the end of each year.

i. Consider and approve the grant of Stock Options to the Managing Director & CEO, other Whole-Time Directors, Senior Management and other eligible employees of the Bank / subsidiary, in terms of the relevant provisions of the SEBI Regulations, as amended, from time to time.

j. Perform such other duties as may be required to be done under any law, statute, rules, regulations etc. enacted by Government of India, Reserve Bank of India or by any other regulatory or statutory body.

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

The Bank has commissioned Aon Consulting Pvt. Limited-, a globally renowned compensation benchmarking firm, to conduct market benchmarking of employee compensation. The Bank participates in the salary benchmarking survey conducted by Aon every year. Aon collects data from multiple private sector peer banks across functions, levels and roles which is then used by the Bank to assess market competitiveness of remuneration offered to Bank employees.

❖ A description of the scope of the Bank's remuneration policy, including the extent to which it is applicable to branches in India and overseas:

The Committee monitors the remuneration policy for both domestic and overseas branches of the Bank on behalf of the Board. However, it does not oversee the compensation policy for subsidiaries of the Bank.

❖ A description of the type of employees covered and number of such employees:

Employees are categorised into following three categories from remuneration structure and administration standpoint:

Category 1

MD & CEO and WTDs. This category includes **4*** employees.

Category 2

All the employees in the Grade of Senior Vice President I and above engaged in the functions of Risk Control, Internal Audit and Compliance. This category includes **99*** employees.

Category 3: Other Staff

'Other Staff' has been defined as a "group of employees whose actions have a material impact on the risk exposure of the Bank". This category includes **23*** employees.

*represents employees in these categories during the year FY 2023-24 including employees exited from the Bank during FY 2023-24.

b) Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes and the key features and objectives of remuneration policy:

❖ An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy:

The compensation philosophy of the Bank aims to attract, retain and motivate professionals in order to enable the Bank to attain its strategic objectives and develop a strong performance culture in the competitive environment in which it operates. To achieve this, the following principles are adopted:

Affordability: Pay to reflect productivity improvements to retain cost-income competitiveness

- Maintain competitiveness on fixed pay in talent market
- Pay for performance to drive meritocracy through variable pay
- Employee Stock Units (ESUs) and Employee Stock Options (ESOPs) for long-term value creation
- Benefits and perquisites to remain aligned with market practices and provide flexibility

Apart from the above, the compensation structure for MD & CEO, WTDs, Material Risk Takers and employees at the grade of Senior Vice President and above within the Assurance functions at the Bank is aligned to RBI's guidelines for sound compensation practices issued in November 2019 and addresses the general principles of:

- Effective and independent governance and monitoring of compensation
- Alignment of compensation with prudent risk-taking through well designed and consistent compensation structures
- Clear and timely disclosure to facilitate supervisory oversight by all stakeholders

Accordingly, the compensation policy for MD & CEO and WTDs seeks to:

a) Ensure that the compensation, in terms of structure and total amount, is in line with the best practices, as well as competitive vis-à-vis that of peer banks

b) Establish the linkage of compensation with individual performance as well as achievement of the corporate objectives of the Bank

c) Include an appropriate variable pay component tied to the achievement of pre-established objectives in line with Bank's scorecard while ensuring that the compensation is aligned with prudent risk taking

d) Encourage attainment of long term shareholder returns through inclusion of equity linked long-term incentives as part of compensation

Compensation is structured in terms of fixed pay, variable pay and employee stock options (for selective employees), with a strong linkage of variable pay to performance. The remuneration policy of the Bank is approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors of the Bank. Additional approval from Shareholders and RBI is obtained specifically for compensation of MD & CEO and WTDs.

❖ Whether the remuneration committee reviewed the firm's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that were made:

Reserve Bank of India has released revised guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors / Chief Executive Officers/ Material Risk Takers and Control Function staff on 4 November, 2019.

Bank's remuneration policy was originally reviewed and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Bank and Board of Directors of the Bank in FY2021 in order to align with RBI guidelines. The remuneration policy of the Bank is reviewed annually and any changes reviewed and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Bank and Board of Directors of the Bank.

Key highlights of the policy are mentioned below:

- At least 50% of total compensation i.e. Fixed Pay plus Total Variable Pay shall be variable.

- Value of stock options will be included in definition of 'Total Variable Pay'.
- Total Variable Pay for the MD & CEO/ Whole-time Directors/ Material Risk Takers of the Bank would be capped at 300% of Fixed Pay.
- If the Total Variable Pay is up to 200% of the Fixed Pay, a minimum of 50% of the Variable pay; and in case Variable Pay is above 200%, a minimum of 67% of the Variable Pay shall be paid via employee stock options.
- Minimum 60% of the Total Variable Pay shall be deferred over 3 years. If cash component is part of Total Variable Pay, at least 50% of the cash component of variable pay should also be deferred over 3 years. In cases where the cash component of Total variable pay is under ₹ 25 lakh, variable pay shall not be deferred.
- All the fixed items of compensation, including retiral benefits and perquisites, will be treated as part of Fixed Pay.
- Qualitative and quantitative criteria defined for identification of Material Risk Takers (MRTs).
- Specific guidelines on application of malus and clawback clauses.

❖ A discussion of how the Bank ensures that risk, internal audit and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee:

The Bank ensures that risk, internal audit and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee and is guided by the individual employee performance. The remuneration is determined on the basis of relevant risk measures included in the Balanced Scorecard / key deliverables of staff in these functions. The parameters reviewed for performance-based rewards are independent of performance of the business area they oversee and commensurate with their individual role in the Bank. Additionally, the ratio of fixed and variable compensation is weighed towards fixed compensation in case of employees in risk, internal audit, and compliance functions.

c) Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes:

❖ An overview of the key risks that the Bank takes into account when implementing remuneration measures:

The business activity of the Bank is undertaken within the limits of risk measures to achieve the financial plan. The Financial Perspective in the Bank's Balanced Score Card (BSC) contains metrics pertaining to growth, profitability and asset quality. These metrics along with other metrics in customer, internal process and compliance and people perspective are taken into account while arriving at the remuneration decisions. The metrics on internal process and compliance ensure due weightage to non – financial risk that bank may be exposed to. The Remuneration Policy also contains provisions whereby the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Bank may review and approve the invoking of malus and/or clawback of compensation elements pertaining to the MD & CEO, Whole Time Directors and other Material Risk Takers of the Bank, including consideration of facts on a case to case basis and application of internal and external benchmarks.

❖ An overview of the nature and type of key measures used to take account of these risks, including risk difficult to measure:

The Bank has a robust system of measuring and reviewing these risks. The risk parameters are a part of the Balanced Score Card used for setting of performance objectives and for measuring performance which includes, besides financial performance, adherence to internal processes, compliance and people perspectives. Weightage is placed on not only financial or quantitative achievement of objectives but also on qualitative aspects detailing how the objectives were achieved.

❖ A discussion of the ways in which these measures affect remuneration:

The relevant risk measures are included in the scorecards of MD & CEO and WTDs. Inclusion of the above mentioned measures ensures that performance parameters are aligned to risk measures at the time of performance evaluation. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee takes into consideration all the above aspects while assessing organisational and individual performance and making compensation related recommendations to the Board.

❖ A discussion of how the nature and type of these measures have changed over the past year and reasons for the changes, as well as the impact of changes on remuneration:

The Bank continued to track key metrics across financial, customer, internal process and compliance and people perspective as part of FY24 BSC. For FY2023-24, metrics linked to Bank's strategy, with focus on health metrics, sustainability, specifically on capital position and building distinctiveness were incorporated. Further, critical deliverables were included to drive progress as per the Bank's Growth, Profitability Score strategy.

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

The Bank's performance management and compensation philosophies are structured to support the achievement of the Bank's on-going business objectives by rewarding achievement of objectives linked directly to its strategic business priorities. These strategic priorities are cascaded through annualised objectives to the employees.

The Bank follows the Balanced Scorecard approach in designing its performance management system. Adequate attention is given to the robust goal setting process to ensure alignment of individual objectives to support the achievement of business strategy, financial and non-financial goals across and through the organisation. The non-financial goals for employees include customer service, process improvement, adherence to risk and compliance norms, operations and process control, learning and knowledge development.

❖ An overview of main performance metrics for Bank, top level business lines and individuals:

The Bank follows a Balanced Scorecard approach for measuring performance for the Bank, top business lines and individuals. The approach broadly comprises financial, customer, internal processes, compliance, and people perspectives and includes parameters on revenue and profitability, business growth, customer initiatives, operational efficiencies, regulatory compliance, risk management and people management.

❖ A discussion of how amounts of individual remuneration are linked to the Bank-wide and individual performancee:

The Bank's remuneration practices are underpinned by principles of meritocracy and fairness. The remuneration system strives to maintain the ability to attract, retain, reward and motivate the talent in order to enable the Bank to attain its strategic objectives within the increasingly competitive context in which it operates. The Bank's pay-for-performance approach strives to ensure both internal and external equity in line with emerging market trends. However, the business model and affordability form the overarching boundary conditions.

The Bank follows a Balanced Scorecard approach for measuring performance at senior levels. The Balanced scorecard parameters for individuals are cascaded from the Bank's Balanced Scorecard. The Management Committee or the Nomination and Remuneration Committee reviews the achievements against the set of parameters which determines the performance of the individuals.

For all other employees, performance appraisals are conducted annually and initiated by the employee with self-appraisal. The immediate supervisor reviews the appraisal ratings in a joint consultation meeting with the employee and assigns the performance rating. The final ratings are discussed by a Moderation Committee comprising of senior officials of the Bank. Both relative and absolute individual performances are considered for the moderation process. Individual fixed pay increases, variable pay, ESUs and ESOPs are linked to the final performance ratings.

❖ A discussion of the measures the Bank will in general implement to adjust remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak:

In cases where the performance metrics are weak or not well defined to measure the performance effectively, the Bank uses discretion to reward such employees. The remuneration is then influenced by the operational performance parameters of the Bank along with individual performance achievement.

Whilst determining fixed and variable remuneration, relevant risk measures are included in scorecards of senior employees. The Financial Perspective in the Bank's BSC contains metrics pertaining to growth, profitability and asset quality. These metrics along with other metrics in customer, internal process and compliance and people perspective are taken into account while arriving at the remuneration decisions. The metrics on internal process and compliance ensure due weightage to non – financial risk that bank may be exposed to.

As a prudent measure, for Material Risk Takers, a portion of variable pay if it exceeds a certain threshold is deferred and is paid proportionately over a period of 3 years. The deferred variable pay amount of reference year would be held back in case of any misrepresentation or gross inaccuracy resulting in a wrong risk assessment.

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

i) Bank's deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and, if the fraction of variable remuneration that is deferred differs across employees or groups of employees, a description of the factors that determine the fraction and their relative importance:

For MD&CEO, Whole Time Directors and other Material Risk Takers of the Bank, minimum 60% of the Total Variable Pay (including Cash Variable Pay and Stock Options) is deferred over 3 years or such other period as prescribed by RBI where applicable. In case the cash component is part of Total Variable Pay and exceeds ₹ 25 lakhs, at least 50% of the cash component of variable pay is also deferred over 3 years or such other period as prescribed by RBI where applicable.

The total variable pay for MD&CEO, Whole Time Directors and other Material Risk Takers of the Bank is subject to malus and clawback clauses, as defined in the Remuneration Policy of the Bank.

ii) Bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and after vesting through claw back arrangements:

The Total Variable Pay for MD&CEO, Whole Time Directors and other Material Risk Takers of the Bank is subject to malus and clawback clauses, which are defined in the Remuneration Policy of the Bank. Detailed scenarios under which said clauses can be applied, such as event of an enquiry determining gross negligence or breach of integrity, or significant deterioration in financial performance are defined in the Remuneration Policy of the Bank.

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

❖ An overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered:

- Variable Pay: Variable Pay is linked to corporate performance, business performance and individual performance and ensures differential pay based on the performance levels of employees.
- Employee Stock Options (ESOPs): ESOPs are given to selective set of employees at senior levels based on their level of performance and role. ESOP scheme has an inbuilt deferred vesting design which helps in directing long term performance orientation among employees.
- Employee Stock Units (ESUs): ESUs are given to employees between the grades of AVP and SVP II based on their level of performance. The ESU scheme has an inbuilt deferred vesting design which helps in directing long term performance orientation among employees.

❖ A discussion of the use of different forms of variable remuneration and, if the mix of different forms of variable remuneration differs across employees or group of employees, a description of the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance:

Variable pay in the form of performance based bonus is paid out annually and is linked to performance achievement against balanced performance measures and aligned with the principles of meritocracy. The proportion of variable pay in total pay shall be higher at senior management levels. The payment of all forms of variable pay is governed by the affordability of the Bank and based on profitability and cost income ratios. At senior management levels (and for certain employees with potential to cause material impact on risk exposure), a portion of variable compensation may be paid out in a deferred manner in order to drive prudent behaviour as well as long term & sustainable performance orientation. Long term variable pay is administered in the form of ESOPs and ESUs with an objective of enabling employee participation in the business as an active stakeholder and to usher in an 'owner-manager' culture. The quantum of grant of stock options is determined and approved by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, in terms of the said Regulations and in line with best practices, subject to the approval of RBI. The current ESOP and ESU design has an inbuilt deferral intended to spread and manage risk.

Quantitative disclosures

a) The quantitative disclosures pertaining to the MD & CEO, Whole Time Directors and Material Risk Takers for the year ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023 are given below:

		Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
a.	i)	Number of meetings held by the Remuneration Committee (main body overseeing remuneration) during the financial year	12	10
	ii)	Remuneration paid to its members (sitting fees)	₹47,00,000	₹33,00,000
b.		Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year	25	27
c.		Number and total amount of sign-on/joining bonus made during the financial year		
	-	Share-linked instruments (number of stock options granted)	3,95,976	85,000
	-	Fair value of share linked instruments	₹11.75 crores[1]	₹2.00 crores[1]
d.		Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any	N.A.	N.A.
e.		Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into:		
	-	Cash	₹24.46 crores	₹18.15 crores
	-	Shares	-	-
	-	Share-linked instruments (number of unvested stock options outstanding as on 31 March and fair value of the same)	31,59,624 options with a fair value of ₹87.53 crores[1]	34,69,130 options with a fair value of ₹79.46 crores[1]

	Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
f.	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year:		
	- Cash	₹6.87 crores	₹2.75 crores
	- Share-linked instruments (number of stock options vested during the year and fair value of the same)	27,53,690 Options with a fair value of ₹67.02 crores[1]	30,52,814 Options with a fair value of ₹59.21 crores[1]
g.	Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show fixed and variable, deferred and non-deferred, different forms used:		
	- Fixed	₹ 66.32 crores[2]	₹61.38 crores[2]
	- Variable	₹113.39 crores	₹103.92 crores
	- Deferred	₹100.01 crores	₹90.85 crores
	- of which, cash	₹13.18 crores[1]	₹13.06 crores[1]
	- of which, share-linked instruments	₹86.83 crores fair value of 28,77,862 options granted during the year[1]	₹77.79 crores fair value of 32,36,328 options granted during the year[1]
	- Non-deferred	₹13.38 crores	₹13.07 crores
h.	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments	N.A.	N.A.
i.	Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex- post explicit adjustments	N.A.	N.A.
j.	Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex- post implicit adjustments	N.A.	N.A.
k.	Number of MRT's identified	27	24
l.	Number of cases where		
	- malus has been exercised	Nil	Nil
	- clawback has been exercised	Nil	Nil
	- both malus and clawback have been exercised	Nil	Nil
m.	The mean pay for the bank as a whole (excluding sub-staff) and the deviation of the pay of each of its WTDs from the mean -		
	Mean pay of the Bank[3] -	₹1,186,330	₹1,143,372
	Deviation of the pay of WTDs from the mean pay for the Bank –		
	- MD & CEO	₹77,944,261	₹78,509,472
	- DMD	₹50,569,977	₹53,113,432
	- WTD 1	₹32,619,849	-
	- WTD 2	₹27,804,074	-

1. Fair value is the weighted average fair value of stock options computed using Black-Scholes options pricing model as on the grant date
2. Fixed pay includes basic salary, supplementary allowances, superannuation, contribution to provident fund, gratuity fund and value of perquisites. The value of perquisites is calculated as cost to the Bank
3. Mean pay is computed on annualised fixed pay of all confirmed employees (excluding frontline sales force) as on 31 March. Fixed pay includes basic salary, supplementary allowances, superannuation, contribution to provident fund, gratuity fund and value of perquisites. The value of perquisites is calculated as cost to the Bank

Disclosure for compensation of Non-executive Directors (Except Part-time Chairman):

(₹ in crores)

		31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
a.	Amount of fixed remuneration paid during the year	1.66	1.76

2.14 Other Disclosures

a) Business ratios

As at	31 March, 2024 %	31 March, 2023 %
Interest income as a percentage to working funds[1]	8.05	7.09
Non-interest income as a percentage to working funds[1]	1.65	1.37
Cost of Deposits	4.86	3.94
Net Interest Margin[2]	4.07	4.02
Operating profit[3] as a percentage to working funds[1]	2.73	1.65
Return on assets (based on working funds[1])	1.83	0.80
Business (deposits less inter-bank deposits plus advances) per employee[4]	₹20.19 crores	₹20.00 crores
Profit per employee[4] (Refer note 18.1)	₹0.25 crores	₹0.11 crores

1. Working funds represent average of total assets as reported to RBI in Form X under Section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 during the year
2. Net Interest Income/Average Earning Assets. Net Interest Income = Interest Income – Interest Expense
3. Operating profit represents total income as reduced by interest expended and operating expenses
4. Productivity ratios are based on average employee numbers for the year

Business ratios (excluding exceptional items for the year ended 31 March, 2023)

As at	31 March, 2024 %	31 March, 2023 %
Operating profit as a percentage to working funds[1]	2.73	2.67
Return on assets (based on working funds[1])	1.83	1.82

1. Working funds represent average of total assets as reported to RBI in Form X under Section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and adjusted for exceptional items for FY 2022-23 (Refer note 18.1)

b) Bancassurance business

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Nature of Income	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
1.	For selling life insurance policies	1,979.26	1,359.37
2.	For selling non-life insurance policies	383.97	136.97
	Total	**2,363.23**	**1,496.34**

c) Marketing and Distribution business

(₹ in crores)

Sr. No.	Nature of Income	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
1.	Mutual funds	536.16	459.40
2.	Alternate products	166.15	126.25
3.	Government bonds	7.06	2.99
4.	Fees for display of publicity material	224.70	243.25
5.	Others	22.59	20.37
	Total	**956.66**	**852.26**

d) Disclosure regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs) purchased/sold by the Bank:

Details of Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLC) purchased by the Bank:

(₹ in crores)

Category	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
PSLC – Small/Marginal Farmers	37,045.00	38,000.00
PSLC – Micro Enterprises	-	-
Total	**37,045.00**	**38,000.00**

Details of PSLCs sold by the Bank

(₹ in crores)

Category	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
PSLC – Agriculture	8,485.00	10,000.00
PSLC – Micro Enterprises	-	10,000.50
PSLC – General	75,294.50	60,513.75
Total	**83,779.50**	**80,514.25**

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, the Bank incurred a cost of ₹819.38 crores (previous year ₹945.32 crores) towards purchase of PSLCs which forms part of 'Other Expenditure' under Schedule 16 of the Profit and Loss Account. Further, during the year ended 31 March, 2024, the Bank also earned fees of ₹57.42 crores (previous year ₹173.20 crores) on sale of PSLCs which forms part of 'Miscellaneous Income' under Schedule 14 of the Profit and Loss Account.

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

(₹ in crores)

For the year ended	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Provision for income tax		
- Current tax	7,184.37	6,290.88
- Deferred tax [Refer note 18 (3.8)]	1,014.26	1,035.29
	8,198.63	**7,326.17**
Provision for non-performing assets (including bad debts written off net of write backs and recoveries in written off accounts)[1]	3,680.90	3,355.31
Provision for restructured assets	(0.66)	(34.82)
Provision for COVID-19 restructuring & MSME restructuring	(279.35)	(599.17)
Provision towards standard assets	208.28	434.72
Provision for unhedged foreign currency exposures	91.57	33.60
Provision for country risk	6.13	8.47
Additional provision for delay in implementation of resolution plan	49.18	(179.81)
Provision for probable legal cases	12.56	46.75
Provision for other contingencies	294.48	(180.27)
Total	**12,261.72**	**10,210.95**

1. includes provision for non-performing advances of ₹6,595.54 crores (previous year ₹6,053.94 crores) and write-back of provision on non-performing investments of ₹142.07 crores (previous year provision of ₹186.34 crores), net of recoveries from written off accounts of ₹2,772.57 crores (previous year ₹2,884.97 crores)

f) Status of implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):

The RBI had issued a circular in February 2016 requiring banks to implement Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and prepare standalone and consolidated Ind AS financial statements with effect from 1 April, 2018. Banks were also required to report the comparative financial statements for the financial year 2017-18, to be published along with the financial statement for the year beginning 1 April, 2018. However, the RBI in its press release issued on 5 April, 2018 deferred the applicability of Ind AS by one year (i.e. 1 April, 2019) for Scheduled Commercial Banks. Further, RBI in a circular issued on 22 March, 2019 has deferred the implementation of Ind AS till further notice.

During the financial year 2016-17, the Bank had undertaken a preliminary diagnostic analysis of the GAAP differences between Indian GAAP vis-a-vis Ind AS. The Bank has also identified and evaluated data gaps, processes and system changes required to implement Ind AS. The Bank is in the process of implementing necessary changes in its IT systems wherever required and other processes in a phased manner. The Bank is also submitting Proforma Ind AS financial statements to RBI on a half-yearly basis.

In line with the RBI guidelines on Ind AS implementation, the Bank has formed a Steering Committee comprising members from the concerned functional areas, headed by the Deputy Managing Director. The Steering Committee reviews the proforma Ind AS financial statements and provides guidance on critical areas of implementation on a periodic basis. A progress report on the status of Ind AS implementation in the Bank is presented to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. Accounting impact on the application of Ind AS shall be recognized as and when it become statutorily applicable to banks and in the manner so prescribed.

g) Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium[1]	1,104.94	958.45
Arrears in payment of DICGC premium	-	-
Total	**1,104.94**	**958.45**

1. Amount reported is excluding GST

h) Disclosure on provisioning pertaining to Land held under 'Non-Banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims'

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Amount of Land held under 'Non-Banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims'[1]	1,855.85	2,068.24
Provisions made during the year by debiting profit and loss account	-	-
Provisions reversed during the year	212.39	-
Provisions held at the end of the year	**1,855.85**	**2,068.24**
Unamortised provision debited from 'Balance in profit and loss account' under 'Reserves and Surplus'	-	-

1. During the year ended 31 March, 2024, the Bank sold a parcel of land with a book value of ₹212.39 crores

i) Portfolio-level information regarding the use of the green deposit funds as required under "Framework for acceptance of Green Deposits" issued by RBI :

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	Cumulative
Total green deposits raised (A)	-	-	-
Use of green deposit funds			
1) Renewable Energy	-	-	-
2) Energy Efficiency	-	-	-
3) Clean Transportation	-	-	-
4) Climate Change Adaptation	-	-	-
5) Sustainable Water and Waste Management	-	-	-
6) Pollution Prevention and Control	-	-	-
7) Green Buildings	-	-	-
8) Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources and Land Use	-	-	-
9) Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation	-	-	-
Total Green Deposit funds allocated (B = Sum of 1 to 9)	-	-	-
Amount of Green Deposit funds not allocated (C = A – B)	-	-	-
Details of the temporary allocation of green deposit proceeds pending their allocation to the eligible green activities/projects	-	-	-

j) Details of Others (including provisions) in Other Liabilities and Provisions of Schedule 5 of Balance Sheet exceeding 1% of Total Assets

As on 31 March, 2024, none of the items under Others (including provisions) in Other Liabilities and Provisions of Schedule 5 of Balance Sheet exceeded 1% of Total Assets.

As at 31 March, 2023

Sr. No.	Particulars	(₹ in crores)
1.	Mark-to-Market (MTM) liability on forex and derivative contracts	13,389.74

k) Details of Others in Other Assets of Schedule 11 of Balance Sheet exceeding 1% of Total Assets

As at 31 March, 2024

Sr. No.	Particulars	(₹ in crores)
1.	Priority Sector Shortfall Deposits	21,557.10

As at 31 March, 2023

Sr. No.	Particulars	(₹ in crores)
1.	Priority Sector Shortfall Deposits	30,564.20

l) Miscellaneous income exceeding 1% of the total income

During the year ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023, none of the items under miscellaneous income (Schedule 14 – Other Income) have exceeded 1% of total income of the Bank.

m) Expenses exceeding 1% of the total income

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

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

Sr. No.	Nature of Expense	(₹ in crores)
1.	Commission paid to Direct Sales Agents (DSA)	1,963.00
2.	Professional fees	1,924.18
3.	Cashback charges	1,807.75
4.	Business promotion expenses	1,627.88
5.	Charges paid to network partners	1,517.65

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

Sr. No.	Nature of Expense	(₹ in crores)
1.	Commission paid to Direct Sales Agents (DSA)	1,537.25
2.	Charges paid to network partners	1,164.46
3.	Cashback charges	1,105.72

3. Other Disclosures

3.1. Earnings Per Share ('EPS')

The details of EPS computation is set out below:

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Basic and Diluted earnings for the year (Net profit after tax) (₹ in crores)	24,861.43	9,579.68
Basic weighted average no. of shares (in crores)	308.17	307.30
Add: Equity shares for no consideration arising on grant of stock options/units under ESOP/ ESU scheme (in crores)	2.23	1.48
Diluted weighted average no. of shares (in crores)	310.40	308.78
Basic EPS (₹)	80.67	31.17
Less: Effect of potential equity shares for no consideration arising on grant of stock options/ units under ESOP/ESU scheme (₹)	(0.57)	(0.15)
Diluted EPS (₹)	80.10	31.02
Basic EPS (excluding exceptional items, refer note 18.1) (₹)	80.67	71.37
Less: Effect of potential equity shares for no consideration arising on grant of stock options/ units under ESOP/ESU scheme (₹)	(0.57)	(0.34)
Diluted EPS (excluding exceptional items, refer note 18.1) (₹)	80.10	71.03
Nominal value of shares (₹)	2.00	2.00

Dilution of equity is on account of 22,287,930 stock options/units (previous year 14,780,391 stock options)

3.2 Employee Stock Options/Units

Over the period till March 2024, pursuant to the approval of the shareholders, the Bank has framed Employee Stock Option Schemes for options aggregating 315,087,000 that vest in a graded manner over 3 to 4 years, subject to vesting conditions. The options can be exercised within five years from the date of the vesting. Further, pursuant to the approval of the shareholders in January 2023, the Bank also framed an Employee Stock Units (ESUs) Scheme aggregating to 50,000,000 units, under which eligible employees are granted an option to purchase shares that vest in a graded manner over 3 years, subject to vesting conditions. The unis can be exercised within five years from the date of the vesting. Within the respective overall ceilings of options/units, the Bank is authorised to issue options/units to eligible employees and Whole Time Directors (including those of subsidiary companies and Associate entity).

311,606,433 options have been granted under the Schemes till the previous year ended 31 March, 2023. Pursuant to the approval of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee on 24 March, 2023 the Bank granted 12,699,280 stock options (each option representing entitlement to one equity share of the Bank) to eligible employees/directors of the Bank/subsidiary companies at a grant price of ₹848.80 per option and 2,704,077 ESUs at grant price of ₹2 per ESU. Further, during FY 2023-24, the Bank granted stock options (each option representing entitlement to one equity share of the Bank), the details of which are as under:

Date of grant	No. of options granted	Grant price (₹ per option)
30 May, 2023	6,598	929.80

Stock option activity under the Scheme for the year ended 31 March, 2024 is set out below:

	Options outstanding	Range of exercise prices (₹)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**51,107,688**	**433.10 to 804.80**	**653.48**	**4.37**
Granted during the year	12,705,878	848.80 to 929.80	848.84	-
Forfeited during the year	(1,829,116)	469.90 to 848.80	756.94	-
Expired during the year	(82,360)	469.90 to 535.00	505.43	-
Exercised during the year	(9,702,642)	433.10 to 848.80	574.29	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**52,199,448**	**469.90 to 929.80**	**712.34**	**4.27**
Exercisable at the end of the year	37,480,122	469.90 to 929.80	678.79	3.46

The weighted average share price in respect of options exercised during the year was ₹1,003.21.

Stock units activity under the Scheme for the year ended 31 March, 2024 is set out below:

	Units outstanding	Exercise price (₹)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Granted during the year	2,704,077	2.00	2.00	-
Forfeited during the year	(154,116)	2.00	2.00	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(15,721)	2.00	2.00	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,534,240**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**6.09**
Exercisable at the end of the year	749,823	2.00	2.00	4.98

The weighted average share price in respect of units exercised during the year was ₹1,044.23.

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

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

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

Fair Value Methodology

In line with RBI clarification on Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/Chief Executive Officers/Material Risk Takers and Control Function Staff on 30 August, 2021, the Bank has changed its accounting policy from the intrinsic value method to the fair value method for all share-linked instruments granted after 31 March, 2021 and consequently recognized the fair value of options computed using the Black-Scholes model, without reducing estimated forfeitures, as compensation expense over the vesting period. During the year, the Bank has recognised compensation cost of ₹400.70 crores for options/units granted to employees of the Bank and recovered ₹53.86 crores from subsidiaries in respect of options/units granted to their employees and deputed staff.

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

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Net Profit (as reported) (₹ in crores)	24,861.43	9,579.68
Less: Stock based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method (proforma) (₹ in crores)	-	(16.01)
Net Profit (Proforma) (₹ in crores)	**24,861.43**	**9,563.67**
Earnings per share: Basic (in ₹)		
As reported	80.67	31.17
Proforma	80.67	31.12
Earnings per share: Diluted (in ₹)		
As reported	80.10	31.02
Proforma	80.10	31.01

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

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

	31 March, 2024		31 March, 2023	
	ESOP	ESU	ESOP	ESU
Dividend yield	0.26%	0.26%	0.26%-0.43%	N.A.
Expected life	2.95-5.95 years	1-3 years	2.95-4.95 years	N.A.
Risk free interest rate	6.79% to 7.17%	6.94% to 7.12%	5.46% to 7.13%	N.A.
Volatility	29.90% to 38.27%	25.28% to 31.99%	30.95% to 33.02%	N.A.

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

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year ended 31 March, 2024 is ₹297.95 (previous year ₹240.34).

The weighted average fair value of units granted during the year ended 31 March, 2024 is ₹842.45 (previous year: Not Applicable).

3.3. Proposed Dividend

The Board of Directors, in their meeting held on 24 April, 2024 have proposed a final dividend of ₹1 per equity share amounting to ₹308.66 crores. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. In terms of revised Accounting Standard (AS) 4 'Contingencies and Events occurring after the Balance sheet date' as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, such proposed dividend has not been recognised as a liability as on 31 March, 2024.

During the year, the Bank paid final dividend of ₹1 per equity share amounting ₹307.98 crores pertaining to year ended 31 March, 2023.

3.4. Segmental reporting

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

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

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

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

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

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

Segmental results are set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024							
			Retail Banking					
	Treasury	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	*Digital Banking Business*	*Other Retail Banking Business*	Total Retail Banking	Other Banking Business	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue								
Gross interest income (external customers)	22,244.24	30,895.03	*11,564.11*	*44,590.24*	56,154.35	75.01	-	109,368.63
Other income	3,053.43	4,401.77	*7,026.13*	*4,451.54*	11,477.67	3,509.09	-	22,441.96
Total income as per Profit and Loss Account	**25,297.67**	**35,296.80**	***18,590.24***	***49,041.78***	**67,632.02**	**3,584.10**	**-**	**131,810.59**
Add/(less) inter segment interest income	3,633.50	8,915.86	*7,526.57*	*47,065.01*	54,591.58	-	-	67,140.94
Total segment revenue	**28,931.17**	**44,212.66**	***26,116.81***	***96,106.79***	**1,22,223.60**	**3,584.10**	**-**	**1,98,951.53**
Less: Interest expense (external customers)	17,215.96	2,079.46	*6,290.16*	*33,926.31*	40,216.47	(37.74)	-	59,474.15
Less: Inter segment interest expense	5,114.69	25,575.32	*5,455.28*	*30,995.65*	36,450.93	-	-	67,140.94
Less: Operating expenses	375.93	4,769.60	*10,353.21*	*19,444.84*	29,798.05	269.70	-	35,213.28
Operating profit	**6,224.59**	**11,788.28**	***4,018.16***	***11,739.99***	**15,758.15**	**3,352.14**	**-**	**37,123.16**
Less: Provision for non-performing assets/others[1]	(4.54)	(1,474.30)	*2,895.29*	*2,647.45*	5,542.74	(0.81)	-	4,063.09
Segment result	**6,229.13**	**13,262.58**	***1,122.87***	***9,092.54***	**10,215.41**	**3,352.95**	**-**	**33,060.07**
Less: Provision for tax								8,198.64
Extraordinary profit/loss								**-**
Net Profit								**24,861.43**
Segment assets	484,536.90	385,984.29	*107,119.17*	*492,442.77*	599,561.94	1,061.37	6,064.10	14,77,208.60
Segment liabilities	214,200.10	226,266.46	*124,919.44*	*755,303.03*	880,222.47	62.26	6,222.31	13,26,973.60
Net assets	**2,70,336.80**	**1,59,717.83**	***(17,800.27)***	***(262,860.26)***	**(280,660.53)**	**999.11**	**(158.21)**	**1,50,235.00**
Capital expenditure for the year	15.44	447.59	*329.77*	*1,371.27*	1,701.05	41.30	(16.69)	2,188.67
Depreciation on fixed assets for the year	9.45	274.08	*199.44*	*842.19*	1,041.63	25.30	(16.69)	1,333.75

1. represents material non-cash items other than depreciation

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023							
			Retail Banking					
	Treasury	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	*Digital Banking Business*	*Other Retail Banking Business*	Total Retail Banking	Other Banking Business	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue								
Gross interest income (external customers)	20,501.86	21,888.27	*6,784.06*	*35,907.80*	42,691.86	81.78	-	85,163.77
Other income	1,317.51	3,576.08	*4,858.16*	*3,859.92*	8,718.08	2,531.75	-	16,143.42
Total income as per Profit and Loss Account	**21,819.37**	**25,464.35**	***11,642.22***	***39,767.72***	**51,409.94**	**2,613.53**	**-**	**101,307.19**
Add/(less) inter segment interest income	2,458.67	8,510.09	*3,895.93*	*34,094.12*	37,990.05	-	-	48,958.81
Total segment revenue	**24,278.04**	**33,974.44**	***15,538.15***	***73,861.84***	**89,399.99**	**2,613.53**	**-**	**150,266.00**
Less: Interest expense (external customers)	12,813.69	1,773.50	*3,218.09*	*24,412.74*	27,630.83	-	-	42,218.02
Less: Inter segment interest expense	4,318.66	16,834.82	*3,166.62*	*24,638.71*	27,805.33	-	-	48,958.81
Less: Operating expenses	143.92	4,570.85	*6,397.96*	*15,723.24*	22,121.20	204.89	12,257.68	39,298.54
Operating profit	**7,001.77**	**10,795.27**	***2,755.48***	***9,087.15***	**11,842.63**	**2,408.64**	**(12,257.68)**	**19,790.63**
Less: Provision for non-performing assets/others[1]	(47.11)	(1,246.94)	*1,433.28*	*2,513.07*	3,946.35	0.34	232.14	2,884.78
Segment result	**7,048.88**	**12,042.21**	***1,322.20***	***6,574.08***	**7,896.28**	**2,408.30**	**(12,489.82)**	**16,905.85**
Less: Provision for tax								7,326.17
Extraordinary profit/loss								**-**
Net Profit								**9,579.68**
Segment assets	445,861.38	352,213.76	*75,313.40*	*435,519.28*	510,832.68	931.12	7,486.59	13,17,325.53
Segment liabilities	204,780.60	222,220.96	*87,602.69*	*675,052.34*	762,655.03	53.98	2,621.72	11,92,332.29
Net assets	**241,080.78**	**129,992.80**	***(12,289.29)***	***(239,533.06)***	**(251,822.35)**	**877.14**	**4,864.87**	**124,993.24**
Capital expenditure for the year (Refer note 18.1)	9.41	262.19	*169.38*	*921.27*	1,090.65	24.89	11,949.08	13,336.22
Depreciation on fixed assets for the year (Refer note 18.1)	7.77	216.49	*139.87*	*760.71*	900.58	20.56	11,949.08	13,094.48

1. represents material non-cash items other than depreciation

Geographic Segments

(₹ in crores)

	Domestic		International		Total	
	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Revenue	128,741.80	99,544.39	3,068.79	2,120.25	131,810.59	101,664.64
Assets	1,425,665.61	1,265,934.72	51,542.99	51,390.81	1,477,208.60	1,317,325.53
Capital Expenditure for the year	2,188.18	13,335.31*	0.49	0.91	2,188.67	13,336.22*
Depreciation on fixed assets for the year	1,332.10	13,092.74*	1.65	1.74	1,333.75	13,094.48*

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

3.5 Related party disclosure

The related parties of the Bank are broadly classified as:

a) Promoters

The Bank has identified the following entities as its Promoters:

- Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) (upto 17 July, 2023)
- Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)

b) Key Management Personnel

- Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry (MD & CEO)
- Mr. Rajiv Anand (Deputy Managing Director)
- Mr. Subrat Mohanty (Executive Director) (with effect from 17 August, 2023)
- Mr. Munish Sharda (Executive Director) (with effect from 27 February, 2024)

c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel

Ms. Preeti Chaudhry, Mr. Anagh Chaudhry, Mr. Aruj Chaudhry, Mr. Aryan Chaudhry, Ms. Rajul Parekh, Ms. Chhavi Kharb, Mr. Ashok Kharb, Mr. Om Singh Chaudhry, Ms. Kusum Chaudhry, Ms. Gitanjali Anand, Ms. Tara Anand, Ms. Nandita Anand, Mr. P.L. Narain, Mr. P. Srinivas, Ms. Ratna Rao Shekar, Ms. P. Kamashi, Ms. Charu Narain, Ms. K Ramalakshmi, Ms. Smitha Mohanty, Mr. Agastya Mohanty, Mr. Rajat Mohanty, Mr. Neelima Mohanty, Mr. Narasingh Mohanty, Ms. Gitashree Mohanty, Ms. Rima Sharda, Ms. Tanya Sharda, Ms. Shashi Sharda, Mr. Rakesh Sharda, Ms. Monica Sharda.

d) Subsidiary Companies

- Axis Capital Limited
- Axis Trustee Services Limited
- Axis Asset Management Company Limited
- Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited
- Axis Bank UK Limited
- Axis Finance Limited
- Axis Securities Limited
- A.Treds Limited
- Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited

e) Step down subsidiary companies

- Axis Capital USA LLC
- Axis Pension Fund Management Limited (with effect from 17 May, 2022)

f) Associate

- Max Life Insurance Company Limited

Based on RBI guidelines, details of transactions with Associate (Max Life Insurance Company Limited) and balances payable to/ receivable from Promoter (Life Insurance Corporation of India) are not disclosed since there is only one entity/party in the aforesaid categories.

The details of transactions of the Bank with its related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2024 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel#	Subsidiaries	Step down Subsidiaries	Total
Dividend paid	24.49	0.05	-*	-	-	**24.54**
Dividend received	-	-	-	41.38	-	**41.38**
Interest paid	399.71	0.23	0.47	30.39	0.50	**431.30**
Interest received	-*	0.04	-*	75.51	-	**75.55**
Investment of the Bank	-	-	-	300.87	-	**300.87**
Repayment of Share Capital by Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Investment in non-equity instruments of related party	-	-	-	466.48	-	**466.48**
Investment of related party in the Bank	-	20.39	-	-	-	**20.39**
Redemption of Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Purchase of investments	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Sale of investments	-	-	-	225.88	-	**225.88**
Management contracts	-	-	-	8.84	0.34	**9.18**
Remuneration paid	-	17.77	-	-	-	**17.77**
Contribution to employee benefit fund	15.95	-	-	-	-	**15.95**
Placement of deposits	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Repayment of deposits	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Call/Term lending to related party	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Repayment of Call/Term lending by related party	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Swaps/Forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Advance granted (net)	-	-	-	0.03	-	**0.03**
Advance repaid	-	0.42	-	392.93	-	**393.35**
Purchase of loans	-	-	-	50.04	-	**50.04**
Receiving of services	92.63	-	-	346.80	0.05	**439.48**
Rendering of services	89.83	-*	-*	89.49	0.55	**179.87**
Sale/Purchase of foreign exchange currency to/ from related party	-	0.22	-	-	-	**0.22**
Royalty Received	-	-	-	8.94	-*	**8.95**
Other reimbursements from related party	-	-	-	63.21	1.14	**64.35**
Other reimbursements to related party	1.14	-	-	4.49	0.51	**6.14**

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

* Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

The balances payable to/receivable from the related parties of the Bank as on 31 March, 2024 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel#	Subsidiaries	Step down Subsidiaries	Total
Deposits with the Bank	7.63	8.63	1,540.48	0.07	**1,556.81**
Placement of deposits	-	-	-	-	**-**
Advances	0.98	0.06	317.86	-	**318.90**
Investment of the Bank	-	-	3,248.25	7.22	**3,255.47**
Investment in non-equity instruments of related party	-	-	120.00	-	**120.00**
Investment of related party in the Bank	0.14	-*	-	-	**0.14**
Non-funded commitments	-	-	0.30	-	**0.30**
Investment of related party in Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other receivables (net)	-	-	16.55	0.05	**16.60**
Other payables (net)	-	-	76.97	0.03	**77.00**

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

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

The maximum balances payable to/receivable from the related parties of the Bank during the year ended 31 March, 2024 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Subsidiaries	Step down Subsidiaries	Total
Deposits with the Bank	14.09	9.12	3,230.22	23.96	3,277.39
Placement of deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	1.34	0.07	1,115.34	-	1,116.75
Investment of the Bank	-	-	3,248.25	7.22	3,255.47
Investment of related party in the Bank	0.14	-*	-	-	0.14
Investment in non-equity instruments of related party	-	-	425.00	-	425.00
Non-funded commitments	-	-	0.30	-	0.30
Call lending	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps/Forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-
Investment of related party in Hybrid Capital/Bonds of the Bank	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables (net)	-	-	16.55	0.21	16.76
Other payables (net)	-	-	103.13	0.53	103.66

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

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

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel#	Subsidiaries	Step down Subsidiaries	Total
Dividend paid	29.14	0.06	-*	-	-	29.20
Dividend received	-	-	-	15.00	-	15.00
Interest paid	164.98	0.11	0.34	17.88	0.55	183.86
Interest received	-*	0.09	-*	67.15	-	67.24
Investment of the Bank	-	-	-	399.43	7.22	406.65
Repayment of Share Capital by Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in non-equity instruments of related party	-	-	-	85.00	-	85.00
Investment of related party in the Bank	-	16.38	-	-	-	16.38
Redemption of Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	958.00	-	-	-	-	958.00
Purchase of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of investments	-	-	-	392.28	-	392.28
Management contracts	-	-	-	8.18	0.20	8.38
Remuneration paid	-	15.26	-	-	-	15.26
Contribution to employee benefit fund	13.76	-	-	-	-	13.76
Placement of deposits	0.22	-	-	-	-	0.22
Repayment of deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Call/Term lending to related party	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Call/Term lending by related party	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaps/Forward contracts	-	-	-	0.28	-	0.28
Advance granted (net)	-	-	-	474.65	-	474.65
Advance repaid	-*	7.65	-	0.42	-	8.07
Purchase of loans	-	-	-	1,108.14	-	1,108.14
Receiving of services	112.22	-	-	344.06	0.08	456.36
Rendering of services	40.18	-*	-*	74.12	0.55	114.85
Sale/Purchase of foreign exchange currency to/from related party	-	2.55	0.24	-	-	2.79
Royalty received	-	-	-	6.78	-	6.78
Other reimbursements from related party	-	-	-	45.21	0.33	45.54
Other reimbursements to related party	0.08	-	-	0.70	-	0.78

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

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

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

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel#	Subsidiaries	Step down Subsidiaries	Total
Deposits with the Bank	5,678.24	1.96	6.61	1,126.25	10.96	**6,824.02**
Placement of deposits	2.11	-	-	-	-	**2.11**
Advances	0.57	1.27	0.03	710.90	-	**712.77**
Investment of the Bank	-	-	-	2,947.38	7.22	**2, 954.60**
Investment in non-equity instruments of related party	-	-	-	425.00	-	**425.00**
Investment of related party in the Bank	48.97	0.11	-*	-	-	**49.08**
Non-funded commitments	3.25	-	-	0.25	-	**3.50**
Investment of related party in Hybrid capital/ Bonds of the Bank	500.00	-	-	-	-	**500.00**
Other receivables (net)	2.20	-	-	9.77	0.03	**12.00**
Other payables (net)	1.32	-	-	92.29	-	**93.61**

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

* Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

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

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Subsidiaries	Step down subsidiaries	Total
Deposits with the Bank	9,771.44	20.17	11.17	2,130.64	80.00	**12,013.42**
Placement of deposits	2.11	-	-	-	-	**2.11**
Advances	0.57	8.89	0.10	870.35	-	**879.91**
Investment of the Bank	-	-	-	2,947.38	7.22	**2,954.60**
Investment of related party in the Bank	49.22	0.11	-	-	-	**49.33**
Investment in non-equity instruments of related party	-	-	-	470.00	-	**470.00**
Non-funded commitments	3.25	-	-	0.25	-	**3.50**
Call lending	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Swaps/Forward contracts	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Investment of related party in Hybrid Capital/ Bonds of the Bank	1,458.00	-	-	-	-	**1,458.00**
Other receivables (net)	2.20	-	-	16.57	0.04	**18.81**
Other payables (net)	1.32	-	-	92.29	-	**93.61**

The transactions with Promoters and Key Management Personnel excluding those under management contracts are in the nature of the banker-customer relationship.

Details of transactions with Axis Mutual Fund, the fund floated by Axis Asset Management Company Ltd., the Bank's subsidiary has not been disclosed since the entity does not qualify as Related Party as defined under the Accounting Standard 18, Related Party Disclosure, as notified under Section 2(2) and Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and as per RBI guidelines.

The significant transactions between the Bank and related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023 are given below. A specific related party transaction is disclosed as a significant related party transaction wherever it exceeds 10% of the aggregate value of all related party transactions in that category:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Dividend received		
Axis Bank UK Limited	27.13	-
Axis Trustee Services Limited	14.25	15.00
Dividend paid		
Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India	-	4.65
Life Insurance Corporation of India	24.49	24.49
Interest paid		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	391.10	132.09
Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India	8.61	32.89
Interest received		
Axis Finance Limited	66.93	66.03
Axis Securities Limited	8.47	1.01
Investment in Subsidiaries		
Axis Finance Limited	300.87	399.43
Investment in non-equity instruments of related party		
Axis Finance Limited	466.48	85.00
Investment of related party in the Bank		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	9.77	-
Mr. Rajiv Anand	10.62	16.38
Redemption of Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-	958.00
Sale of investments		
Axis Securities Limited	225.88	392.28
Management contracts		
A.Treds Limited	4.00	3.20
Axis Capital Limited	2.13	2.05
Axis Trustee Services Limited	2.00	1.73
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	0.72	1.19
Remuneration paid		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	9.10	9.23
Mr. Rajiv Anand	6.07	6.03

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Mr. Subrat Mohanty	2.29	N.A.
Contribution to employee benefit fund		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	15.95	13.76
Placement of security deposits		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-	0.22
Swaps/Forward contracts		
Axis Bank UK Limited	-	0.28
Advance granted (net)		
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	-	0.62
Axis Finance Limited	-	473.99
Axis Securities Limited	0.03	0.03
Advance repaid		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhary	-	7.25
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-	-*
Mr. Rajiv Anand	0.42	0.40
Axis Finance Limited	391.91	-
Purchase of loans		
Axis Bank UK Limited	50.04	-
Axis Finance Limited	-	1,108.14
Receiving of services		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	92.59	111.90
Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited	343.51	307.03
Axis Securities Limited	0.02	0.04
Rendering of services		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	89.83	40.18
Axis Securities Limited	24.49	14.89
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	26.38	29.33
Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited	23.69	16.34
Sale/Purchase of foreign exchange currency to/from related party		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	0.10	1.78
Mr. Rajiv Anand	0.09	0.76
Royalty received		
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	1.89	1.54
Axis Capital Limited	0.79	0.66

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Axis Finance Limited	4.60	3.48
Axis Securities Limited	1.59	1.02
Other reimbursements from related party		
Axis Securities Limited	7.27	7.11
Axis Capital Limited	3.22	3.33
Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited	3.17	2.29
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	31.87	20.02
Axis Finance Limited	14.35	9.95
Other reimbursements to related party		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	1.14	0.08
Axis Capital Limited	4.09	0.21
Axis Bank UK Limited	0.16	0.21
Axis Finance Limited	-	0.16
Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited	0.15	0.06

* Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

3.6. Leases

Disclosure in respect of assets taken on operating lease

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Future lease rentals payable as at the end of the year:		
- Not later than one year	1,206.80	1,080.24
- Later than one year and not later than five years	3,774.25	3,456.37
- Later than five years	4,004.41	3,351.43
Total of minimum lease payments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account for the year	1,503.78	1,188.39
Total of future minimum sub-lease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases	0.50	1.44
Sub-lease payments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account for the year	0.89	0.70

The Bank has sub-leased certain of its properties taken on lease.

There are no provisions relating to contingent rent.

The terms of renewal/purchase options and escalation clauses are those normally prevalent in similar agreements. There are generally no undue restrictions or onerous clauses in the agreements.

Disclosure in respect of assets given on operating lease

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Gross carrying amount of premises at the end of the year	209.60	209.60
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year	28.92	25.43
Total depreciation charged to profit and loss account for the year	3.49	2.28
Future lease rentals receivable as at the end of the year:		
- Not later than one year	28.66	28.52
- Later than one year and not later than five years	92.56	106.19
- Later than five years	51.41	66.44

There are no provisions relating to contingent rent.

3.7. Movement in fixed assets capitalised as application software and intangibles (included in other fixed assets)

- **Movement of fixed assets capitalized as application software**

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
At cost at the beginning of the year	**3,304.54**	**2,791.75**
Additions during the year*	713.88	522.27
Deductions during the year	(23.41)	(9.48)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March	(2,671.59)	(2,184.59)
Closing balance as at 31 March	**1,323.42**	**1,119.95**
Depreciation charge for the year	509.52	382.90

*includes movement on account of exchange rate fluctuation for assets denominated in foreign currency

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

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
At cost at the beginning of the year	**11,949.08**	**-**
Additions during the year	(16.69)	11,949.08
Deductions during the year	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March	11,932.39	11,949.08
Closing balance as at 31 March	-	**-**
Amortisation charge for the year	(16.69)	11,949.08

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

(₹ in crores)

As at	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Deferred tax assets on account of provisions for loan losses	3,882.96	4,719.68
Deferred tax assets on account of provision for employee benefits	63.31	24.91
Deferred tax assets on other items	2,050.34	2,000.30
Deferred tax assets	**5,996.61**	**6,744.89**
Deferred tax liabilities on account of depreciation on fixed assets	74.58	54.88
Deferred tax liability on creation of Special Reserve under Income Tax Act [Refer note 18 (2.1) (b) (iv)]	606.92	363.26
Deferred tax liabilities on account of other items	2.81	0.19
Deferred tax liabilities	**684.31**	**418.33**
Net Deferred tax assets	**5,312.30**	**6,326.56**

3.9. Employee Benefits

Provident Fund

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

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

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

Profit and Loss Account

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Current Service Cost*	251.33	194.84
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	297.90	240.46
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(344.84)	(312.24)
Net Actuarial Losses/(Gains) recognised in the year	4.16	132.03
Losses / (Gains) on Acquisition	-	-
Effect of the limit in Para 59(b) of Accounting Standard – 15	42.78	(60.25)
Total included in "Employee Benefit Expense" [Schedule 16(I)]	**251.33**	**194.84**
Actual Return on Plan Assets	381.61	205.50

* includes contribution of ₹0.28 crores towards staff deputed at subsidiaries (previous year ₹0.24 crores)

Balance Sheet

Details of provision for provident fund

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Fair Value of Plan Assets	4,519.51	4,007.93
Present Value of Funded Obligations	(4,402.55)	(3,933.75)
Net asset	**116.96**	**74.18**
Amount not recognized as an asset (limit in Para 59(b) of Accounting Standard -15)	(116.96)	(74.18)
Net Asset/(Liability)	-	-
Amounts in Balance Sheet		
Liabilities	-	-
Assets	-	-
Net Asset/(Liability)	**-**	**-**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Change in Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	3,933.75	3,404.21
Current Service Cost	251.33	194.84
Interest Cost	297.90	240.46
Actuarial Losses/(Gains)	40.93	25.29
Employees Contribution	442.48	372.64
Liability transferred from/to other companies	(118.31)	126.97
Benefits Paid	(445.53)	(430.66)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**4,402.55**	**3,933.75**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Change in the Fair Value of Assets		
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	4,007.93	3,538.64
Expected Return on Plan Assets	344.84	312.24
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	36.77	(106.74)
Employer contribution during the period	251.33	194.84
Employee contribution during the period	442.48	372.64
Assets transferred from/to other companies	(118.31)	126.97
Benefits Paid	(445.53)	(430.66)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	**4,519.51**	**4,007.93**

Experience adjustments

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Defined Benefit Obligations	4,402.55	3,933.75	3,404.21	2,861.59	2,494.37
Plan Assets	4,519.51	4,007.93	3,538.64	2,861.59	2,494.37
Surplus/(Deficit)	116.96	74.18	134.43	-	-
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	19.59	17.24	169.83	43.51	4.24
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets	36.77	(106.74)	270.73	(12.88)	(32.62)

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

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Government securities	51%	53%
Bonds, debentures and other fixed income instruments	11%	9%
Equity shares	11%	9%
Others	27%	29%

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Discount rate for the term of the obligation	7.20%	7.45%
Average historic yield on the investment portfolio	8.34%	8.47%
Discount rate for the remaining term to maturity of the investment portfolio	7.20%	7.45%
Expected investment return	8.34%	8.47%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.25%	8.15%

The contribution to the employee's provident fund (including Employee Pension Scheme) amounted to ₹377.52 crores for the year (previous year ₹306.55 crores).

Superannuation

The Bank contributed ₹15.95 crores (previous year ₹13.71 crores) to the superannuation plan for the year.

The Bank has also accrued ₹16.09 crores (previous year ₹1.68 crores) for the eligible employees who had moved to the Bank as part of the Citibank India consumer business acquisition as they are entitled to receive a lumpsum corpus amount under a separate Superannuation scheme with vesting criteria of 10 years as a defined contribution plan.

National Pension Scheme (NPS)

During the year, the Bank contributed ₹15.50 crores (previous year ₹10.56 crores) to the NPS for employees who have opted for the scheme.

Gratuity

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

Profit and Loss Account

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Current Service Cost	87.80	76.40
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	53.62	40.70
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(47.05)	(39.39)
Net Actuarial Losses/(Gains) recognised in the year	75.61	(7.53)
Losses / (Gains) on Acquisition	-	(37.36)
Past Service Cost	-	-
Total included in "Employee Benefit Expense" [Schedule 16(I)]	**169.98**	**32.82**
Actual Return on Plan Assets	44.60	19.66

Balance Sheet

Details of provision for gratuity

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Fair Value of Plan Assets	726.76	678.09
Present Value of Funded Obligations	(816.79)	677.86
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-
Net Asset/(Liability)	**(90.03)**	**0.23**
Amounts in Balance Sheet		
Liabilities	90.03	-
Assets	-	0.23
Net Asset/(Liability) (included under Schedule 11 Other Assets /Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities)	**(90.03)**	**0.23**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Change in Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	677.86	547.55
Current Service Cost	87.80	76.40
Interest Cost	53.62	40.70
Actuarial Losses/(Gains)	73.16	(27.26)
Liabilities assumed on acquisition	-	118.96
Benefits Paid	(75.65)	(78.49)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**816.79**	**677.86**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Change in the Fair Value of Assets		
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	678.09	559.68
Expected Return on Plan Assets	47.05	39.39
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(2.46)	(19.73)
Contributions by Employer	79.73	20.92
Assets acquired on acquisition	-	156.32
Benefits Paid	(75.65)	(78.49)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	**726.76**	**678.09**

Experience adjustments

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Defined Benefit Obligations	816.79	677.86	547.55	516.43	469.30
Plan Assets	726.76	678.09	559.68	508.22	467.75
Surplus/(Deficit)	(90.03)	0.23	12.13	(8.21)	(1.55)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	11.62	3.97	25.88	(9.28)	(8.33)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets	(2.46)	(19.73)	9.45	6.38	(6.74)

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

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Government securities	42%	37%
Bonds, debentures and other fixed income instruments	30%	31%
Money market instruments	2%	4%
Equity shares	3%	3%
Balance in bank & others	23%	25%*

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

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date:

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Discount Rate	7.20% p.a.	7.45% p.a.
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	8.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 30 (age in years)	24.00%	24.00%
- 31 to 44 (age in years)	14.00%	14.00%
- 45 to 59 (age in years)	8.00%	8.00%

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

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

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

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

Resettlement allowance

Profit and Loss account

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, the Bank recognised an incremental expense of ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ Nil) towards liability in respect of resettlement allowance based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary.

Balance Sheet

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Current liability	0.54	0.46
Non current liability	2.95	3.29
Net Liability as per actuarial valuation (included under Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities)	**3.49**	**3.75**

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date:

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Discount Rate	7.20% p.a.	7.45% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	8.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 30 (age in years)	24.00%	24.00%
- 31 to 44 (age in years)	14.00%	14.00%
- 45 to 59 (age in years)	8.00%	8.00%

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

The Bank on a prudent basis as per internal policy, based on an actuarial valuation holds a provision of ₹287.60 crores as on 31 March 2024 (₹228.26 crores as on 31 March, 2023) towards the gratuity liability on account of probable impact due to Code of Social Security 2020. This is over and above the provisions made in normal course based on extant rules and as reported in the above disclosure.

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

3.10. Provisions and contingencies

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	178.06	121.99
Additions during the year	54.72	69.87
Reductions on account of payments/reversals during the year	(18.45)	(13.80)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**214.33**	**178.06**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Opening provision at the beginning of the year	711.54	250.29
Provision transferred on acquisition of Citibank India consumer business	-	319.62
Provision made during the year	495.53	298.21
Reductions during the year	(209.99)	(156.58)
Closing provision at the end of the year	**997.08**	**711.54**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Opening provision at the beginning of the year	3,784.70	4,121.65
Provision transferred on acquisition of Citibank India consumer business	-	20.24
Reclassification from provision on standard advances[1]	3,130.18	-
Provision made during the year[2]	785.91	385.21
Reductions during the year	(271.33)	(742.39)
Closing provision at the end of the year[3]	**7,429.46**	**3,784.70**

1. Represents provision created in earlier years towards COVID-19 related risks reclassified to provision for other contingencies during the year (also refer note below)
2. Includes movement on account of exchange rate fluctuation
3. During the current financial year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared that COVID-19 is no longer a public health emergency of international concern, hence the provision of ₹5,012 crores carried by the Bank towards COVID-19 related risks is no longer required. The Bank's management has prudently elected to carry forward the aforesaid provision amount in its entirety, towards potential expected losses on certain standard advances and / or exposures. This prudent election was approved by the Board of Directors. The said amount is now reported as part of provision for other contingencies and disclosed as other liabilities under Schedule 5 of the Balance Sheet as on reporting date

Closing provision also includes provision for legal cases, additional provision for delay in implementation of resolution plan, provision on AIF investments and provision for other contingencies.

3.11. Small and Micro Enterprises

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

For the year/period ended:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024		31 March, 2023	
Particulars	**Principal**	**Interest**	**Principal**	**Interest**
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	12.05	0.00*	78.53	0.00*
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date	4.37	0.03	18.55	1.55
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	N.A.	0.29	N.A.	0.30
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	N.A.	0.29	N.A.	0.30
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowed as a deductible expenditure under Section 23	N.A.	0.29	N.A.	0.30

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

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

3.12. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

a) Amount required to be spent by the Bank on CSR during the year ₹267.15 crores (previous year ₹199.46 crores).

b) Amount spent towards CSR during the year and recognized as expense in the profit and loss account on CSR related activities is ₹268.66 crores (previous year ₹201.92 crores), which comprises of following-

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024			31 March, 2023		
	In cash	**Yet to be paid in cash (i.e. provision)[1]**	**Total**	**In cash**	**Yet to be paid in cash (i.e. provision)**	**Total**
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
On purpose other than above	217.42	51.24	268.66	172.04	29.88	201.92

1. An amount of ₹51.24 crores has been transferred to the "Axis Bank Limited-Unspent CSR Account for FY 2023-24" to be utilized towards on-going project(s)/program(s) in line with the provisions of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021.

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

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, other than the transactions undertaken in the normal course of banking business and in accordance with extant regulatory guidelines and Bank's internal policies, as applicable:

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

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

3.14. Description of contingent liabilities

a) Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts

These represent claims filed against the Bank in the normal course of business relating to various legal cases currently in progress. These also include demands raised by tax authorities and other statutory authorities which are disputed by the Bank. The Bank holds provision of ₹369.37 crores as on 31 March, 2024 (previous year ₹357.85 crores) towards claims assessed as probable.

b) **Liability for partly paid investments**

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

c) **Liability on account of forward exchange and derivative contracts**

The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts, including non-deliverable forward (NDF) contracts on its own account and on OTC for customers. Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. A non-deliverable forward contract is a currency derivatives contract to exchange cash flows between the contracted forward exchange rate and prevailing spot rates. Forward rate agreements (FRA) are financial contracts between two counterparties, in which a buyer will pay or receive, on the settlement date, the difference between a pre-determined fixed rate (FRA rate) and a reference interest rate, applied on a notional principal amount, for a specified forward period. The amount of contingent liability represents the notional principal of respective forward exchange contracts. With respect to the transactions entered into with its customers, the Bank generally enters into off-setting transactions in the inter-bank market. This results in generation of a higher number of outstanding transactions, and hence a large value of gross notional principal of the portfolio, while the net market risk is lower.

d) **Liability on account of derivative contracts**

The Bank enters into derivatives contracts in the form of currency options/swaps, exchange traded currency options, non-deliverable options and interest rate/ currency futures on its own account and on OTC for customers. Currency swaps are commitments between two counterparties to exchange streams of interest payments and/or principal amounts in different currencies on specified dates over the duration of the swap at a pre-agreed exchange rate. Interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange fixed and floating interest rate cash flows. Interest rate futures are standardised, exchange-traded contracts that represent a pledge to undertake a certain interest rate transaction at a specified price, on a specified future date. A foreign currency option is an agreement between two parties in which one grants to the other the right to buy or sell a specified amount of currency at a specific price within a specified time period or at a specified future time. An Exchange Traded Currency Option contract is a standardised foreign exchange derivative contract, which gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to exchange money denominated in one currency into another currency at a pre-agreed exchange rate on a specified date on the date of expiry. A non-deliverable option contract is a currency derivatives contract that offers the right, but not the obligation to either purchase or sell a currency against another currency and the contract is settled at the difference between the contracted exchange rate and prevailing spot rate on the expiry date. Currency Futures contract is a standardised, exchange-traded contract, to buy or sell a certain underlying currency at a certain date in the future, at a specified price. The amount of contingent liability represents the notional principal of respective derivative contracts. With respect to the transactions entered into with its customers, the Bank generally enters into off-setting transactions in the inter-bank market. This results in generation of a higher number of outstanding transactions, and hence a large value of gross notional principal of the portfolio, while the net market risk is lower.

e) **Guarantees given on behalf of constituents**

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

f) **Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations**

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

g) **Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable**

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

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

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

In terms of our report attached.

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

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

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

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

Date : 24 April, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For Axis Bank Ltd.

N. S. Vishwanathan
Chairman

Girish Paranjpe
Director

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

Pranam Wahi
Director

Meena Ganesh
Director

Mini Ipe
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Axis Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of **Axis Bank Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"), its subsidiaries (the Bank and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") and its Associate, comprising of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Consolidated Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on the other financial information of the subsidiaries/associate, the aforesaid Consolidated Financial Statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with rules made thereunder, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2024, and of their consolidated profit and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the Matter was addressed in our report
1	**Information Technology (IT) Systems and controls over financial reporting**	
	The Bank's financial accounting and reporting systems are highly dependent on the effective working of the Core Banking Solution (CBS) and other IT systems linked to the CBS or working independently including the existence, completeness of an audit trail (edit log) (with respect to accounting software) that operated throughout the year without any tampering. Considering the extensive volume, diverse nature and complexity of transactions that are processed daily, there is a risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls may not be accurately designed and operating effectively. There exists a risk that gaps in the IT control environment could result in the financial accounting and reporting records being materially misstated. Appropriate IT controls are required to ensure that the IT applications perform as planned and the changes made are properly authorized, tested and controlled. Such controls contribute to risk mitigation of erroneous output data. The audit outcome is heavily dependent on the robustness of IT systems and controls.	• We have planned, designed and carried out the desired audit procedures and sample checks, taking into consideration the IT systems of the Bank. For this purpose, We obtained an understanding of the Bank's IT environment. As part of our IT controls testing, we have tested IT General Controls (ITGC) as well as IT Application Controls (ITAC) for selected applications. We also verified the audit trail (edit log) on test check basis for identified accounting applications. • The procedures adopted by us are, in our opinion, adequate to provide reasonable assurance on the adequacy of IT controls in place. Critical areas for improvement, if any, as and when noticed are communicated to the Bank's Management and the adequacy of action taken by the Bank where necessary, is reviewed by us periodically as part of our audit procedures. • IT audit specialists are an integral part of our engagement team. • In addition, we have also relied on IS and other technology related audit conducted by Internal Audit department, and also the audit of Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting conducted by Internal Audit Department of the Bank.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the Matter was addressed in our report
	We have identified IT Controls Framework including the audit trail (edit log) as mentioned above, as a Key Audit Matter as the Bank's business is highly dependent on technology. The IT environment of the Bank is complex, and the design and operating effectiveness of IT controls have a direct impact on its financial reporting process. Review of these controls allows us to provide assurance on the integrity and completeness of data processed through various IT applications which are used for the preparation and presentation of financial reports.	• We also tested key automated and manual business cycle controls and logic for system generated reports relevant to the audit; including testing of compensating controls or performed alternate procedures to assess whether there were any unaddressed IT risks that would materially impact the Standalone Financial Statements of the Bank. • We have also carried out independent alternative audit procedures like substantive testing, analytical procedures etc. to verify the accuracy of the data generated from the IT systems.
2	**Income Recognition, Asset Classification (IRAC) and provisioning on Loans & Advances and Investments as per the regulatory requirements**	
	Please refer to Note no. 2.4 of Schedule 18 relating to Asset Quality in respect of movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and related provisions and disclosures with regard to Non-Performing Investments (NPI) respectively and also Note no. 3.10 (c) of Schedule 18 regarding reclassification of provision, created in earlier years towards COVID-19. The Management of the Bank relies on its automated IT systems to determine asset classification, income recognition, provisioning for standard and non-performing advances/ investments and for compliance of applicable regulatory guidelines issued by the RBI. The Management supplements its assessment by availing services of experts (like independent valuers, lawyers, legal experts and other professionals) to determine the valuation and enforceability of security of such advances/investments. The Bank makes provisions for the performing and non-performing advances/Investments, as per its governing framework which includes Management's assessment of the degree of impairment subject to and guided by minimum provisioning levels prescribed under RBI guidelines. Compliance of relevant prudential norms issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances as well as those pertaining to investments is a key audit matter due to the materiality, complexity and uncertainty involved and the current processes at the Bank which requires certain manual interventions, Management estimates and judgement.	Our audit approach included testing the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls and substantive audit procedures in respect of income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances and investments. In particular: • We have evaluated and understood the Bank's internal control system in adhering to the relevant RBI guidelines regarding income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances and investments. • We have tested key IT systems/ applications used and their design and implementation as well as operating effectiveness of relevant controls, including involvement of manual process and manual controls in relation to income recognition, asset classification, and provisioning pertaining to advances and investments and compliances of other regulatory guidelines issued by the RBI; • We have test checked advances to examine the validity of the recorded amounts, loan documentation, examined the statement of accounts, indicators of impairment, impairment provision for non-performing assets, and compliance with income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances in terms of applicable RBI guidelines; • We have evaluated the past trends of Management judgement, governance process and review controls over impairment provision calculations and discussed the provisions made with the top and senior Management of the Bank. • We have also relied on work done by external experts like valuers, lawyers, concurrent auditors etc. in specific areas. • Critical areas for improvement, if any, as and when noticed are communicated to the Bank's Management and the adequacy of action taken by the Bank where necessary, is reviewed by us periodically as part of our audit procedures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Bank and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements

of such entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

Other Matters

(a) We did not audit the financial statements of eight subsidiaries and two step down subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 45,448.52 crores and net assets of ₹ 8,769.51 crores as at March 31, 2024, total revenues of ₹ 6,745.59 crores and net cash outflows amounting to ₹ 163.66 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of Section 143(3) of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

(b) We did not audit the financial statements of one subsidiary, whose financial statements reflects total assets of ₹ 482.50 crores and net assets of ₹ 469.14 crores as at March 31, 2024, total revenues of ₹ 30.80 crores and net cash inflows amounting to ₹ 140.25 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements. These financial statements as furnished to us by the Management are unaudited and our opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary, and our report in terms of Section 143(3) of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on such unaudited financial statements. This subsidiary is located outside India, whose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in its country. The Bank's Management has converted these financial statements from accounting principles generally accepted in its country to accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Bank's Management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such subsidiary located outside India is based on the unaudited financial statements and the conversion adjustments prepared by the Management of the Bank and audited by us. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial statements are not material to the Group.

(c) The consolidated financial statements also include the Group's share of net profit of ₹ 68.71 crores for the year ended March 31, 2024 in respect of one Associate entity based on Management's best estimates in the absence of the financial information which has been relied upon by us. According to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, the financial information of the Associate is not material to the Group.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Bank as on March 31, 2024 and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Bank and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies, incorporated in India, are disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act; and

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

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

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

ii. Provision has been made in the Consolidated Financial Statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer note 2.19 of Schedule 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in respect of such items as it relates to the Group;

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

iv. a. The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 2.16 of Schedule 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Bank ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b. The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 2.16 of Schedule 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Bank from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

(b) As stated in note 2.6 of Schedule 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Bank has proposed final dividend for the financial year 2023-2024 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with Section 123 of the Companies Act.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, and that performed by the respective auditors of the subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, the Bank and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India have used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except in case of seven subsidiaries, where the component auditor has observed that the audit trail feature was not enabled throughout the year for direct changes to data when using certain access rights. Further, during the course of our audit, we and the respective auditors of the above referred subsidiaries did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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

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

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

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No. 041037
UDIN: 24041037BKEINQ5335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2024

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 101961 W/W-100036)

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No. 101684
UDIN: 24101684BKEJDF6350

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2024

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Axis Bank Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Axis Bank Limited ("the Bank") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements

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

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank;

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

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on consideration of reporting of the auditors as mentioned in Other Matters paragraph below, the Bank and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Consolidated Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note.

Other Matter

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

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

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No. 041037
UDIN: 24041037BKEINQ5335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2024

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No. 101961 W/W-100036)

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No. 101684
UDIN: 24101684BKEJDF6350

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2024

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As on 31 March, 2024

(₹ in crores)

	Schedule No.	As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
Capital and Liabilities			
Capital	1	617.31	615.37
Employees' Stock Options Outstanding		894.49	426.09
Reserves & Surplus	2	155,511.72	128,740.25
Minority Interest	2A	499.44	393.39
Deposits	3	1,067,102.40	945,824.72
Borrowings	4	228,199.55	206,213.57
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	65,413.62	62,204.57
Total		**1,518,238.53**	**1,344,417.96**
Assets			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	86,077.49	66,117.76
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	7	30,415.69	42,590.17
Investments	8	332,353.74	288,094.83
Advances	9	999,333.48	868,387.54
Fixed Assets	10	5,837.56	4,852.58
Other Assets	11	63,931.33	74,085.84
Goodwill on Consolidation		289.24	289.24
Total		**1,518,238.53**	**1,344,417.96**
Contingent Liabilities	12	1,912,125.37	1,443,666.01
Bills for Collection		73,543.06	68,176.55
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	17 & 18		

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

In terms of our report attached.

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

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

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

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

For Axis Bank Ltd.

N. S. Vishwanathan
Chairman

Girish Paranjpe
Director

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

Pranam Wahi
Director

Meena Ganesh
Director

Mini Ipe
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Date : 24 April, 2024
Place: Mumbai

Consolidated Profit & Loss Account

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

(₹ in crores)

		Schedule No.	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I	**Income**			
	Interest earned	13	112,759.05	87,448.37
	Other income	14	25,230.31	18,348.93
	Total		**137,989.36**	**105,797.30**
II	**Expenditure**			
	Interest expended	15	61,390.74	43,389.15
	Operating expenses	16	37,242.55	40,869.62
	Provisions and contingencies	18 (2.1)	12,932.53	10,685.87
	Total		**111,565.82**	**94,944.64**
III	**Net Profit for the year**		**26,423.54**	**10,852.66**
	Share of earnings/(loss) in Associate		68.71	65.85
	Consolidated net profit for the year before deducting minority interest		**26,492.25**	**10,918.51**
	Minority interest		(106.05)	(100.06)
IV	**Consolidated Net Profit Attributable to Group**	18.1	**26,386.20**	**10,818.45**
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account brought forward from previous year		47,769.25	40,604.49
V	**Amount Available for Appropriation**		**74,155.45**	**51,422.94**
VI	**Appropriations:**			
	Transfer to Statutory Reserve		6,215.36	2,394.92
	Transfer to Special Reserve		968.13	841.00
	Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve		242.29	(148.50)
	Transfer to General Reserve		2.47	2.46
	Transfer to Capital Reserve		139.55	67.84
	Transfer to Reserve Fund u/s 45 IC of RBI Act, 1934		119.50	115.83
	Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve		879.00	73.00
	Dividend paid	18 (2.6)	307.98	307.14
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account carried forward		65,281.17	47,769.25
	Total		**74,155.45**	**51,422.94**
VII	**Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value ₹ 2/- Per Share)**	18 (2.4)		
	Basic (in ₹)		85.62	35.20
	Diluted (in ₹)		85.01	35.04
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	17 & 18		

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

In terms of our report attached.

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

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

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

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

For Axis Bank Ltd.

N. S. Vishwanathan
Chairman

Girish Paranjpe
Director

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

Pranam Wahi
Director

Meena Ganesh
Director

Mini Ipe
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Date : 24 April, 2024
Place: Mumbai

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

(₹ in crores)

	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before taxes	35,071.95	18,521.12
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation on fixed assets, intangibles and goodwill (Refer Note 18.1)	1,388.46	13,145.65
Depreciation on investments	(431.32)	595.57
Amortisation of premium on Held to Maturity investments	894.18	889.11
Provision for Non Performing Assets (including bad debts)/restructured assets	6,533.43	6,225.90
Provision on standard assets and other contingencies	424.15	(421.94)
Profit/(loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)	4.42	7.69
Employee Stock option Expense	519.57	286.02
	44,404.84	**39,249.12**
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in investments	(38,129.02)	4,622.29
(Increase)/Decrease in advances	(137,622.10)	(149,553.15)
Increase /(Decrease) in deposits	121,277.69	125,161.20
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	9,145.17	2,968.61
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities & provisions	2,599.86	6,313.23
Direct taxes paid	(7,231.11)	(6,686.52)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(5,554.67)**	**22,074.78**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(2,385.41)	(1,389.42)
Purchase consideration for acquistion of Citibank India consumer business (Refer Note 18.1)	(329.85)	(11,602.54)
(Increase)/Decrease in Held to Maturity investments	(6,381.97)	(19,714.15)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	9.07	11.73
Net cash used in investing activities	**(9,088.16)**	**(32,694.38)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of subordinated debt, Additional Tier I instruments	-	12,382.65
Repayment of subordinated debt, Additional Tier I instruments	-	(6,000.00)
Increase/(Decrease) in borrowings (other than subordinated debt, Additional Tier I instruments (net))	21,985.98	52.76
Proceeds from issue of share capital	1.94	1.42
Proceeds from share premium (net of share issue expenses)	555.26	378.81
Payment of dividend	(307.98)	(307.14)
Increase in minority interest	106.05	132.04
Net cash generated from financing activities	**22,341.25**	**6,640.54**

(₹ in crores)

	Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
Effect of exchange fluctuation translation reserve	86.83	343.48
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,785.25	(3,635.58)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	108,707.93	112,343.51
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**116,493.18**	**108,707.93**
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement:		
1. Cash and cash equivalents includes the following		
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India (Refer Schedule 6)	86,077.49	66,117.76
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice (Refer Schedule 7)	30,415.69	42,590.17
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**116,493.18**	**108,707.93**
2. Amount of Corporate Social Responsibility related expenses spent during the year in cash ₹247.71 crores (previous year ₹193.53 crores)		

In terms of our report attached.

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

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

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

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

Date : 24 April, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For Axis Bank Ltd.

N. S. Vishwanathan
Chairman

Girish Paranjpe
Director

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

Pranam Wahi
Director

Meena Ganesh
Director

Mini Ipe
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Schedules forming part of the Consolidated Balance Sheet

As on 31 March, 2024

Schedule 1 - Capital

(₹ in crores)

	As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
Authorised Capital		
4,250,000,000 (Previous year - 4,250,000,000) Equity Shares of ₹2/- each	**850.00**	**850.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up capital		
3,086,570,375 (Previous year - 3,076,852,012) Equity Shares of ₹2/- each fully paid-up	**617.31**	**615.37**

Schedule 2 - Reserves and Surplus

(₹ in crores)

			As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	**Statutory Reserve**			
	Opening Balance		20,450.34	18,055.42
	Additions during the year		6,215.36	2,394.92
	Deductions during the year		-	-
			26,665.70	**20,450.34**
II.	**Capital Reserve**			
	Opening Balance		3,790.07	3,722.23
	Additions during the year		139.55	67.84
	Deductions during the year		-	-
			3,929.62	**3,790.07**
III.	**Share Premium Account**			
	Opening Balance		51,935.78	51,547.87
	Additions during the year		604.22	387.98
	Less: Share issue expenses		-	(0.07)
			52,540.00	**51,935.78**
IV.	**Reserve Fund u/s 45 IC of RBI Act, 1934**			
	Opening Balance		435.67	319.84
	Additions during the year		119.50	115.83
	Deductions during the year		-	-
			555.17	**435.67**
V.	**Revenue and Other Reserves**			
	(A)	**Special Reserve**		
		Opening Balance	1,450.19	609.19
		Additions during the year	968.13	841.00
		Deductions during the year	-	-
			2,418.32	**1,450.19**
	(B)	**Investment Reserve Account**		
		Opening balance	-	148.50
		Additions during the year	242.29	-
		Deductions during the year	-	(148.50)
			242.29	-

(₹ in crores)

			As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
	(C)	**General Reserve**		
		Opening Balance	432.37	428.29
		Additions during the year	4.67	4.08
		Deductions during the year	-	-
			437.04	**432.37**
	(D)	**Foreign Currency Translation Reserve [Refer Schedule 17 (4.7)]**		
		Opening Balance	694.58	351.11
		Additions during the year	86.83	343.47
		Deductions during the year	-	-
			781.41	**694.58**
	(E)	**Investment Fluctuation Reserve**		
		Opening Balance	1,782.00	1,709.00
		Additions during the year	879.00	73.00
		Deductions during the year	-	-
			2,661.00	**1,782.00**
VI.	**Balance in Profit & Loss Account brought forward**		65,281.17	47,769.25
	Total		**155,511.72**	**128,740.25**

Schedule 2A - Minority Interest

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	Minority Interest at the date on which the parent-subsidiary relationship came into existence	40.23	40.23
	Subsequent increase	459.21	353.16
	Closing Minority interest	**499.44**	**393.39**

Schedule 3 - Deposits

(₹ in crores)

				As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
A.	I.	Demand Deposits			
		(i)	From banks	4,695.28	4,760.03
		(ii)	From others	151,659.07	143,543.86
	II.	Savings Bank Deposits		302,132.58	297,415.99
	III.	Term Deposits			
		(i)	From banks	43,698.36	36,777.64
		(ii)	From others	564,917.11	463,327.20
		Total (I, II and III)		**1,067,102.40**	**945,824.72**
B.	I.	Deposits of branches in India		1,052,137.32	931,486.13
	II.	Deposits of branches/subsidiaries outside India		14,965.08	14,338.59
		Total (I and II)		**1,067,102.40**	**945,824.72**

Schedule 4 - Borrowings

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	Borrowings in India		
	(i) Reserve Bank of India	-	7,769.00
	(ii) Other banks[1]	15,891.26	13,696.28
	(iii) Other institutions & agencies[2]	176,230.70	147,235.52
II.	Borrowings outside India[3]	36,077.59	37,512.77
	Total (I and II)	**228,199.55**	**206,213.57**
	Secured borrowings included in I & II above	22,953.85	24,053.16

1. Borrowings from other banks include Subordinated Debt of ₹15.60 crores (previous year ₹15.60 crores) in the nature of Non-Convertible Debentures [Also refer Schedule 18 (2.2)(b)]
2. Borrowings from other institutions & agencies include Subordinated Debt of ₹24,432.36 crores (previous year ₹24,609.40 crores) in the nature of Non-Convertible Debentures and Perpetual Debt amounting to ₹490.00 crores (previous year ₹425.00 crores) [Also refer Schedule 18 (2.2)(b)]
3. Borrowings outside india include Additional Tier I Bonds in the nature of Perpetual Debt amounting to $600 million (₹5,004.30 crores); previous year $600 million (₹4,930.20 crores) [Also refer Schedule 18 (2.2)(b)]

Schedule 5 - Other Liabilities and Provisions

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	Bills payable	6,713.89	9,543.81
II.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	-	-
III.	Interest accrued	3,658.22	4,097.95
IV.	Contingent provision against standard assets [Refer Schedule 18 (2.15)(c)]	5,113.43	7,988.94
V.	Others (including provisions) [Refer Schedule 18 (2.15)(c)]	49,928.08	40,573.87
	Total	**65,413.62**	**62,204.57**

Schedule 6 - Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	9,634.81	9,665.88
II.	Balances with Reserve Bank of India:		
	(i) in Current Account	48,193.68	43,003.88
	(ii) in Other Accounts	28,249.00	13,448.00
	Total (I and II)	**86,077.49**	**66,117.76**

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

(₹ in crores)

				As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	**In India**				
	(i)	Balance with Banks			
		(a)	in Current Accounts	721.23	1,517.10
		(b)	in Other Deposit Accounts	2,931.78	4,061.40
	(ii)	Money at Call and Short Notice			
		(a)	With banks	100.00	200.00
		(b)	With other institutions	6,149.77	11,260.03
	Total (i and ii)			**9,902.78**	**17,038.53**
II.	**Outside India**				
	(i)	in Current Accounts		4,182.88	4,930.27
	(ii)	in Other Deposit Accounts		9,321.34	10,083.06
	(iii)	Money at Call & Short Notice		7,008.69	10,538.31
	Total (i, ii and iii)			**20,512.91**	**25,551.64**
	Grand Total (I+II)			**30,415.69**	**42,590.17**

Schedule 8 - Investments

(₹ in crores)

			As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	**Investments in India in -**			
	(i)	Government Securities[1]	238,963.72	219,706.84
	(ii)	Other approved securities	-	-
	(iii)	Shares	1,317.01	1,193.12
	(iv)	Debentures and Bonds	74,702.09	54,797.65
	(v)	Associates[2]	932.45	863.74
	(vi)	Others	6,769.42	2,827.25
	[include investments in Mutual Funds, Security Receipts, Alternative Investment Funds, Venture Capital Funds, Real Estate Investment Trusts, Infrastructure Investment Trusts, Pass Through Certificates and Private Equity Fund (LLP)]			
	Total Investments in India		**322,684.69**	**279,388.60**
II.	**Investments outside India in -**			
	(i)	Government Securities (including local authorities)	9,421.86	8,487.64
	(ii)	Associates	-	-
	(iii)	Others (include Equity Shares and Bonds)	247.19	218.59
	Total Investments outside India		**9,669.05**	**8,706.23**
	Grand Total (I+II)		**332,353.74**	**288,094.83**

(₹ in crores)

			As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
III.	**Investments in India**			
	(i)	Gross value of investments	323,730.81	281,539.72
	(ii)	Aggregate of provisions for depreciation (includes provision for non-performing investments)	(1,046.12)	(2,151.12)
	(iii)	**Net investments**	**322,684.69**	**279,388.60**
IV.	**Investments outside India**			
	(i)	Gross value of investments	9,913.83	8,965.75
	(ii)	Aggregate of provisions for depreciation (includes provision for non-performing investments)	(244.78)	(259.52)
	(iii)	**Net investments**	**9,669.05**	**8,706.23**
	Grand Total (III+IV)		**332,353.74**	**288,094.83**

1. Includes securities costing ₹103,218.90 crores (previous year ₹85,079.35 crores) pledged for availment of fund transfer facility, clearing facility and margin requirements
2. Includes goodwill on acquisition of Associate amounting to ₹368.54 crores (previous year ₹368.54 crores)

Schedule 9 - Advances

(₹ in crores)

					As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
A.	(i)	Bills purchased and discounted			16,438.20	18,422.86
	(ii)	Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand[1]			278,456.50	244,470.21
	(iii)	Term loans			704,438.78	605,494.47
		Total (i, ii and iii)			**999,333.48**	**868,387.54**
B.	(i)	Secured by tangible assets[2]			699,357.61	622,686.69
	(ii)	Covered by Bank/Government Guarantees[3]			4,413.20	5,497.26
	(iii)	Unsecured			295,562.67	240,203.59
		Total (i, ii and iii)			**999,333.48**	**868,387.54**
C.	I.	Advances in India				
		(i)	Priority Sector		369,070.11	306,850.92
		(ii)	Public Sector		17,132.94	17,719.94
		(iii)	Banks		15,646.12	1,112.52
		(iv)	Others		568,840.19	509,024.03
		Total (i, ii, iii and iv)			**970,689.36**	**834,707.41**
	II.	Advances Outside India				
		(i)	Due from banks		241.87	205.42
		(ii)	Due from others -			
			(a)	Bills purchased and discounted	6,295.36	6,954.73
			(b)	Syndicated loans	-	150.63
			(c)	Others	22,106.89	26,369.35
		Total (i and ii)			**28,644.12**	**33,680.13**
		Grand Total [C.I.+C.II.]			**999,333.48**	**868,387.54**

1. Net of borrowings under Inter Bank Participation Certificate (IBPC) ₹19,999.61 crores (previous year ₹8,593.09 crores), includes lending under IBPC Nil (previous year ₹2,162.00 crores)
2. Includes advances against Book Debts
3. Includes advances against L/Cs issued by other banks

Schedule 10 - Fixed Assets

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	**Premises**		
	At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year	1,663.59	1,706.82
	Additions on account of acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business (Refer Note 18.1)	-	0.86
	Additions during the year	149.00	0.27
	Intra-category transfer	-	(44.36)
	Deductions during the year	-	-
	Depreciation to date	(275.29)	(250.58)
	Net Block	**1,537.30**	**1,413.01**
IA.	**Premises under construction**	-	-
II.	**Other fixed assets (including furniture & fixtures and intangibles)**		
	At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year	22,443.96	9,260.42
	Additions on account of acquisition of Citibank India Consumer Business (Refer Note 18.1)	(16.69)	11,984.56
	Additions during the year[1]	2,128.34	1,451.77
	Deductions during the year	(361.94)	(252.79)
	Depreciation to date (Refer Note 18.1)	(20,340.99)	(19,330.70)
	Net Block	**3,852.68**	**3,113.26**
IIA.	**Leased Assets (Premises given on lease)**		
	At cost as on 31st March of the preceding year	209.60	165.24
	Additions during the year including adjustments	-	-
	Deductions during the year including provisions	-	-
	Intra-category transfer	-	44.36
	Depreciation to date	(28.92)	(25.43)
	Net Block	**180.68**	**184.17**
	Grand Total (I,IA,II and IIA)	**5,570.66**	**4,710.44**
III.	**Capital-Work-in progress (including Leased Assets) net of Provisions**	**266.90**	**142.14**
	Grand Total (I,IA,II,IIA and III)	**5,837.56**	**4,852.58**

1. includes movement on account of exchange rate fluctuation

Schedule 11 - Other Assets

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	Inter-office adjustments (net)	-	-
II.	Interest Accrued	11,712.69	10,286.10
III.	Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net of provisions)	196.31	748.87
IV.	Stationery and stamps	2.76	1.33
V.	Non banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims[1]	-	-
VI.	Deferred Tax assets (net)	5,434.97	6,405.76
VII.	Others[2]	46,584.60	56,643.78
	Total	**63,931.33**	**74,085.84**

1. Represents balance net of provision of ₹1,855.85 crores (previous year ₹2,068.24 crores) on Land held as non-banking asset
2. Includes Priority Sector Shortfall Deposits of ₹21,557.10 crores (previous year ₹30,564.20 crores)

Schedule 12 - Contingent Liabilities

(₹ in crores)

		As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
I.	Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts	2,594.92	2,072.26
II.	Liability for partly paid investments	125.74	301.03
III.	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts :	840,386.68	604,835.27
IV.	Liability on account of outstanding derivative contracts :		
	a) Interest Rate Swaps, Currency Swaps, Forward Rate Agreement & Interest Rate Futures	779,518.58	582,389.13
	b) Foreign Currency Options	42,104.91	40,929.92
	Total (a+b)	**821,623.49**	**623,319.05**
V.	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
	In India	106,812.19	91,763.78
	Outside India	21,330.35	10,613.41
VI.	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	59,087.51	52,361.53
VII.	Other items for which the Group is contingently liable	60,164.49	58,399.68
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII) [Refer Schedule 18 (2.19)]	**1,912,125.37**	**1,443,666.01**

Schedules Forming Part of the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

Schedule 13 - Interest Earned

(₹ in crores)

		Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I.	Interest/discount on advances/bills	90,314.02	66,728.52
II.	Income on investments (including dividend)	20,082.39	18,224.36
III.	Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	923.74	907.19
IV.	Others	1,438.90	1,588.30
	Total	**112,759.05**	**87,448.37**

Schedule 14 - Other Income

(₹ in crores)

		Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I.	Commission, exchange and brokerage	21,023.88	16,284.78
II.	Profit/(loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)[1]	(4.42)	(7.69)
III.	Profit/(loss) on exchange/derivative transactions (net)	1,936.22	1,804.00
IV.	Profit/(loss) on sale of investments (net)	1,438.12	358.84
V.	Profit/(loss) on revaluation of investments (net)	431.32	(595.57)
VI.	Lease finance income (including management fee, overdue charges and interest on lease rent receivables)	-	-
VII.	Miscellaneous Income	405.19	504.57
	Total	**25,230.31**	**18,348.93**

1. includes provision for diminution in value of fixed assets

Schedule 15 - Interest Expended

(₹ in crores)

		Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I.	Interest on deposits	45,510.91	31,717.27
II.	Interest on Reserve Bank of India/Inter-bank borrowings	2,280.22	2,271.55
III.	Others	13,599.61	9,400.33
	Total	**61,390.74**	**43,389.15**

Schedule 16 - Operating Expenses

(₹ in crores)

		Year ended 31-03-2024	Year ended 31-03-2023
I.	Payments to and provisions for employees	12,193.68	9,664.96
II.	Rent, taxes and lighting	1,833.85	1,481.25
III.	Printing and stationery	357.29	319.12
IV.	Advertisement and publicity	167.22	216.23
V.	Depreciation on Group's property		
	a) Other than Leased Assets (Refer Note 18.1)	1,384.97	13,143.37
	b) On Leased Assets	3.49	2.28
VI.	Directors' fees, allowance and expenses	11.30	10.07
VII.	Auditors' fees and expenses	9.05	7.70
VIII.	Law charges	192.76	183.74
IX.	Postage, telegrams, telephones etc.	447.75	389.11
X.	Repairs and maintenance	1,939.23	1,595.42
XI.	Insurance	1,610.56	1,425.54
XII.	Amortisation of Goodwill	-	-
XIII.	Other expenditure (Refer Note 18.1)[1]	17,091.40	12,430.83
	Total	**37,242.55**	**40,869.62**

1. Includes commission paid to direct selling agents, charges paid to network partners, cashback expenses, fees paid for purchase of Priority Sector Lending Certificates, professional fees, technology expenses, buisness promotion expenses and miscellaneous expenses

17 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

1. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Axis Bank Limited ('the Bank'), its Subsidiaries and Associate (together 'the Group'). As on 31 March, 2024, the Bank has overseas branches at Singapore, DIFC - Dubai and an Offshore Banking Unit at the International Financial Service Centre (IFSC), Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City), Gandhinagar, India.

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

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

2. Basis of preparation

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

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

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

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

d) The audited financial statements of the above subsidiaries/step-down subsidiaries have been drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Bank, i.e. 31 March, 2024.

e) The financial statements of the Bank's foreign subsidiary, Axis Bank UK Limited ('the Company') are prepared in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards which have been converted to Indian GAAP for the purpose of consolidated financial statements of the Group. Considering that the Company is currently under winding up, the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Basis the size and scale of operations of the Company, the impact of the above is not material on the financial statements/position of the Group.

f) The Group's share of net profit after tax for the year ended 31 March, 2024 as included in the Consolidated Financial statements in respect of the Associate entity is based on management's best estimate in the absence of financial information of such Associate.

3. Use of estimates

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

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1 Investments

Axis Bank Ltd.

Classification

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

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

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

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

All other investments are classified as AFS securities.

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

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

Transfer of security between categories

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

Acquisition cost

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

Broken period interest on debt instruments and government securities is charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

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

Valuation

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

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

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

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

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

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

The market/fair value of unquoted government securities which are in the nature of Statutory Liquidity Ratio ('SLR') securities forming part of the AFS and HFT categories is computed as per the rates published by FIMMDA/ FBIL.

In case of special bonds issued by the Government of India that do not qualify for SLR purposes, unquoted bonds, debentures, and preference shares where interest/dividend is received regularly (i.e. not overdue beyond 90 days), the market price is derived based on the YTM for Government Securities as published by FIMMDA/FBIL and suitably marked up for credit risk applicable to the credit rating of the instrument. The matrix for credit risk mark-up for each category and credit ratings along with residual maturity issued by FIMMDA/FBIL is adopted for this purpose.

In case of bonds & debentures where interest is not received regularly (i.e. overdue beyond 90 days), the valuation is in accordance with prudential norms for provisioning as prescribed by the RBI.

PTC and Priority Sector PTCs are valued as per extant FIMMDA guidelines.

Equity shares, for which current quotations are not available or where the shares are not quoted on the stock exchanges, are valued at break-up value (without considering revaluation reserves, if any) which is ascertained from the company's latest Balance Sheet (not older than 18 months). In case the latest Balance Sheet is not available, the shares are valued at ₹1 per company.

Investments in listed instruments of Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT)/Infrastructure Investment Trust (INVIT) are valued at the closing price on the recognised stock exchange with the highest volumes. In case the instruments are not traded on any stock exchange, valuation is carried out based on the latest NAV (not older than 1 year) submitted by the trust.

Units of Venture Capital Funds ('VCF') / Alternative Investment Funds ('AIF') held under AFS category where current quotations are not available are valued based on NAV as published in the latest audited financial statements of the fund or NAV as provided by the fund. In case the audited financials are not available for a period beyond 18 months, the investments are valued at ₹1 per VCF/AIF. Investment in unquoted VCF/AIF may be categorized under HTM category for the initial period of three years and are valued at cost as per the RBI guidelines.

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

Disposal of investments

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

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

Short Sales

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

Subsidiaries

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Axis Bank Ltd.

Repurchase transactions ('Repos')

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

Reverse repurchase transactions ('Reverse repos')

Reverse repurchase transactions with RBI with original maturity upto 14 days, including those conducted under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility ('LAF') and Standing Deposit Facility ('SDF') are accounted for as collateralised lending under "Schedule 6 - Balances with RBI - in Other Accounts". Reverse repurchase transactions with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity upto 14 days, are accounted for as collateralised lending under "Schedule 7 - Balances with Banks and Money at call and short notice".Revenue on such reverse repos is accounted for as interest income under "Schedule 13 – Interest Earned – Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and Other Inter-bank Funds" in the Profit and Loss Account.

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

4.3 Advances

Axis Bank Ltd.

Classification and measurement of advances

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

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

Non-performing advances and provision on non-performing advances

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

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

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

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

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

Provision on restructured assets

Restructured assets including compromise settlements where the time for payment of the agreed settlement amount exceeds three months are classified and provided for in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time.

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

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

Write-offs and recoveries from written-off accounts

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

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

Appropriation of funds for standard advances

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

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

Other provisions on advances classified under Schedule 5 – 'Other Liabilities and Provisions' in the Balance Sheet

The Bank recognises additional provisions as per RBI's guidelines on accounts in default and with aggregate exposure above the threshold limits as laid down in the guidelines where the resolution plan is not implemented within the specified timelines. These provisions are written back on satisfying the conditions for reversal as per RBI guidelines.

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

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

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

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

The Bank maintains provisions for incremental exposure of the banking system to specified borrowers beyond the Normally Permitted Lending Limit ('NPLL') in proportion to the Bank's funded exposure to the specified borrowers as per the RBI guidelines.

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

The Bank also maintains additional provision on standard accounts in a particular borrower group where one or more entity in the group is classified as NPA, subject to the aggregate outstanding of such entities being above a certain threshold limit. Such provision is in addition to and at rates higher than the provision for standard assets as prescribed by RBI.

The Bank also maintains provision on non-funded outstanding in relation to NPAs, prudentially written off accounts, corporate standard advances internally rated 'BB and Below' or 'Unrated' and all SMA-2 advances as reported to CRILC.

Under its home loan portfolio, the Bank offers housing loans with certain features involving waiver of EMIs for a specific period subject to fulfilment of certain set of conditions by the borrower. The Bank makes provision against the probable loss that could be incurred in future on account of these waivers to eligible borrowers based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary.

During the current financial year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared that COVID-19 is no longer a public health emergency of international concern, hence the provision of ₹5,012 crores carried by the Bank towards COVID-19 related risks is no longer required. The Bank's management has prudently elected to carry forward the aforesaid provision amount in its entirety, towards potential expected losses on certain standard advances and / or exposures. This prudent election was approved by the Board of Directors.

Axis Finance Ltd.

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

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

Axis Bank UK Ltd.

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

4.4 Country risk

Axis Bank Ltd.

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

4.5 Securitisation and transfer of assets

Axis Bank Ltd.

Securitisation of Standard Assets

The Bank enters into purchase/sale of corporate and retail loans through direct assignment/Special Purpose Vehicle ('SPV'). In most cases, post securitisation, the Bank continues to service the loans transferred to the assignee/SPV. The Bank also provides credit enhancement in the form of cash collaterals and/or by subordination of cash flows to Senior Pass Through Certificate holders. In respect of credit enhancements provided or recourse obligations (projected delinquencies, future servicing etc.) accepted by the Bank, appropriate provision/disclosure is made at the time of sale in accordance with AS-29, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021. In accordance with RBI guidelines on Securitisation of Standard Assets, any loss, profit or premium realised at the time of the sale is accounted in the Profit & Loss Account for the accounting period during which the sale is completed. However, in case of unrealised gains arising out of sale of underlying assets to the SPV, the profit is recognised in Profit and Loss Account only when such unrealised gains associated with such income is redeemed in cash.

Transfer of Loan Exposures

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

Axis Finance Limited

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

4.6 Priority Sector Lending Certificates

Axis Bank Ltd.

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

4.7 Translation of Foreign Currency items

Group

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

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

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

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

4.8 Foreign exchange and derivative contracts

Axis Bank Ltd.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Axis Finance Limited

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

Cash Flow Hedges

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

Fair Value Hedges

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

4.9 Revenue recognition

Axis Bank Ltd.

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

Commission on guarantees and Letters of Credit (LC) is recognised on a pro-rata basis over the period of the guarantee/LC. Locker rent is recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of contract. Annual fee for credit cards and debit cards is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of service. Arrangership/syndication fee is accounted for on completion of the agreed service and when the right to receive is established. Other fees and commission income are recognised when due, where the Bank is reasonably certain of ultimate collection. Payouts made to network partners and entities with co-branded arrangements, in the nature of sharing of fees or based on driver of volume/spends are netted off from the respective fee and commission income.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsidiaries

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

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

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

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

Axis Capital Limited

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

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

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

Axis Trustee Services Limited

Annual fees for trusteeship services and servicing fees are recognised, on a straight line basis, over the period when services are performed. Initial acceptance fee is recognised as and when the 'Offer Letter' for the services to be rendered is accepted by the customer.

A provision for doubtful debts is recognized where, in the case of Initial Acceptance Fees, the receivables are not realized within 90 days from the date of invoice, and in the case of Annual Fees, the receivables are not received within 90 days from the end of the period for which the invoice is issued. Where doubtful debt remains unrecovered till the end of the year, the same is written off and reversed from the debtors account.

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

Axis Asset Management Company Limited

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

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

Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited

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

Axis Finance Limited

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

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

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

Axis Securities Limited

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

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

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

Depository fees are recognised on completion of the transaction.

Portfolio management fees are accounted on accrual basis as follows:

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

A.Treds Ltd.

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

Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Ltd.

Revenue from commission income

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

Other operating revenue

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

Unbilled revenue

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

Revenue from sale of sound box services

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

Axis Pension Fund Management Company Ltd.

Investment Management Fees

Investment management fees are recognised on an accrual basis net of Goods and Services Tax on the daily closing assets under management across respective schemes under pension funds.

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

Revenue from interest income on debt investments

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

4.10 Scheme expenses

Axis Asset Management Company Ltd.

New fund offer expenses

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

Commission

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

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

Axis Pension Fund Management Company Ltd.

Brokerage

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

4.11 Fixed assets and depreciation

Group

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

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

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

Asset	Estimated useful life	As per Companies Act, 2013
Leased Land	As per the term of the agreement	-
Owned premises	60 years	60 years
Furniture and Fittings including interior	9 years to 10 years	10 years
Office/Electrical equipment and installations	5 years to 10 years	5 years to 10 years
Application software	5 years	-
Vehicles	4 years	8 years
Computer hardware including printers	3 years	3 years
CCTV and video conferencing equipment	3 years	5 years

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

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

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

During the previous year ended 31 March 2023, the Bank fully amortized through the Profit and Loss Account, Intangibles and Goodwill resulting from the acquisition of the Citibank India Consumer Business. The Bank continues to have access and business use for the Intangible assets.

4.12 Impairment of Fixed Assets

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

4.13 Non-banking assets

Axis Bank Ltd.

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

4.14 Lease transactions

Group

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

4.15 Employee benefits

- Short-term employee benefits

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

  Defined benefit plans

  The Bank has defined benefit plans in the form of provident fund, gratuity and resettlement allowance. Provident and Gratuity are in the nature funded defined benefit plans and resettlement allowance is in the nature unfunded defined benefit plan.

- Provident Fund

  Axis Bank Ltd.

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

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

  Subsidiaries

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

- Gratuity

  Axis Bank Ltd.

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

  The Code on Social Security 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Pending notification of the Code and issuance of the final rules/interpretation, the Bank has adopted a prudent policy for recognition of provision in respect of the gratuity liability under the Code over and above the provisions made in the normal course based on the extant rules. Such provision is determined based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

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

Subsidiaries

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

- Resettlement Allowance

Axis Bank Ltd.

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

- Compensated Absences

Subsidiaries

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

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

- Superannuation

Axis Bank Ltd.

Defined Contribution plans

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

Eligible employees who moved to the Bank as part of the Citibank India Consumer Business acquisition are entitled to receive a lumpsum corpus amount under a separate superannuation scheme with vesting criteria of 10 years as a defined contribution plan. Through this plan, the Bank makes a defined contribution annually of a sum equal to 15% of such employee's eligible annual basic salary to a Superannuation Trust, which undertakes to pay the lump sum payments pursuant to the scheme after the vesting period. Superannuation contributions are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they accrue.

- National Pension Scheme ('NPS')

Group

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

- Long term deferred variable pay structure

Axis Capital Ltd.

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

4.16 Reward points

Axis Bank Ltd.

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

4.17 Taxation

Group

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

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

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

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

4.18 Share issue expenses

Group

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

4.19 Corporate Social Responsibility

Group

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

4.20 Earnings per share

Group

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

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

4.21 Employee stock option/unit scheme

Axis Bank Ltd.

The 2001 Employee Stock Option Scheme ('the Scheme') provides for grant of stock options on equity shares of the Bank to employees and Directors of the Bank and its subsidiaries. The Scheme is in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Employees Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999 ('the Guidelines'). These Guidelines have since been repealed and substituted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021. The Scheme is in compliance with the said regulations. Options are granted at an exercise price, which is equal to the fair market price of the underlying equity shares at the date of the grant. The fair market price is the latest available closing price, prior to the date of grant, on the stock exchange on which the shares of the Bank are listed. If the shares are listed on more than one stock exchange, then the stock exchange where there is highest trading volume on the said date is considered.

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

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

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

4.22 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Group

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

A disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is:

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

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

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

4.23 Accounting for dividend

Group

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

4.24 Cash and cash equivalents

Group

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

4.25 Segment Reporting

Group

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

18 NOTES FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

1. Acquisition of Citibank's India Consumer Business

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, upon receipt of the final closing statement from Citibank N.A. and Citicorp Finance (India) Limited, the Bank has completed the settlement of the purchase price true up amount relating to the acquisition of business assets/liabilities of Citibank India Consumer Business effective beginning of day 1 March, 2023. The final determined purchase price amounted to ₹11,932.39 crores as against the estimated adjusted purchase price of ₹11,949.08 crores recognised in FY 2022-23 financial statements.

Exceptional items reported in FY 2022-23 comprise (i) full amortization of Intangibles and Goodwill; (ii) impact of policy harmonization of operating expenses and provisions; and (iii) one-time acquisition related expenses, on the acquisition of Citi India Consumer Business with effect from beginning of day 1 March, 2023. The tables below quantifies and details the nature of exceptional items and its corresponding impact on Profit after Tax (PAT) for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

(₹ in crores)

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

(₹ in crores)

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

2. Disclosures

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

(₹ in crores)

For the year ended	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Provision for income tax		
- Current tax	7,783.67	6,721.49
- Deferred tax [(Refer note 18 (2.11)]	970.79	1,047.03
	8,754.46	**7,768.52**
Provision for non-performing assets (including bad debts written off, write backs and net of recoveries in written off accounts)[1]	3,754.58	3,340.20
Provision for restructured assets	(0.66)	(34.82)
Provision for Covid-19 restructuring & MSME restructuring	(279.35)	(599.17)
Provision towards standard assets	249.74	481.96
Provision for unhedged foreign currency exposures	91.57	33.60
Provision for country risk	6.13	8.47
Additional provision for delay in implementation of resolution plan	49.18	(179.81)
Provision for probable legal cases	12.56	46.75
Provision for other contingencies	294.32	(179.83)
Total	**12,932.53**	**10,685.87**

1. includes provision for non-performing advances of ₹6,676.16 crores (previous year ₹6,040.47 crores) and write-back of provision on non-performing investments of ₹142.07 crores (previous year provision of ₹186.34 crores), net of recoveries from written off accounts of ₹2,779.51 crores (previous year ₹2,886.61 crores)

2.2 Capital instruments

a) Share Capital

During the year ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023, the Bank has not raised equity capital other than allotment of equity shares to eligible employees upon exercise of options under Employees Stock Option Scheme.

b) Other capital instruments

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, the Bank has not raised or redeemed any Basel III compliant debt instruments eligible for Tier-I/Tier-II capital.

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

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

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

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

1. Represents call date

2.3 Divergence in Asset Classification and Provisioning for NPAs

In terms of RBI guidelines, banks are required to disclose the divergences in asset classification and provisioning consequent to RBI's annual supervisory process in their notes to accounts to the financial statements. The disclosure is required if either or both of the following conditions are satisfied: (a) the additional provisioning for NPAs assessed by RBI exceeds 5% of the reported profit before provisions and contingencies for the reference period and (b) the additional Gross NPAs identified by RBI exceed 5% or 10% of the published incremental Gross NPAs for the reference period ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 respectively.

Based on the above, no disclosure on divergence in asset classification and provisioning for NPAs is required with respect to RBI's annual supervisory process for the year ended 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022.

2.4 Earnings Per Share ('EPS')

The details of EPS computation is set out below:

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Basic and Diluted earnings for the year (Net profit after tax) (₹ in crores)	26,386.20	10,818.45
Basic weighted average no. of shares (in crores)	308.17	307.30
Add: Equity shares for no consideration arising on grant of stock options under ESOP (in crores)	2.23	1.48
Diluted weighted average no. of shares (in crores)	310.40	308.78
Basic EPS (₹)	85.62	35.20
Less: Effect of potential equity shares for no consideration arising on grant of stock options/ units under ESOP/ESU scheme (₹)	(0.61)	(0.16)
Diluted EPS (₹)	85.01	35.04
Basic EPS (excluding exceptional items, refer note 18.1) (₹)	85.62	75.41
Less: Effect of potential equity shares for no consideration arising on grant of stock options/ units under ESOP/ESU scheme (₹)	(0.61)	(0.37)
Diluted EPS (excluding exceptional items, refer note 18.1) (₹)	85.01	75.04
Nominal value of shares (₹)	2.00	2.00

Dilution of equity is on account of 22,287,930 stock options/units (previous year 14,780,391 stock options)

2.5 Employee Stock Options/Units

Over the period till March 2024, pursuant to the approval of the shareholders the Bank has framed Employee Stock Option Schemes for options aggregating 315,087,000 that vest in a graded manner over 3 to 4 years, subject to vesting conditions. The options can be exercised within five years from the date of the vesting. Further, pursuant to the approval of the shareholders in January 2023, the Bank also framed an Employee Stock Units (ESUs) Scheme aggregating to

50,000,000 units, under which eligible employees are granted an option to purchase shares that vest in a graded manner over 3 years, subject to vesting conditions. The units can be exercised within five years from the date of the vesting. Within the respective overall ceilings of options/units the Bank is authorised to issue options/units to eligible employees and Whole Time Directors (including those of subsidiary companies and Associate entity).

311,606,433 options have been granted under the Schemes till the previous year ended 31 March, 2023. Pursuant to the approval of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee on 24 March, 2023 the Bank granted 12,699,280 stock options (each option representing entitlement to one equity share of the Bank) to eligible employees/directors of the Bank/subsidiary companies at a grant price of ₹848.80 per option and 2,704,077 ESUs at grant price of ₹2 per ESU. Further, during FY 2023-24, the Bank granted stock options (each option representing entitlement to one equity share of the Bank), the details of which are as under:

Date of grant	No. of options granted	Grant price (₹ per option)
30 May, 2023	6,598	929.80

Stock option activity under the Scheme for the year ended 31 March, 2024 is set out below:

	Options outstanding	Range of exercise prices (₹)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	51,107,688	433.10 to 804.80	653.48	4.37
Granted during the year	12,705,878	848.80 to 929.80	848.84	-
Forfeited during the year	(1,829,116)	469.90 to 848.80	756.94	-
Expired during the year	(82,360)	469.90 to 535.00	505.43	-
Exercised during the year	(9,702,642)	433.10 to 848.80	574.29	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**52,199,448**	**469.90 to 929.80**	**712.34**	**4.27**
Exercisable at the end of the year	37,480,122	469.90 to 929.80	678.79	3.46

The weighted average share price in respect of options exercised during the year was ₹1,003.21.

Stock units activity under the Scheme for the year ended 31 March, 2024 is set out below:

	Options outstanding	Exercise price (₹)	Weighted average exercise price (₹)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (Years)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Granted during the year	2,704,077	2.00	2.00	-
Forfeited during the year	(154,116)	2.00	2.00	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	(15,721)	2.00	2.00	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,534,240**	**2.00**	**2.00**	**6.09**
Exercisable at the end of the year	749,823	2.00	2.00	4.98

The weighted average share price in respect of units exercised during the year was ₹1,044.23.

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

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

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

Fair Value Methodology

In line with RBI clarification on Guidelines on Compensation of Whole Time Directors/Chief Executive Officers/Material Risk Takers and Control Function Staff on 30 August, 2021, the Bank has changed its accounting policy from the intrinsic value method to the fair value method for all share-linked instruments granted after 31 March, 2021 and consequently recognized the fair value of options computed using the Black-Scholes model, without reducing estimated forfeitures, as compensation expense over the vesting period. During the year, the Group has recognised compensation cost of ₹454.56 crores for options/units granted to employees of the Group.

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

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Net Profit (as reported) (₹ in crores)	26,386.20	10,818.45
Less: Stock based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method (proforma) (₹ in crores)	-	(16.01)
Net Profit (Proforma) (₹ in crores)	**26,386.20**	**10,802.44**
Earnings per share: Basic (in ₹)		
As reported	85.62	35.20
Proforma	85.62	35.15
Earnings per share: Diluted (in ₹)		
As reported	85.01	35.04
Proforma	85.01	35.03

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

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

	31 March, 2024		31 March, 2023	
	ESOP	ESU	ESOP	ESU
Dividend yield	0.26%	0.26%	0.26%-0.43%	N.A.
Expected life	2.95-5.95 years	1-3 years	2.95-4.95 years	N.A.
Risk free interest rate	6.79% to 7.17%	6.94% to 7.12%	5.46% to 7.13%	N.A.
Volatility	29.90% to 38.27%	25.28% to 31.99%	30.95% to 33.02%	N.A.

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

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year ended 31 March, 2024 is ₹297.95 (previous year ₹240.34).

The weighted average fair value of units granted during the year ended 31 March, 2024 is ₹842.45 (previous year: Not Applicable).

2.6 Proposed Dividend

The Board of Directors, in their meeting held on 24 April, 2024 have proposed a final dividend of ₹1 per equity share amounting to ₹308.66 crores. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. In terms of revised Accounting Standard (AS) 4 'Contingencies and Events occurring after the Balance sheet date' as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, such proposed dividend has not been recognised as a liability as on 31 March, 2024.

During the year, the Bank paid final dividend of ₹1 per equity share amounting ₹307.98 crores pertaining to year ended 31 March, 2023.

2.7 Segmental reporting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Segmental results are set out below:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024							
	Treasury	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking			Other Banking Business	Unallocated	Total
			Digital Banking Business	*Other Retail Banking Business*	Total Retail Banking			
Segment Revenue								
Gross interest income (external customers)	22,327.33	32,256.89	*11,564.11*	*46,535.67*	58,099.78	75.05	-	1,12,759.05
Other income	3,046.26	5,214.29	*7,026.13*	*5,380.92*	12,407.05	4,562.71	-	25,230.31
Total income as per Profit and Loss Account	**25,373.59**	**37,471.18**	***18,590.24***	***51,916.59***	**70,506.83**	**4,637.76**	**-**	**1,37,989.36**
Add/(less) inter segment interest income	5,351.03	8,915.86	*7,526.57*	*47,065.01*	54,591.58	-	-	68,858.47
Total segment revenue	**30,724.62**	**46,387.04**	***26,116.81***	***98,981.60***	**1,25,098.41**	**4,637.76**	**-**	**2,06,847.83**
Less: Interest expense (external customers)	18,993.67	2,043.16	*6,290.16*	*34,101.49*	40,391.65	(37.74)	-	61,390.74
Less: Inter segment interest expense	5,114.69	26,505.30	*5,455.28*	*31,783.20*	37,238.48	-	-	68,858.47
Less: Operating expenses	386.95	5,312.09	*10,353.21*	*20,402.45*	30,755.66	787.85	-	37,242.55
Operating profit	**6,229.31**	**12,526.49**	***4,018.16***	***12,694.46***	**16,712.62**	**3,887.65**	**-**	**39,356.07**
Less: Provision for non-performing assets/others[1]	(4.54)	(1,485.81)	*2,895.29*	*2,773.93*	5,669.22	(0.80)	-	4,178.07
Segment result	**6,233.85**	**14,012.30**	***1,122.87***	***9,920.53***	**11,043.40**	**3,888.45**	**-**	**35,178.00**
Less: Provision for tax								8,754.46
Net Profit before minority interest and earnings from Associate								**26,423.54**
Less: Minority Interest								106.05
Add: Share of Profit in Associate								68.71
Extraordinary profit/loss								-
Net Profit								**26,386.20**
Segment assets	4,83,031.79	4,03,661.11	*1,07,119.17*	*5,15,184.82*	6,22,303.99	3,036.43	6,205.21	15,18,238.53
Segment liabilities	2,41,304.10	2,27,564.39	*1,24,919.44*	*7,61,289.66*	8,86,209.10	234.55	6,797.36[2]	13,62,109.50
Net assets	**2,41,727.69**	**1,76,096.72**	***(17,800.27)***	***(2,46,104.84)***	**(2,63,905.11)**	**2,801.88**	**(592.15)**	**1,56,129.03**
Capital Expenditure for the year (Refer note 18.1)	15.44	463.33	*329.77*	*1,412.06*	1,741.83	56.73	(16.69)	2,260.64
Depreciation on fixed assets for the year (Refer note 18.1)	9.45	284.71	*199.44*	*876.08*	1,075.52	35.47	(16.69)	1,388.46

1. represents material non-cash items other than depreciation
2. includes minority interest of ₹499.44 crores

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2023							
			Retail Banking					
	Treasury	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	*Digital Banking Business*	*Other Retail Banking Business*	Total Retail Banking	Other Banking Business	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue								
Gross interest income (external customers)	20,555.00	22,893.36	*6,784.06*	*37,134.17*	43,918.23	81.78	-	87,448.37
Other income	1,310.35	4,193.59	*4,858.16*	*4,495.04*	9,353.20	3,491.79	-	18,348.93
Total income as per Profit and Loss Account	**21,865.35**	**27,086.95**	***11,642.22***	***41,629.21***	**53,271.43**	**3,573.57**	**-**	**105,797.30**
Add/(less) inter segment interest income	3,580.73	8,510.09	*3,895.93*	*34,094.12*	37,990.05	-	-	50,080.87
Total segment revenue	**25,446.08**	**35,597.04**	***15,538.15***	***75,723.33***	**91,261.48**	**3,573.57**	**-**	**155,878.17**
Less: Interest expense (external customers)	13,984.28	1,707.80	*3,218.09*	*24,478.97*	27,697.06	0.01	-	43,389.15
Less: Inter segment interest expense	4,318.66	17,509.60	*3,166.62*	*25,085.99*	28,252.61	-	-	50,080.87
Less: Operating expenses	148.04	5,001.75	*6,397.96*	*16,452.89*	22,850.85	611.30	12,257.68	40,869.62
Operating profit	**6,995.10**	**11,377.89**	***2,755.48***	***9,705.48***	**12,460.96**	**2,962.26**	**(12,257.68)**	**21,538.53**
Less: Provision for non-performing assets/others[1]	(47.11)	(1,276.51)	*1,433.28*	*2,575.21*	4,008.49	0.34	232.14	2,917.35
Segment result	**7,042.21**	**12,654.40**	***1,322.20***	***7,130.27***	**8,452.47**	**2,961.92**	**(12,489.82)**	**18,621.18**
Less: Provision for tax								**7,768.52**
Net Profit before minority interest and earnings from Associate								**10,852.66**
Less: Minority Interest								100.06
Add: Share of Profit in Associate								65.85
Extraordinary profit/loss								-
Net Profit								**10,818.45**
Segment assets	443,971.16	365,592.28	*75,313.40*	*449,478.30*	524,791.70	2,459.20	7,603.62	1,344,417.96
Segment liabilities	224,434.67	222,341.79	*87,602.69*	*677,472.83*	765,075.52	189.01	3,021.35[2]	1,215,062.34
Net assets	**219,536.49**	**143,250.49**	***(12,289.29)***	***(227,994.53)***	**(240,283.82)**	**2,270.19**	**4,582.27**	**129,355.62**
Capital Expenditure for the year (Refer note 18.1)	9.53	275.29	*169.38*	*964.30*	1,133.68	33.54	11,949.08	13,401.12
Depreciation on fixed assets for the year (Refer note 18.1)	7.75	227.54	*139.87*	*789.40*	929.27	30.01	11,949.08	13,145.65

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

Geographic Segments

(₹ in crores)

	Domestic		International		Total	
	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Revenue	134,887.86	104,008.16	3,101.50	2,146.59	137,989.36	106,154.75
Assets	14,66,207.94	1,292,510.59	52,030.59	51,907.37	1,518,238.53	1,344,417.96
Capital Expenditure for the year	2,260.15	13,399.93*	0.49	1.19	2,260.64	13,401.12*
Depreciation on fixed assets for the year	1,386.81	13,139.33*	1.65	6.32	1,388.46	13,145.65*

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

2.8 Related party disclosure

The related parties of the Group are broadly classified as:

a) Promoters

The Bank has identified the following entities as its Promoters:

- Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) (upto 17 July, 2023)
- Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)

b) Key Management Personnel

- Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry (MD & CEO)
- Mr. Rajiv Anand (Deputy Managing Director)
- Mr. Subrat Mohanty (Executive Director) (with effect from 17 August, 2023)
- Mr. Munish Sharda (Executive Director) (with effect from 27 February, 2024)

c) Relatives of Key Management Personnel

Ms. Preeti Chaudhry, Mr. Anagh Chaudhry, Mr. Aruj Chaudhry, Mr. Aryan Chaudhry, Ms. Rajul Parekh, Ms. Chhavi Kharb, Mr. Ashok Kharb, Mr. Om Singh Chaudhry, Ms. Kusum Chaudhry, Ms. Gitanjali Anand, Ms. Tara Anand, Ms. Nandita Anand, Mr. P.L. Narain, Mr. P. Srinivas, Ms. Ratna Rao Shekar, Ms. P. Kamashi, Ms. Charu Narain, Ms. K Ramalakshmi, Ms. Smitha Mohanty, Mr. Agastya Mohanty, Mr. Rajat Mohanty, Mr. Neelima Mohanty, Mr. Narasingh Mohanty, Ms. Gitashree Mohanty, Ms. Rima Sharda, Ms. Tanya Sharda, Ms. Shashi Sharda, Mr. Rakesh Sharda, Ms. Monica Sharda.

d) Associate

Max Life Insurance Company Limited

Based on RBI guidelines, details of transactions with Associate (Max Life Insurance Company Limited) and balances payable to/ receivable from Promoter (Life Insurance Corporation of India) are not disclosed since there is only one entity/party in the aforesaid categories.

The details of transactions of the Bank with its related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2024 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Promoters	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel#	Total
Dividend paid	24.49	0.05	-*	24.54
Interest paid	399.71	0.23	0.47	400.41
Interest received	-*	0.04	-*	0.04
Investment of related party in the Bank	-	20.39	-	20.39
Redemption of Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	-	-	-	-
Sale of investments	-	-	-	-
Remuneration paid	-	17.77	-	17.77
Contribution to employee benefit fund	15.95	-	-	15.95
Placement of deposits	-	-	-	-
Repayment of deposit	-	-	-	-
Advance granted (net)	-	-	-	-
Advance repaid	-	0.42	-	0.42
Receiving of services	97.24	-	-	97.24
Rendering of services	90.82	0.03	0.01	90.86
Sale/ Purchase of foreign exchange currency to/from related party	-	0.22	-	0.22
Other reimbursements from related party	-	-	-	-
Other reimbursements to related party	1.14	-	-	1.14

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

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

The balances payable to/receivable from the related parties of the Group as on 31 March, 2024 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Deposits with the Bank	7.63	8.63	16.26
Placement of security deposits	-	-	-
Advances	0.98	0.06	1.04
Investment of related party in the Bank	0.14	-*	0.14
Non-funded commitments	-	-	
Investment of related party in Hybrid capital/ Bonds of the Bank	-	-	-
Other receivables (net)	-	-	-
Other payables (net)	-	-	-

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

The maximum balances payable to/receivable from the related parties of the Group during the year ended 31 March, 2024 are given below:

(₹ in crores)

Items/Related Party	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Deposits with the Bank	14.09	9.12	23.21
Placement of security deposits	-	-	-
Advances	1.34	0.07	1.41
Investment of related party in the Bank	0.14	-*	0.14
Investment in non-equity instrument of related party	-	-	-
Non-funded commitments	-	-	-
Investment of related party in Hybrid capital/Bonds of the Bank	-	-	-
Other receivables (net)	-	-	-
Other payables (net)	-	-	-

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

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

(₹ in crores)

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

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

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

(₹ in crores)

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

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

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

(₹ in crores)

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

The significant transactions between the Group and related parties during the year ended 31 March, 2024 and 31 March, 2023 are given below. A specific related party transaction is disclosed as a significant related party transaction wherever it exceeds 10% of the aggregate value of all related party transactions in that category:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
Dividend paid		
Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India	-	4.65
Life Insurance Corporation of India	24.49	24.49
Interest paid		
Administrator of the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India	8.61	32.89
Life Insurance Corporation of India	391.10	132.09
Interest received		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	-	0.04
Mr. Rajiv Anand	0.04	0.06
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-*	-*

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2024	Year ended 31 March, 2023
Investment of related party in the Bank		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	9.77	-
Mr. Rajiv Anand	10.62	16.38
Redemption of Hybrid Capital/Bonds of the Bank		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-	958.00
Remuneration paid		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	9.10	9.23
Mr. Rajiv Anand	6.07	6.03
Mr. Subrat Mohanty	2.29	N.A.
Contribution to employee benefit fund		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	15.95	13.76
Placement of deposits		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-	0.22
Advance repaid		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-	-*
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	-	7.25
Mr. Rajiv Anand	0.42	0.40
Receiving of services		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	97.20	113.69
Rendering of services		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	90.82	54.18
Sale/ Purchase of foreign exchange currency to/from related party		
Mr. Amitabh Chaudhry	0.10	1.78
Mr. Rajiv Anand	0.09	0.76
Other reimbursements to related party		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	1.14	0.08
Other reimbursements from related party		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	-	42.79

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

2.9 Leases

Disclosure in respect of assets taken on operating lease

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Future lease rentals payable as at the end of the year:		
- Not later than one year	1,256.13	1,100.35
- Later than one year and not later than five years	3,934.11	3,521.80
- Later than five years	4,019.75	3,363.84
Total of minimum lease payments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account for the year	1,542.65	1,212.07

There are no provisions relating to contingent rent.

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

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

Disclosure in respect of assets given on operating lease

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Gross carrying amount of premises at the end of the year	209.60	209.60
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year	28.92	25.43
Total depreciation charged to profit and loss account for the year	3.49	2.28
Future lease rentals receivable as at the end of the year:		
- Not later than one year	28.66	28.52
- Later than one year and not later than five years	92.56	106.19
- Later than five years	51.41	66.44

There are no provisions relating to contingent rent.

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

- Movement of fixed assets capitalized as application software

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
At cost at the beginning of the year	3,443.83	2,911.85
Additions during the year[1]	736.53	541.65
Deductions during the year	(25.12)	(9.67)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March	(2,789.09)	(2,284.89)
Closing balance as at 31 March	**1,366.15**	**1,158.94**
Depreciation charge for the year	527.23	399.94

1. includes movement on account of exchange rate fluctuation

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

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
At cost at the beginning of the year	11,949.08	-
Additions during the year	(16.69)	11,949.08
Deductions during the year	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March	11,932.39	11,949.08
Closing balance as at 31 March	**-**	-
Amortisation charge for the year	(16.69)	11,949.08

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

(₹ in crores)

As at	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Deferred tax assets on account of provisions for loan losses / doubtful debts	3,949.80	4,775.21
Deferred tax assets on account of provision for employee benefits	71.11	30.55
Deferred tax assets on account of other items	2,099.18	2,019.33
Deferred tax assets	**6,120.10**	**6,825.09**
Deferred tax liability on account of depreciation on fixed assets	75.40	55.88
Deferred tax liability on Special Reserve deduction under Income Tax Act [Refer Schedule 2 (V) (A) of Consoldiated Balance Sheet]	606.92	363.26
Deferred tax liabilities on account of other items	2.81	0.19
Deferred tax liabilities	**685.13**	**419.33**
Net deferred tax asset	**5,434.97**	**6,405.76**

2.12 Employee Benefits

Group

Provident Fund

The contribution to the employee's provident fund (including Employee Pension Scheme) of the Group amounted to ₹408.92 crores for the year ended 31 March, 2024 (previous year ₹332.41 crores).

Axis Bank Ltd.

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

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

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

Profit and Loss Account

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Current Service Cost	251.33	194.84
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	297.90	240.46
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(344.84)	(312.24)
Net Actuarial Losses/(Gains) recognised in the year	4.16	132.03
Losses / (gains) on Acquisition	-	-
Effect of the limit in Para 59(b) of Accounting Standard – 15	42.78	(60.25)
Total included in "Employee Benefit Expense" [Schedule 16(I)]	**251.33**	**194.84**
Actual Return on Plan Assets	381.61	205.50

Balance Sheet

Details of provision for provident fund:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Fair Value of Plan Assets	4,519.51	4,007.93
Present Value of Funded Obligations	(4,402.55)	(3,933.75)
Net asset	**116.96**	**74.18**
Amount not recognized as an asset (limit in Para 59(b) of Accounting Standard – 15)	(116.96)	(74.18)
Amounts in Balance Sheet		
Liabilities	-	-
Assets	-	-
Net Asset/(Liability)	**-**	**-**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Change in Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	3,933.75	3,404.21
Current Service Cost	251.33	194.84
Interest Cost	297.90	240.46
Actuarial Losses/(Gains)	40.93	25.29
Employees Contribution	442.48	372.64
Liability transferred from/to other companies	(118.31)	126.97
Benefits Paid	(445.53)	(430.66)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**4,402.55**	**3,933.75**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Change in the Fair Value of Assets		
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	4,007.93	3,538.64
Expected Return on Plan Assets	344.84	312.24
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	36.77	(106.74)
Employer contribution during the period	251.33	194.84
Employee contribution during the period	442.48	372.64
Assets transferred from/to other companies	(118.31)	126.97
Benefits Paid	(445.53)	(430.66)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	**4,519.51**	**4,007.93**

Experience adjustments

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Defined Benefit Obligations	4,402.55	3,933.75	3,404.21	2,861.59	2,494.37
Plan Assets	4,519.51	4,007.93	3,538.64	2,861.59	2,494.37
Surplus/(Deficit)	116.96	74.18	134.43	-	-
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	19.59	17.24	169.83	43.51	4.24
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets	36.77	(106.74)	270.73	(12.88)	(32.62)

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

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Government securities	51%	53%
Bonds, debentures and other fixed income instruments	11%	9%
Equity shares	11%	9%
Others	27%	29%

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Discount rate for the term of the obligation	7.20%	7.45%
Average historic yield on the investment portfolio	8.34%	8.47%
Discount rate for the remaining term to maturity of the investment portfolio	7.20%	7.45%
Expected investment return	8.34%	8.47%
Guaranteed rate of return	8.25%	8.15%

Superannuation

The Group contributed ₹15.95 crores (previous year ₹13.76 crores) to the superannuation plan for the year.

The Bank has also accrued ₹16.09 crores (previous year ₹1.68 crores) for the eligible employees who had moved to the Bank as part of the Citibank India consumer business acquisition as they are entitled to receive a lumpsum corpus amount under a separate Superannuation scheme with vesting criteria of 10 years as a defined contribution plan.

National Pension Scheme (NPS)

During the year, the Group has contributed ₹15.54 crores (previous year ₹10.59 crores) to the NPS for employees who have opted for the scheme.

Group

Leave Encashment

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024			
	Liability - Privilege Leave	Total Expenses included under Schedule 16(I)	Assumptions	
			Discount Rate	Salary escalation rate
Axis Capital Ltd.	0.12	(0.34)	7.18% p.a.	4.23% p.a.
A.Treds Ltd.	0.52	0.16	7.25% p.a.	10.00% p.a.
Freecharge Payment Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	5.21	1.75	7.14% p.a.	8.00% p.a.

(₹ in crores)

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

Group

Gratuity

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

Profit and Loss Account

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Current Service Cost	94.24	82.26
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	56.48	43.03
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(49.13)	(41.21)
Net Actuarial Losses/(Gains) recognised in the year	80.67	(8.78)
Losses / (gains) on Acquisition	-	(37.36)
Past Service Cost	2.26	1.72
Total included in "Employee Benefit Expense" [Schedule 16(1)]	**184.52**	**39.66**
Actual Return on Plan Assets	47.45	22.10

Balance Sheet

Details of provision for gratuity:

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Present Value of Funded Obligations	(858.80)	(711.08)
Present Value of un-funded Obligations	(5.54)	(4.59)
Fair Value of Plan Assets	762.04	706.72
Unrecognised Past Service Cost	-	-
Net Asset/ (Liability)	**(102.30)**	**(8.95)**
Amounts in Balance Sheet		
Liabilities	102.30	(9.18)
Assets	-	0.23
Net Asset/(Liability) (included under Schedule 11 Other Assets /Schedule 5– Other Liabilities)	**(102.30)**	**(8.95)**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Change in Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	715.67	581.52
Current Service Cost	94.24	82.26
Interest Cost	56.48	43.03
Actuarial Losses/(Gains)	78.99	(27.89)
Past Service Cost	2.26	1.72
Liabilities Assumed on Acquisition	-	118.96
Liabilities transferred in/(out)	(0.44)	0.05
Benefits Paid	(82.86)	(83.98)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**864.34**	**715.67**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	706.72	585.56
Expected Return on Plan Assets	49.13	41.21
Actuarial Gains/(Losses)	(1.68)	(19.11)
Contributions by Employer	90.33	25.34
Assets acquired on acquisition	-	156.32
Assets transferred out/ Divestment	(0.67)	0.07
Benefits Paid	(81.79)	(82.67)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	**762.04**	**706.72**

Experience adjustments

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022	31 March, 2021	31 March, 2020
Defined Benefit Obligations	864.34	715.67	581.52	545.18	494.21
Plan Assets	762.04	706.72	585.56	528.33	484.98
Surplus/(Deficit)	(102.30)	(8.95)	4.04	(16.85)	(9.23)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	17.34	5.20	29.03	(8.34)	(10.14)
Experience Adjustments on Plan Assets	(1.68)	(19.11)	9.72	7.92	(7.28)

Axis Bank Ltd.

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

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Government securities	42%	37%
Bonds, debentures and other fixed income instruments	30%	31%
Money market instruments	2%	4%
Equity shares	3%	3%
Balance in bank & others	23%	25%*

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

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Discount Rate	7.20% p.a.	7.45% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	8.00%	7.00%
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 30 (age in years)	24.00%	24.00%
- 31 to 44 (age in years)	14.00%	14.00%
- 45 to 59 (age in years)	8.00%	8.00%

Axis Capital Ltd.

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.18% p.a.	7.30% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.18% p.a.	7.30% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	4.23% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover	18.75%	15.00%

Axis Asset Management Company Ltd.

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.25% p.a.	7.35% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	11.00% p.a.	11.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover	15.00% - 20.00%	15.00% - 20.00%

Axis Securities Ltd.

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.15% p.a.	7.25% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	8.50% p.a.	8.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 44 (age in years) (managerial)	25.00%	25.00%
- 21 to 44 (age in years) (non managerial)	45.00%	45.00%
- 45 to 59 (age in years) (managerial)	20.00%	22.00%
- 45 to 59 (age in years) (non managerial)	18.00%	20.00%

Axis Finance Ltd.

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.21% p.a.	7.47% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.21% p.a.	7.47% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover		
- For service 2 years and below	29.00% p.a.	29.00% p.a.
- For service more than 2 years but upto 4 years	11.00% p.a.	11.00% p.a.
- For service above 4 years	2.00% p.a.	2.00% p.a.

Axis Trustee Services Ltd.

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.16% p.a.	7.29% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	N.A.	N.A.
Salary Escalation Rate	12.00% p.a.	12.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover	28.00%	28.00%

A. Treds Ltd.

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
The major categories of plan assets* as a percentage of fair value of total plan assets – Insurer Managed Funds	100.00%	100.00%

*composition of plan assets is not available

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.25% p.a.	7.40% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	7.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	10.00% p.a.	10.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 30 (age in years)	24.00%	24.00%
- 31 to 44 (age in years)	14.00%	14.00%
- 45 to 59 (age in years)	8.00%	8.00%

Freecharge Payment Technologies Pvt. Limited

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.14% p.a.	7.28% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	N.A.	N.A.
Salary Escalation Rate	8.00% p.a.	8.50% p.a.
Employee Turnover	35.00%	35.00%

Axis Pension Fund Management Limited

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:		
Discount Rate	7.20% p.a.	7.35% p.a.
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	N.A.	N.A.
Salary Escalation Rate	8.00% p.a.	11.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover	14.00%	15.00% - 20.00%

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

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

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

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

Resettlement allowance

Profit and Loss account

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, the Bank recognised an incremental expense of ₹ Nil (previous year ₹ Nil) towards liability in respect of resettlement allowance based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary.

Balance Sheet

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Current liability	0.54	0.46
Non current liability	2.95	3.29
Net Liability as per actuarial valuation (included under Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities)	**3.49**	**3.75**

Principal actuarial assumptions at the Balance Sheet date:

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Discount Rate	7.20% p.a.	7.45%p.a.
Salary Escalation Rate	8.00% p.a.	7.00% p.a.
Employee Turnover		
- 21 to 30 (age in years)	24.00%	24.00%
- 31 to 44 (age in years)	14.00%	14.00%
- 45 to 59 (age in years)	8.00%	8.00%

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

The Bank on a prudent basis as per internal policy, based on an actuarial valuation holds a provision of ₹287.60 crores as on 31 March 2024 (₹ 228.26 crores as on 31 March, 2023) towards the gratuity liability on account of probable impact due to Code of Social Security 2020. This is over and above the provisions made in normal course based on extant rules and as reported in the above disclosure.

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

2.13 Small and Micro Enterprises

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

Axis Bank Ltd.

For the year/period ended:

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024		31 March, 2023	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	12.05	0.00*	78.53	0.00*
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date	4.37	0.03	18.55	1.55
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	N.A.	0.29	N.A.	0.30
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	N.A.	0.29	N.A.	0.30
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowed as a deductible expenditure under Section 23	N.A.	0.29	N.A.	0.30

*Denotes amount less than ₹50,000/-

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

Subsidiaries

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	2.99	8.23
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the due date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowed as a deductible expenditure under Section 23	-	-

2.14 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

a) Amount required to be spent by the Group on CSR during the year ₹297.44 crores (previous year ₹220.96 crores).

b) Amount spent towards CSR during the year and recognized as expense in the statement of profit and loss on CSR related activities (including capital expenditure) is ₹298.95 crores (previous year ₹223.41 crores), which comprise of following –

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024			31 March, 2023		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash (i.e. provision)[1]	Total	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash (i.e. provision)	Total
Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
On purpose other than above	247.71	51.24	298.95	193.53	29.88	223.41

1. An amount of ₹51.24 crores has been transferred to the "Axis Bank Limited-Unspent CSR Account for FY 2023-24" to be utilized towards on-going project(s)/program(s) in line with the provisions of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021.

2.15 Provisions and contingencies

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	178.06	121.99
Additions during the year	54.72	69.87
Reductions on account of payments/reversals during the year	(18.45)	(13.80)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**214.33**	**178.06**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Opening provision at the beginning of the year	711.54	250.29
Provision transferred on acquisition of Citibank India consumer business	-	319.62
Provision made during the year	495.53	298.21
Reductions during the year	(209.99)	(156.58)
Closing provision at the end of the year	**997.08**	**711.54**

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

(₹ in crores)

	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023
Opening provision at the beginning of the year	3,822.39	4,156.71
Provision transferred on acquisition of Citibank India consumer business	-	20.24
Reclassification from provision on standard advances[1]	3,130.18	-
Provision made during the year[2]	804.04	396.45
Reductions during the year	(290.75)	(751.01)
Closing provision at the end of the year[3]	**7,465.86**	**3,822.39**

1. Represents provision created in earlier years on loans under moratorium as per RBI guidelines on COVID- 19 reclassified to provision for other contingencies during the year (also refer note below).
2. Includes movement on account of exchange rate fluctuation.
3. During the current financial year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) has declared that COVID-19 is no longer a public health emergency of international concern, hence the provision of ₹5,012 crores carried by the Bank towards COVID-19 related risks is no longer required. The Bank's management has prudently elected to carry forward the aforesaid provision amount in its entirety, towards potential expected losses on certain standard advances and / or exposures. This prudent election was approved by the Board of Directors. The said amount is now reported as part of provision for other contingencies and disclosed as other liabilities under Schedule 5 of the Balance Sheet as on reporting date.

Closing provision includes provision for legal cases, additional provision for delay in implementation of resolution plan, provision on AIF investments and provision for other contingencies.

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

During the year ended 31 March, 2024, other than the transactions undertaken in the normal course of banking business and in accordance with extant regulatory guidelines and Bank's internal policies, as applicable:

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

2.17 Expenses exceeding 1% of the total income

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

For the year ended 31 March, 2024

Sr. No.	Nature of Expense	(₹ in crores)
1.	Commission paid to Direct Sales Agents (DSA)	2,143.16
2.	Professional fees	2,022.52
3.	Cashback charges	1,807.75
4.	Business promotion expenses	1,654.16
5.	Charges paid to Network partners	1,517.65

For the year ended 31 March, 2023

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

2.18 Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

Additional information to consolidated accounts at March 31, 2024 (Pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013) :

(₹ in crores)

Name of the entity	Net assets as of 31 March, 2024		Profit or (loss) for the year ended 31 March, 2024	
	Amount[1]	As % of consolidated net assets[2]	Amount[1]	As % of consolidated profit or loss
Parent:				
Axis Bank Limited	150,235.00	96.22%	24,861.43	94.22%
Subsidiaries:				
Axis Capital Limited	992.56	0.64%	150.42	0.57%
Axis Trustee Services Limited	99.82	0.06%	24.66	0.09%
Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited	1.16	0.00%*	0.17	0.00%*
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	1,860.50	1.19%	414.04	1.57%
Axis Bank UK Limited	469.14	0.30%	10.26	0.04%
Axis Finance Limited	4,103.53	2.63%	610.37	2.31%
Axis Securities Limited	1,218.54	0.78%	300.96	1.14%
Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited	391.67	0.25%	78.86	0.30%
A.Treds Limited	34.77	0.02%	17.81	0.07%

(₹ in crores)

Name of the entity	Net assets as of 31 March, 2024		Profit or (loss) for the year ended 31 March, 2024	
	Amount[1]	As % of consolidated net assets[2]	Amount[1]	As % of consolidated profit or loss
Step down Subsidiaries:				
Axis Pension Fund Management Limited	62.11	0.04%	(6.41)	(0.02%)
Axis Capital USA LLC	4.85	0.00%	0.12	0.00%
Minority Interest	(499.44)	(0.32%)	(106.05)	(0.40%)
Associate				
Max Life Insurance Company Limited	-	-	68.71	0.26%

* less than 0.005%

1. Amounts are before inter-company adjustments
2. Consolidated net assets are total assets minus total liabilities including minority interest.

Additional information to consolidated accounts at March 31, 2023 (Pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013) :

(₹ in crores)

Name of the entity	Net assets as of 31 March, 2023		Profit or (loss) for the year ended 31 March, 2023	
	Amount[1]	As % of consolidated net assets[2]	Amount[1]	As % of consolidated profit or loss
Parent:				
Axis Bank Limited	124,993.25	96.63%	9,579.68	88.55%
Subsidiaries:				
Axis Capital Limited	842.14	0.65%	142.33	1.32%
Axis Trustee Services Limited	89.41	0.07%	24.64	0.23%
Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited	1.00	0.00%	0.05	0.00%
Axis Asset Management Company Limited	1,446.46	1.12%	415.49	3.84%
Axis Bank UK Limited	479.18	0.37%	(20.20)	(0.19%)
Axis Finance Limited	3,192.29	2.47%	457.11	4.39%
Axis Securities Limited	917.58	0.71%	202.67	1.87%
Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Limited	312.81	0.24%	48.59	0.45%
A.Treds Limited	16.96	0.01%	6.54	0.06%
Step down Subsidiaries:				
Axis Pension Fund Management Limited	68.52	0.05%	(11.48)	(0.11%)
Axis Capital USA LLC	4.66	0.00%	0.09	0.00%
Minority Interest	(393.39)	(0.30%)	(100.06)	(0.92%)
Associate				
Max Life Insurance Company Limited	-	-	65.85	0.61%

1. Amounts are before inter-company adjustments
2. Consolidated net assets are total assets minus total liabilities including minority interest.

2.19 Description of contingent liabilities

a) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts

These represent claims filed against the Group in the normal course of business relating to various legal cases currently in progress. These also include demands raised by tax authorities and other statutory authorities which are disputed by the Group. The Group holds provision of ₹372.60 crores as on 31 March, 2024 (previous year ₹359.18 crores) towards claims assessed as probable.

b) Liability for partly paid investments

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

c) Liability on account of forward exchange

The Group enters into foreign exchange contracts, including non-deliverable forward (NDF) contracts on its own account and on OTC for customers. Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. A non-deliverable forward contract is a currency derivatives contract to exchange cash flows between the contracted forward exchange rate and prevailing spot rates. Forward rate agreements (FRA) are financial contracts between two counterparties, in which a buyer will pay or receive, on the settlement date, the difference between a pre-determined fixed rate (FRA rate) and a reference interest rate, applied on a notional principal amount, for a specified forward period. The amount of contingent liability represents the notional principal of respective forward exchange contracts. With respect to the transactions entered into with its customers, the Bank generally enters into off-setting transactions in the inter-bank market. This results in generation of a higher number of outstanding transactions, and hence a large value of gross notional principal of the portfolio, while the net market risk is lower.

d) Liability on account of derivative contracts

The Group enters into derivative contracts in the form of currency options/swaps, exchange traded currency options, non-deliverable options and interest rate/ currency futures on its own account and on OTC for customers. Currency swaps are commitments between two counterparties to exchange streams of interest payments and/or principal amounts in different currencies on specified dates over the duration of the swap at a pre-agreed exchange rate. Interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange fixed and floating interest rate cash flows. Interest rate futures are standardised, exchange-traded contracts that represent a pledge to undertake a certain interest rate transaction at a specified price, on a specified future date. A foreign currency option is an agreement between two parties in which one grants to the other the right to buy or sell a specified amount of currency at a specific price within a specified time period or at a specified future time. An Exchange Traded Currency Option contract is a standardised foreign exchange derivative contract, which gives the buyer the right, but not the obligation, to exchange money denominated in one currency into another currency at a pre-agreed exchange rate on a specified date on the date of expiry. A non-deliverable option contract is a currency derivatives contract that offers the right, but not the obligation to either purchase or sell a currency against another currency and the contract is settled at the difference between the contracted exchange rate and prevailing spot rate on the expiry date. Currency Futures contract is a standardised, exchange-traded contract, to buy or sell a certain underlying currency at a certain date in the future, at a specified price. The amount of contingent liability represents the notional principal of respective derivative contracts. With respect to the transactions entered into with its customers, the Bank generally enters into off-setting transactions in the inter-bank market. This results in generation of a higher number of outstanding transactions, and hence a large value of gross notional principal of the portfolio, while the net market risk is lower.

e) Guarantees given on behalf of constituents

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

f) Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations

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

g) **Other items for which the Group is contingently liable**

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

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

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

In terms of our report attached.

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

Ashutosh Pednekar
Partner
Membership No.: 041037

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

Manish Sampat
Partner
Membership No.: 101684

Date : 24 April, 2024
Place: Mumbai

For Axis Bank Ltd.

N. S. Vishwanathan
Chairman

Girish Paranjpe
Director

Rajiv Anand
Deputy Managing Director

Amitabh Chaudhry
Managing Director & CEO

Pranam Wahi
Director

Meena Ganesh
Director

Mini Ipe
Director

Sandeep Poddar
Company Secretary

Puneet Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

S. Mahendra Dev
Director

Form AOC-1

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

Part "A": Subsidiaries

As on/for the year ended 31st March 2024

(₹ in crores)

	Axis Capital Ltd.	Axis Trustee Services Ltd.	Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Ltd.	Axis Asset Management Company Ltd.	Axis Bank UK Ltd. (Refer Note a)	Axis Finance Ltd.	Axis Securities Ltd.	A.Treds Ltd.	Freecharge Payment Technologies Private Ltd.	Axis Capital USA LLC (Refer Note b)	Axis Pension Fund Management Ltd.
The date since when subsidiary was acquired	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6 October, 2017	N.A.	N.A.
Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	USD (US$ 1 = ₹83.405)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	USD (US$ 1 = ₹83.405)	N.A.
Share capital	73.50	1.50	0.05	210.11	458.73	627.06	144.50	65.00	1,763.70	5.88	80.00
Reserves & surplus	919.06	98.32	1.11	1,650.39	10.42	3,476.46	1074.04	(30.23)	(1,372.03)	(1.03)	(17.89)
Total assets (Fixed Assets + Investments + Other Assets)	2,477.03	125.34	1.25	2,038.80	482.50	33,077.37	7,103.28	55.55	500.12	5.10	64.67
Total liabilities (Deposits + Borrowings + Other Liabilities + Provisions)	1,484.47	25.52	0.08	178.30	13.35	28,973.85	5,884.74	20.77	108.45	0.25	2.56
Investments	529.01	14.45	0.95	1,794.53	-	1,535.92	60.46	-	71.00	4.27	60.04
Turnover (Total Income)	590.61	57.88	1.32	1,101.77	30.80	3,320.83	1,143.13	56.04	465.18	1.92	6.90
Profit/(Loss) before taxation	224.26	33.10	0.23	553.47	10.26	812.15	406.37	17.81	105.73	0.12	(6.41)
Provision for taxation	73.84	8.44	0.06	139.43	-	201.78	105.42	-	26.87	-	-
Profit/(Loss) after taxation	150.42	24.66	0.17	414.04	10.26	610.37	300.96	17.81	78.86	0.12	(6.41)
Proposed Dividend and Tax (including cess thereon) (Refer Note c)	-	14.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of shareholding	100%	100%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	47.27%

The audited/unaudited financial statements of the above subsidiaries and step down subsidiaries have been drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Bank, i.e. 31 March, 2024.

Notes:

a. Asset/Liability items are stated in INR equivalent of USD ($1 = ₹83.405 as on 31 March, 2024). Profit and loss items reported in INR based on rates prevailing on the date of transactions.

b. Axis Capital USA LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Axis Capital Ltd. (a wholly owned subsidiary of Axis Bank Ltd.), Asset/Liability items are stated in INR equivalent of USD ($1 = ₹83.405 as on 31 March, 2024).Profit and loss items are stated in INR equivalent of average rate during financial year ended 31 March 2024.

c. In terms of revised Accounting Standard (AS) 4 'Contingencies and Events occurring after the Balance sheet date' as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs through amendment to Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, dated 30 March, 2016, proposed dividend has not been recognised as a liability by the subsidiaries as on 31 March, 2024.

d. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: Nil

e. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: Nil

Part "B": Associates

(₹ in crores)

Name of Associates		Max Life Insurance Company Ltd.
1.	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31 December 2023
2.	Date on which the Associate was associated or acquired	6 April 2021
3.	Shares of Associate held by Axis Bank Group at March 31, 2024	
	Number of equity shares	249,445,670
	Amount of Investment in Associate	755.35
	Extent of Holding %	12.99%
4.	Description of how there is significant influence	Note 3
5.	Reason why the Associate is not consolidated	N.A.
6.	Net Worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	3,961.48
7.	Profit/(Loss) for the year	
	Considered in Consolidation	68.71
	Not considered in Consolidation	459.80

Note:

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

Part "C": Joint Ventures - Not applicable

Basel III Disclosures

As at 31 March, 2024

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

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