

ICICI Bank Limited - IBU GIFT City Branch  
Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

Amounts in USD

Particulars	Note	At March 31, 2024
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank of India	3	-
Balances with other central banks	4	-
Balances with other banks, financial institutions and money at call and short notice	5	29,88,57,199
Derivative financial instruments	6	21,91,05,289
Investments	7	21,49,30,548
Advances	8	1,76,53,93,565
Property, plant and equipment	9	1,26,050
Goodwill	10	-
Other intangible assets	11	3,38,478
Current tax assets	12A	-
Deferred tax assets	12B	-
Other assets	13	2,91,35,658
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>2,52,78,86,787</b>
<b>Liabilities and Equity</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Deposits	14	35,14,21,494
Borrowings	15	1,81,93,90,224
Derivative financial instruments	6	21,67,59,232
Other liabilities and provisions	16	4,26,64,402
Current tax liabilities	17A	-
Deferred tax liabilities	17B	-
Debt securities	18	-
Subordinated liabilities	19	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>2,43,02,35,352</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Capital	20A	5,00,00,000
Other equity	20B	4,76,51,435
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>9,76,51,435</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>2,52,78,86,787</b>
<b>Contingent liabilities, commitments and guarantees</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>47,33,33,14,238</b>


Material Accounting Policies

2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of Special Purpose Financial Statements

For MKPS & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Regn. No. 302014E

For and on behalf of  
ICICI Bank Ltd- IBU GIFT City Branch



CA Narendra Khandal  
Partner  
Membership No.: 065025



  
Manish Misra  
CEO/Head-IBU

  
Gurpreet Kaur  
Head -Finance

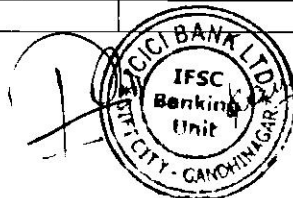
Place: Mumbai  
Date : 12-09-2024

Place: Gandhinagar  
Date : 12-09-2024

ICICI Bank Limited - IBU GIFT City Branch  
Special Purpose Ind AS Profit and Loss Account as at March 31, 2024

Amounts in USD

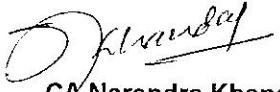
Particulars	Note	For the period ended March 31, 2024
(A) (I) Interest income	22	13,53,70,480
(II) Interest expense	23	11,63,95,858
<b>Net interest income (A)</b>		<b>1,89,74,622</b>
(B) (I) Fees and commission income	24	7,41,709
(II) Fees and commission expense		-
<b>Net fee and commission income (B)</b>		<b>7,41,709</b>
(C) (I) Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	25	34,47,816
(II) Other income	26	83,137
<b>Other Income (C)</b>		<b>35,30,953</b>
<b>Total Income (A + B + C)</b>		<b>2,32,47,284</b>
(D) (i) Impairment losses on financial instruments	27	5,47,192
(ii) Employee benefits	28	14,12,682
(iii) Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	29A	22,649
(iv) Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	29B	63,933
(v) Other expenses	30	20,73,118
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>41,19,574</b>
<b>Net profit before taxes and exceptional items</b>		<b>1,91,27,710</b>
<b>Exceptional items</b>		-
<b>Net profit before taxes</b>		<b>1,91,27,710</b>
<b>Taxes</b>		
- Current tax		-
- Deferred tax		-
<b>Net profit after tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>1,91,27,710</b>
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax		-
<b>Net profit for the period</b>		<b>1,91,27,710</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income/(loss)</b>		
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
(a) Re-measurements of net defined benefit plans		-
(b) Gains/(losses) from equity investments through OCI		-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
<b>Sub-total</b>		-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
(a) Foreign currency translation		-



(b) Gains/(losses) of other financial assets through OCI		-
		-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Sub-total		-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (A + B)		-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>		<b>1,91,27,710</b>

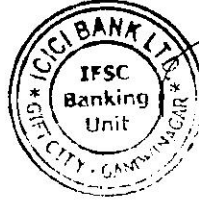
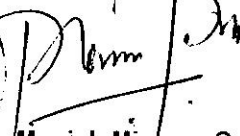
For MKPS & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Regn. No. 302014E

For and on behalf of  
ICICI Bank Ltd- IBU GIFT City Branch

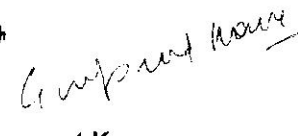


CA Narendra Khandal  
Partner  
Membership No.: 065025

Place: Mumbai  
Date : 12-09-2024

Manish Misra  
CEO/Head-IBU



Gurpreet Kaur  
Head-Finance

Place: Gandhinagar  
Date : 12-09-2024

ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

1. Capital

Amounts in USD

Particulars	Amount
Capital infusion by Head Office at the beginning of the year	5,00,00,000
Capital infusion by Head Office during the year	-
Capital withdrawn by Head Office during the year	-
Capital infusion by Head Office at the close of the year	5,00,00,000

2. Other Equity

Amounts in USD

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income(OCI)	Total
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Gain / (losses) of other financial assets through OCI	
Balance as at 1st April 2023	-	2,85,23,725	-	2,85,23,725
Profit/(loss) for the period before income tax	-	1,91,27,710	-	1,91,27,710
Income tax on above	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the period after income tax	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the period before Income Tax	-	-	-	-
Less: Income Tax	-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-
<b>Total other Comprehensive Income</b>	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2024	0	47651435	0	47651435

For MKPS & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Regn. No. 302014E

  
CA Narendra Khandal  
Partner

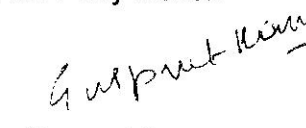
Membership No.: 065025

Place: Mumbai  
Date : 12-09-2024



  
Manish Misra  
CEO/Head-IBU

For and on behalf of  
ICICI Bank Ltd- IBU GIFT City Branch

  
Gurpreet Kaur  
Head -Finance

Place: Gandhinagar  
Date : 12-09-2024

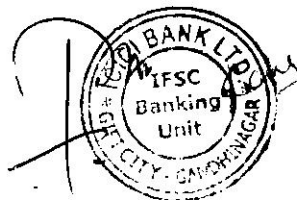
ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Balance Sheet

(Amounts in USD)

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 3 Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank of India</b>	
I Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	-
II Balances with Reserve Bank of India	-
(a) In Current Accounts	-
(b) In Reserve Repo	-
(c) In other accounts	-
<b>Total (I and II)</b>	-

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 4 Balances with other central banks</b>	
I In Current Accounts	-
II In Reserve Repo	-
III In other accounts	-
<b>Total (I, II and III)</b>	-

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 5 Balances with other banks, financial institutions and money at call and short notice</b>	
<b>I Balances with other Banks</b>	
(a) In Current Accounts	29,88,57,199
(b) In Reserve Repo	-
(c) In other accounts	-
<b>Subtotal (a,b,c)</b>	<b>29,88,57,199</b>
<b>II Balances with Financial Institutions</b>	
(a) Deposits in lieu of shortfall in priority sector lending targets	-
(b) In Reserve Repo	-
(c) In other accounts	-
<b>Subtotal (a,b,c)</b>	-
<b>III Money at call and short notice</b>	
(a) With Banks	-
(b) With Other Institutions	-
<b>Subtotal (a,b)</b>	-
<b>Total (I, II and III)</b>	<b>29,88,57,199</b>
<b>Balances in India</b>	-
<b>Balances outside India</b>	<b>29,88,57,199</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,88,57,199</b>

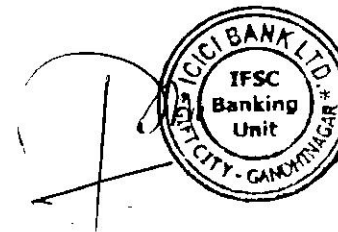


ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Balance Sheet

(Amounts in USD)

Particulars	At March 31, 2024		
	Notional Amounts	Fair Value Assets	Fair Value - Liabilities
<b>Note 6 Derivative financial instruments</b>			
<b>I Currency Derivatives</b>			
Spot and Forward	29,65,25,877	13,60,157	(4,61,406)
Currency Futures	-	-	-
Currency Swaps	1,93,35,002	10,73,321	(10,73,321)
Option purchased	-	-	-
Option sold (written)	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,58,60,879</b>	<b>24,33,478</b>	<b>(15,34,727)</b>
<b>II Interest Rate Derivatives</b>			
Forward Rate agreements with interest rate swaps	-	-	-
Option purchased	-	-	-
Option sold (written)	-	-	-
Futures	-	-	-
Others	46,99,26,34,921	21,56,12,979	(21,46,00,594)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,99,26,34,921</b>	<b>21,56,12,979</b>	<b>(21,46,00,594)</b>
<b>III Credit Derivatives</b>	-	-	-
<b>IV Other Derivatives (please specify)</b>	-	<b>10,58,833</b>	<b>(6,23,911)</b>
CVA DVA	-	4,44,275	-
Other receivable/payable	-	6,14,558	(6,23,911)
<b>Total Derivatives ( I, II, III, IV)</b>	<b>47,30,84,95,799</b>	<b>21,91,05,289</b>	<b>(21,67,59,232)</b>

Above derivatives doest not include any derivatives held for hedging , as the branch has elected not to apply hedge accounting. All derivatives are held for Risk Management Purpose.



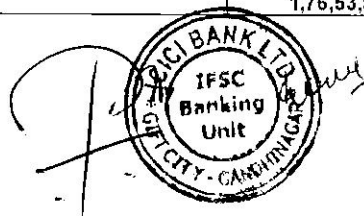
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ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Balance Sheet

(Amounts in USD)

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 7 Investments</b>	
<b>I In India</b>	
Government Securities	-
Other approved securities	-
Debt securities	-
Equity Instruments	-
Mutual Funds	-
Subsidiaries, associates, and Joint ventures	-
Others(Specify)	-
<b>Total (Gross)</b>	-
Less: Impairment Loss allowances	-
<b>Total (Net)</b>	-
<b>II Outside India</b>	
Government Securities	13,83,53,511
Debt securities - Bonds	7,45,38,263
Equity Instruments	15,90,000
Mutual Funds	-
Subsidiaries, associates, and Joint ventures	-
Others(Preference shares)	17,07,003
<b>Total (Gross)</b>	<b>21,61,88,777</b>
Less: Impairment Loss allowances	(12,58,229)
<b>Total (Net)</b>	<b>21,49,30,547</b>
<b>Total Investment Gross ( I and II)</b>	<b>21,61,88,777</b>
Less: Impairment Loss allowances	(12,58,229)
<b>Total (Net)</b>	<b>21,49,30,548</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 8 Advances</b>	
<b>A I. Bills purchased and discounted</b>	
I. Bills purchased and discounted	36,06,78,253
II. Cash Credit , overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	53,98,77,415
<b>II. Term Loans</b>	86,48,37,898
<b>Gross</b>	<b>1,76,53,93,566</b>
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-
<b>Net:</b>	<b>1,76,53,93,566</b>
<b>B I. Secured by tangible asstes</b>	6,23,70,323
<b>II. Covered by Bank/Government Securities</b>	44,27,97,630
<b>II. Unsecured</b>	1,26,02,25,613
<b>Gross</b>	<b>1,76,53,93,566</b>
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-
<b>Net:</b>	<b>1,76,53,93,566</b>
<b>C I)Advances in India</b>	
Priority Sector	
Public Sector	1,06,06,53,970
Banks	22,00,000
Others	41,93,60,645
<b>Gross</b>	<b>1,48,22,14,615</b>
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-
<b>Net:</b>	<b>1,48,22,14,615</b>
<b>II)Advances Outside India</b>	
Banks	35,42,215
Others	27,96,36,735
<b>Gross</b>	<b>28,31,78,950</b>
Less : Impairment loss allowance	-
<b>Net:</b>	<b>28,31,78,950</b>
<b>Total (CI and CII)</b>	<b>1,76,53,93,565</b>



ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Balance Sheet

(Amounts in USD)

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 9 Property, Plant and Equipment</b>	
<b>I Premises</b>	
Deemed Cost as at 1st April 2023*	29,460
Additions	28,460
Acquisitions	-
Disposals	-
Reclassification from/to from sale	-
Other adjustments	-
<b>At Cost or fair value at the end of year</b>	<b>57,920</b>
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment at the beginning of the Year	-
Depreciation for the year	(6,642)
Disposals	-
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment	-
Reclassification	-
Other Adjustments	-
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment at the end of the Year	(6,642)
<b>Net carrying amount as at the end of the year</b>	<b>51,278</b>
<b>II Other fixed assets (including furniture and fixtures)</b>	
Deemed Cost as at 1st April 2023*	41,234
Additions	49,813
Acquisitions	-
Disposals	(485)
Reclassification from/to from sale	-
Other adjustments	-
<b>At Cost or fair value at the end of year</b>	<b>90,561</b>
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment at the beginning of the Year	-
Depreciation for the year	(16,007)
Disposals	217
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment	-
Reclassification	-
Other Adjustments	-
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment at the end of the Year	(15,789)
<b>Net carrying amount as at the end of the year</b>	<b>74,772</b>
<b>Total ( I and II)</b>	<b>1,26,050</b>

Deemed Cost as at 1st April 2023	Amounts in USD
Gross Carrying value as at 1st April 2023 for Premises	47,238
Accumulated Depreciation till March 2023	(17,778)
<b>Net carrying value treated as deemed cost upon transition</b>	<b>29,460</b>

Deemed Cost as at 1st April 2023	Amounts in USD
Gross Carrying value as at 1st April 2023 for Other fixed assets (including furniture and fixtures)	70,018
Accumulated Depreciation till March 2023	(28,784)
<b>Net carrying value treated as deemed cost upon transition</b>	<b>41,234</b>





ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Balance Sheet

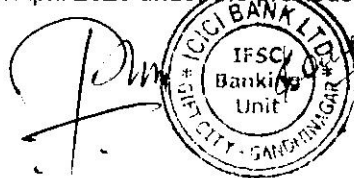
(Amounts in USD)

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 10 Goodwill</b>	
Deemed Cost as at 1st April 2023*	-
Additions	-
Acquisitions	-
Disposals	-
Reclassification from/to from sale	-
Other adjustments	-
<b>At Cost or fair value at the end of year</b>	-
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment at the beginning of the Year	-
Depreciation for the year	-
Disposals	-
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment	-
Reclassification	-
Other Adjustments	-
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment at the end of the Year	-
<b>Net carrying amount as at the end of the year</b>	-

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 11 Other intangible assets</b>	
<b>Software</b>	
Deemed Cost as at 1st April 2023*	77,497
Additions	3,24,914
Acquisitions	-
Disposals	-
Reclassification from/to from sale	-
Other adjustments	-
<b>At Cost or fair value at the end of year</b>	<b>4,02,411</b>
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment at the beginning of the Year	-
Depreciation for the year	(63,933)
Disposals	-
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment	-
Reclassification	-
Other Adjustments	-
Accumulated Depreciation and impairment at the end of the Year	<b>(63,933)</b>
<b>Net carrying amount as at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,38,478</b>

Deemed Cost as at 1st April 2023	Amount
Gross Carrying value as at 1st April 2023 for Software	87,281
Accumulated Depreciation till March 2023	(9,784)
<b>Net carrying value treated as deemed cost upon transition</b>	<b>77,497</b>

\*The branch has availed the deemed cost exemption as per Ind As 101 in relation to property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets on the date of transition and hence the net carrying amount has been considered as the gross carrying amount on that date. Refer note above for the gross carrying value and the accumulated depreciation on 1st April 2023 under the previous GAAP.



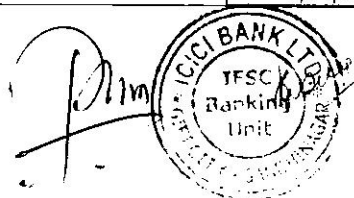
ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Balance Sheet

(Amounts in USD)

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 12A Current Tax Assets</b>	
Current Tax Assets	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Note 12B Deferred Tax Assets</b>	
Deferred Tax Assets	-
<b>Total</b>	-
<b>Note 13 Other assets</b>	
Interest accrued	1,43,87,456
Advances for capital assets	6,326
Securities and Other deposits	1,36,87,497
Deferred tax asset (net) <sup>1</sup>	-
Others	10,54,379
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,91,35,658</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 14 Deposits</b>	
<b>A Demand Deposits</b>	
From Banks	-
From Others	7,88,42,516
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,88,42,516</b>
<b>B Saving Deposit</b>	<b>66,18,093</b>
<b>C Term Deposits</b>	
From Banks	1,49,36,021
From Others	25,10,24,863
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,59,60,884</b>
<b>Total (A, B and C)</b>	<b>35,14,21,493</b>
Deposits of branches in India	-
Deposits of branches outside India	35,14,21,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,14,21,493</b>
Deposits - Non-Interest bearing	7,88,42,516
Deposits - Interest bearing	27,25,78,978
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,14,21,494</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 15 Borrowings</b>	
Reserve Bank of India	-
Other Banks	-
Others	1,81,93,90,224
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,81,93,90,224</b>
Borrowings in India	-
Borrowings outside India	1,81,93,90,224
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,81,93,90,224</b>



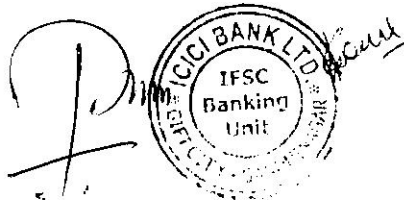
ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Balance Sheet

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 16 Other liabilities and provisions</b>	
Interest accrued	1,41,39,566
Inter office adjustment	6,47,434
Provision on Standard Assets	48,38,263
Statutory Liabilities Payable	70,474
Others	2,29,68,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,26,64,402</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 17A Current Tax Liabilities</b>	
Current Tax Liabilities	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Note 17B Deferred Tax Liabilities</b>	
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 18 Debt Securities</b>	
Liability component of compound financial instruments others (bonds /debentures) etc	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>
Debt securities in India	-
Debt securities outside India	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 19 Subordinated Liabilities</b>	
Perpetual debt instruments other than those qualify as Equity	-
Preference shares other than those that qualify as Equity	-
Others (specify nature and type of instrument issued)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>
Subordinated liabilities in India	-
Subordinated liabilities outside India	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>



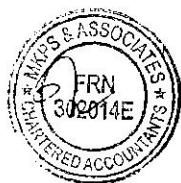
ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Balance Sheet

(Amounts in USD)

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 20A Capital</b>	
Capital infusion by Head Office	5,00,00,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,00,00,000</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 20B Other Equity</b>	
A Opening balance in Retained Earning	2,85,23,725
Profit for the year	1,91,27,710
<b>Closing balance in Retained Earning</b>	<b>4,76,51,435</b>
B Opening balance in Other Comprehensive Income	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-
<b>Closing balance in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>4,76,51,435</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 21 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments</b>	
Claims against bank not acknowledged as debts	-
Liabilities for Partly paid investments	-
Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts	29,65,25,877
Guarantees given on behalf of constituents	
i) In India	1,50,00,000
ii) outside India	96,67,501
Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	-
Currency swaps	1,93,35,002
Interest rate swaps, currency options and interest rate futures	46,99,26,34,921
Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	1,50,937
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,33,33,14,238</b>



ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 22 Interest income</b>	
Interest/discount on advances/bills	10,62,60,314
Income on investments	1,19,50,599
Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	1,70,53,988
Others	1,05,579
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,53,70,480</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 23 Interest Expenses</b>	
Interest on deposits	2,22,81,742
Interest on borrowings	9,40,57,449
Interest on debt securities	-
Interest on Subordinates liabilities	-
Other total Interest	56,667
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,63,95,858</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 24 Fees and commission income</b>	
Fees and commission income	7,41,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,41,709</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 25 Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes</b>	
<b>A Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at FVTPL</b>	
i) on trading portfolio	
Investment	-
Derivatives	32,76,119
Others	1,259
ii) On financial Instruments designated at FVTPL	1,70,438
<b>B Others</b>	-
<b>Total A+B</b>	<b>34,47,816</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 26 Other Income</b>	
Net gain/(loss) on derecognition of financial assets at amortize cost	-
Net gain/(loss) on ineffective portion of hedges	-
Net gain/(loss) on derecognition of property, plant and Equipment	-
Dividend	-
Foreign exchnage gain/(loss)	
Others	83,137
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,137</b>



ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Profit and Loss Account

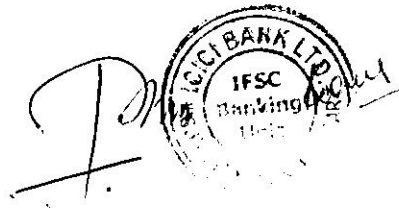
Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 27 Impairment losses on financial instruments</b>	
On Advances	5,04,443
On Investments	42,749
On off balancesheet items	-
On other assets	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,47,192</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 28 Employee benefits</b>	
Salary and wages including Bonus	13,81,624
Post employment benefit	31,058
Employee Share based payments	-
Others	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,12,682</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 29A Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment</b>	
Depreciaton	22,649
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,649</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 29B Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets</b>	
Amortisation	63,933
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,933</b>

Particulars	At 31 March 2024
<b>Note 30 Other expenses</b>	
Rent, taxes and lighting	
Printing and stationery	1,225
Advertisement and publicity	87,565
Law charges	1,36,268
Postages, telegrams, telephones, etc.	1,175
Repairs and maintenance	50,080
Insurance	-
Others	17,96,805
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,73,118</b>



ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch  
Schedules forming part of Special Purpose Profit and Loss Account

Note 1. Summarised classification of assets and liabilities

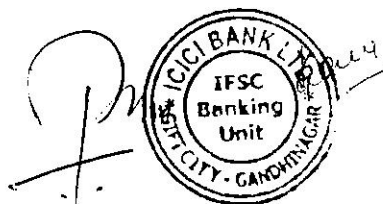
Amounts in USD

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024						
	Amortised cost	At fair value			Subtotal	Others at cost	Total
		Through other comprehensive income	through profit and loss account	Designated at fair value through profit and loss account			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5=2+3+4)	(6)	(7=1+5+6)
<b>Assets</b>							
Cash in hand and balances with Reserve Bank of India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances with other banks, financial institutions and money at call and short notice	29,88,57,199	-	-	-	-	-	29,88,57,199
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	21,91,05,289	-	21,91,05,289	-	21,91,05,289
Investments	-	-	21,49,30,548	-	21,49,30,548	-	21,49,30,548
Advances	1,76,53,93,565	-	-	-	-	-	1,76,53,93,565
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	1,26,050	1,26,050
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	3,38,478	3,38,478
CTAX (asset)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DTAX (asset)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	2,91,35,658	2,91,35,658
<b>Total asset</b>	<b>2,06,42,50,764</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,40,35,837</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,40,35,837</b>	<b>2,96,00,186</b>	<b>2,52,78,86,788</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>							
Deposits	35,14,21,493	-	-	-	-	-	35,14,21,493
Borrowings	1,81,93,90,224	-	-	-	-	-	1,81,93,90,224
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	21,67,59,232	-	21,67,59,232	-	21,67,59,232
Other liabilities and provisions	-	-	-	-	-	4,26,64,402	4,26,64,402
CTAX (liab)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DTAX (liab)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>2,17,08,11,717</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,67,59,232</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>21,67,59,232</b>	<b>4,26,64,402</b>	<b>2,43,02,35,351</b>



**ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch**  
**Net income reconciliation between Indian GAAP and Ind AS financial statements**

Particulars	Amount in USD
	For the period ended March 31, 2024
<b>Net profit after tax as per Indian GAAP</b>	<b>1,77,50,501.04</b>
Adjustments on account of:	
Allowances for expected credit losses	(19,27,644.29)
Valuation of debts and equities securities	26,82,125.89
EIR accounting	2,80,214.88
Accounting for derivatives	3,44,441.33
Deferred tax benefit	-
Leases	(1,929.10)
<b>Total impact of all adjustments as on transition date</b>	<b>13,77,209</b>
<b>Total income as per Ind AS</b>	<b>1,91,27,710</b>

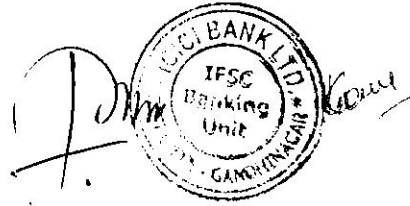




**ICICI BANK LIMITED, IBU GIFT City Branch**  
**Reconciliation of Reserves as on 31 March 24**

Amount in USD

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024
<b>Balance as per IGAAP</b>	<b>9,63,59,596</b>
Adjustments on account of:	
Allowances for expected credit losses	-
Valuation of debts and equities securities	26,18,558
EIR accounting	(17,59,463)
Accounting for derivatives	4,34,673
Deferred tax benefit	-
Leases	(1,929)
<b>Total impact of all adjustments</b>	<b>12,91,839</b>
<b>Balance as per Ind AS</b>	<b>9,76,51,435</b>



## **ICICI Bank Limited - IBU GIFT City Branch**

### **Note-2: Notes to the Special Purpose Ind AS financial statements**

#### **1. Domicile and activities**

ICICI Bank Limited (ICICI Bank or the Bank), incorporated in Vadodara, India is a publicly held banking company engaged in providing a wide range of banking and financial services including commercial banking and treasury operations. ICICI Bank is a banking company governed by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Bank also has overseas branches in Bahrain, China, Dubai, Hong Kong, Singapore, United States of America and Offshore Banking units. The Bank has set up and commenced operations in February 2016, at its International Financial Service Centre Banking Unit (IBU) in Gujarat International Finance Tec (GIFT) City, Gujarat ('the Branch').

#### **2. Basis of preparation**

##### **2.1 Statement of compliance**

The Branch's Management is required to submit Audited Special Purpose Financial Statements (Financial Statements) of the Branch to the International Financial Service Centre Authority ("IFSCA") and accordingly this Special Purpose Financial Statements comprising of Special Purpose Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, Special Purpose Profit and Loss Account (including other comprehensive Income) and special purpose statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes including summary of Material Accounting Policies (the "special Purpose Financial Statement") has been prepared by the Branch management.

These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the reporting policies of the Branch. Further, the Branch has considered the Report of the Working Group on "implementation of the Ind AS by Banks in India placed on website of the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') on October 20, 2015, RBI Circular DBR.BP. No 106/21.07.001/2015-16, dated 23 June 2016 for the format of Special Purpose Financial Statement read with email dated 3<sup>rd</sup> April 2024 for communication with IFSCA on the format. This being Special Purpose Financial Statement is not accompanied with all explanatory notes as required by a full set of General Purpose Financial Statements. The special Purpose Financial Statement is prepared for the first time under the Ind AS framework with its transition date being April 1, 2023 and hence does not contain any comparative financial information.

##### **2.2 Basis of measurement**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except as otherwise described in the notes below.

##### **2.3 Functional and presentation currency**

The financial statements have been presented in United States dollars (USD or US\$) which is the Branch's functional currency.



## 2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in Note 4.

## 3. Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied for the purpose of these Financial Statements:

### 3.1 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Branch at the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit and loss account. However, foreign currency differences arising from translation of the following items are recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI"):

- equity instruments in respect of which an election has been made to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedge is effective.



## 3.2 Financial assets and liabilities

### a) Initial recognition and measurement

The Branch initially recognises loans and advances, bills receivables, deposits and amounts due from/to banks, other overseas branches, and the Bank on the date at which they are originated at fair value. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognised on the trade date at which the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

### (b) Classification

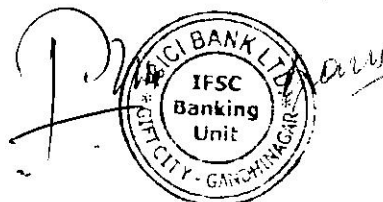
#### (i) Financial assets:

The classification and measurement of financial assets is determined on the basis of the entity's business models for managing the financial assets as well as the 'Solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI")' criteria.

#### Business model assessment

The Branch makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Branch's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.



Financial assets that are held-for-trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

There can be three types of business models:

1. Objective of the business model is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows ("Hold")
2. Objective of the business model is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets ("Hold and Sell")
3. Business model with neither of the above two objectives ("Sell")

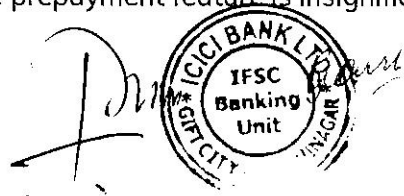
Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Branch considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Branch considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Branch's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual paramount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.



### Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost only if both the following conditions are met:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cashflows.
- The contractual cashflows of the financial asset represent contractual cashflows that solely meet SPPI criteria.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR and reported as part of interest income in the profit and loss account. The losses if any, arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account.

### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI")

Investments in debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where they have:

- a) contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, and
- b) are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. After initial recognition, debt financial assets measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the debt financial asset are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI), except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from Head Office Account to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised.

Equity investments, irrevocably elected to be classified in OCI are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of such equity investments are recognised in OCI. The cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in OCI are not reclassified from Head Office Account to profit or loss when the equity investment is derecognised. Dividend on such investments is recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.



Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL unless these are measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include exchange differences, interest and dividend income.

(ii) *Financial Liabilities:*

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held-for-trading. Financial liabilities are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Branch that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of the financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

(c) *Reclassification*

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Branch changes its business model for managing financial assets.

(d) *De-recognition*

The Branch derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
  - substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
  - the Branch neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.



On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of (i) the consideration received and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss. Any cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities.

Transferred assets are not derecognised when the Branch enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets.

The Branch derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

*(e) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities*

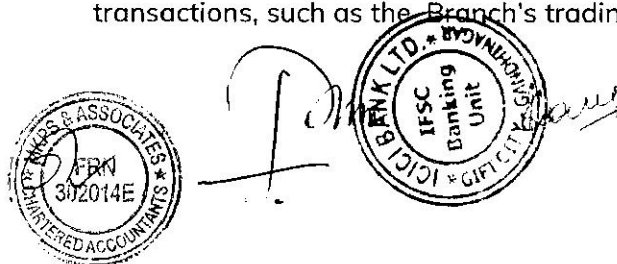
If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the Branch evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights or obligation to cash flows from the original financial asset or financial liability are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset or financial liability is derecognised. A new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs, whereas a new financial liability is recognised at fair value.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI or financial liability do not result in derecognition, the Branch first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or amortised cost of the financial liability using the original effective interest rate and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

*(f) Offsetting of financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities were offset and the net amount was reported in the statement of financial position, when and only when, there was a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there was an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Income and expenses were presented on a net basis only when permitted under accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions, such as the Branch's trading activity.





(g) Fair value measurement

Fair value was the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Branch had assessed at that date. The fair value of a liability reflected its non-performance risk.

When available, the Branch measured the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there was no quoted price in an active market, then the Branch used valuation techniques that maximised the use of relevant observable inputs and minimised the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporated all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Branch determined that the fair value at initial recognition differed from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument initially measured at fair value, was adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference was recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction was closed out.

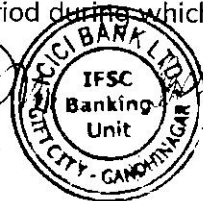
If an asset or a liability measured at fair value had a bid price and an ask price, then the Branch measured assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that were exposed to market risk and credit risk were managed by the Branch on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk were measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments were allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The Branch recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change had occurred.



*[Handwritten signature]*



(h) Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date, the Branch recognises Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments at FVOCI and off-balance sheet instruments i.e financial guarantees contracts and undrawn commitments on lending facilities. ECL has not been determined on financial assets measured at FVTPL. The Branch measures loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL if the credit risk on that financial instrument has not increased significantly ("Stage 1"). Loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL, if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly ("Stage 2").

12-month ECL are the portion of lifetime ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which 12-month ECL are recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'. Financial instruments allocated to Stage 1 have not undergone a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and are not credit-impaired.

Lifetime ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument or the maximum contractual period of exposure. Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised but that are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'. Financial instruments allocated to Stage 2 are those that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit-impaired.

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised and that are credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments'.

Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date; as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: as the present value of the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Branch expects to recover.



For the purpose of determining ECL, the branch considers the Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at the time of default (EAD) for the respective borrowers. The PD, LGD and EAD are suitably adjusted to give effect to the forward-looking economic assumptions that could have a probable impact on credit risk.

#### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each reporting date, the Branch assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Loss allowance on credit-impaired assets is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of probability weighted future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Probability weighted future cash flow is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes based on past events, current conditions and forecast of future economic conditions, which involves estimates and judgement ("Stage 3").

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against the gross carrying amount of the financial assets. Interest on the impaired assets is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of those impaired asset. If an event occurring after the impairment was recognised causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, then the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

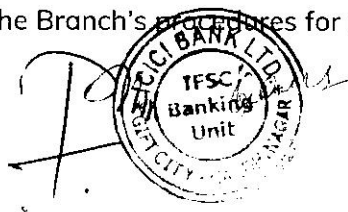
For debt securities measured at FVOCI, no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

#### *Write-off*

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Branch determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment loss on financial assets' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Branch's procedures for recovery of amounts due.



(i) Designation at FVTPL

The Branch may designate financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL in the following circumstances:

- The assets or liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;
- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise; and
- The asset or liability contains an embedded derivative that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

A description of the basis for each designation is set out in the note for the relevant asset and liability class.

### 3.3 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, balances and placements with banks.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

### 3.4 Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are recognised initially at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes in the fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

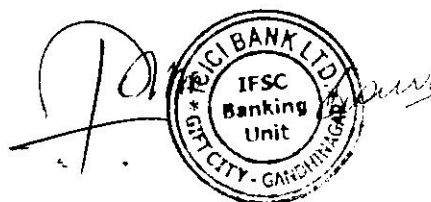
### 3.5 Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured depending upon their classification as described in Note 3.2(b)(i).

### 3.6 Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of investment securities not at FVTPL, incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as described in Note 3.2(b)(i).



### 3.7 Deposits

Deposits are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, except where the Branch designates liabilities at FVTPL.

### 3.8 Financial guarantees and loan commitments

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Branch to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees and commitments are initially measured at fair value and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the guarantee or the commitment.

### 3.9 Income recognition

#### (a) Interest

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Branch estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments, but does not consider expected credit losses. The calculation of effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

The effective interest rate is calculated on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability. In calculating interest income / expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.



Interest income and expense on all trading assets and liabilities are considered to be incidental to the Branch's trading operations and are presented in dealing profits, together with all other changes in the fair value of trading assets and liabilities and fair value changes on derivatives held for risk management purposes.

(b) Fees and commission

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

Other fees and commission income, including placement fees, syndication fees, account servicing fees, investment management fees and sales commission are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the drawdown of a loan, the related loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period. When it is probable that a loan commitment will result in a specific lending arrangement, commitment fees are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Other fees and commission expense relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

(c) Dealing profits and exchange

Dealing profits comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, derivative financial instruments and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes, interest, dividends and translation of foreign currency financial assets and liabilities.

### 3.10 Property Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The Branch has elected to account for property plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying amount as on 1 April 2023 i.e. deemed cost as at the date of transition. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management. Gain or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and recognized as income or expense in the Profit and Loss Account. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on a Straight Line Method over the estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment at rates which are equal to or higher than the rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 in order to reflect the actual usage of property, plant and equipment. The estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, based on a technical evaluation, are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.



Depreciation / Amortisation - Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on a Straight Line

Method over the estimated useful life of the assets at rates which are equal to or higher than the rates prescribed under the Regulatory guidelines in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets.

The estimated useful lives of assets based on technical evaluation by Bank's management are as follows:

Asset Type	Estimated Useful life in years
CIVIL & NON-INTERIOR WORKS	10(as per life of lease term )
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	10
PLANT & MACHINERY/ELE. INST	10
COMPUTERS	3
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	10
SERVER & NETWORK	4

Asset costing less than USD equivalent to INR 5000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

### 3.11 Income Taxes

As per exemptions available in the Income Tax Act, 1961, Income earned in GIFT City Branch is exempt for the year ended 31" March 2024 and hence there are no income tax expenses.

### 3.12 Contingent Asset and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in special purpose financial statements.

## 4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



## **Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

### Allowance for credit losses

Application of the Branch's methodology for assessing loan impairment as set out in Notes 3.2(h) involves considerable judgement and estimation.

For individually significant loans, judgement is required in determining first, whether there are indications that an impairment loss may have already been incurred, and then estimating the amount and timing of expected cash flows, which form the basis of the impairment loss that is recorded.

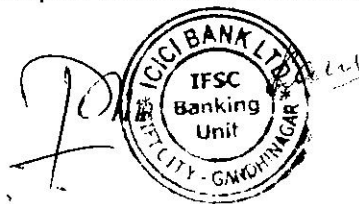
### Fair values of financial instruments

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in accounting policy in Note 3.2(g).

A significant proportion of the Branch's financial assets and liabilities are stated in the statement of financial position at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date is the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Branch has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

Where there is an active market for financial assets and liabilities and quoted prices are available, such prices are the best indicator of fair value. In the normal course of business, however, the Branch also holds financial assets and liabilities where quoted prices in an active market are not available. As disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Branch uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of such financial instruments. The valuation techniques used for different financial instruments are selected to reflect how the market would be expected to price the instruments, using inputs that reasonably reflect the risk-return factors inherent in the instruments. Depending upon the characteristics of the financial instruments concerned, observable market factors are available for use in most valuations, while others involve a greater degree of judgement and estimation.

In the case of trading assets and liabilities, derivatives, and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value, the estimation of fair value at the reporting date affects the profit for the year. The Branch has, and maintains, a substantial pool of expertise in the valuation of financial instruments and valuation estimates are benchmarked against actual outcomes, where practical, to ensure that the valuation techniques reflect actual market activity.





In respect of other matters, the accounting policies followed are in line with those followed by the parent entity i.e. ICICI Bank Ltd.

For, MKPS & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 302014E



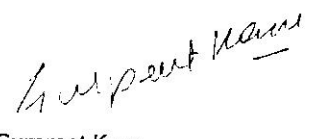
CA Narendra Khandal  
Partner  
Membership No. : 065025



For and on behalf of  
ICICI Bank Ltd -IBU GIFT City Branch



Manish Misra  
CEO/Head-IBU



Gurpreet Kaur  
Head-Finance

Date : 12-09-2024  
Place : Mumbai



Date : 12-09-2024  
Place : Gandhinagar