

ICICI BANK UK PLC

**Directors' report and
financial statements**

March 31, 2010

Registered number 4663024



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Directors' report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the seventh annual report of ICICI Bank UK PLC, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2010.

Principal Activities

ICICI Bank UK PLC ('the Bank') is a full service bank offering retail, corporate and investment banking services. The Bank is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority (FSA). The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Bank Limited, which is India's largest private sector Bank. The key business areas include retail banking, corporate and investment banking and private banking.

The Bank's corporate and investment banking business includes funding and advisory services for Indian corporations seeking to develop their business in the UK and Europe. The Bank's retail activities focus on two specific segments: branch banking and online banking. The Bank offers regular high street retail banking services with a varied product suite including current accounts, savings accounts, internet banking, debit and white label credit cards. The Bank delivers its products and services through eleven branches located in the UK and two branches in mainland Europe, located in Antwerp (Belgium) and Frankfurt (Germany) as well as through direct banking. With regard to the latter, the Bank offers an interest based savings account to British and German consumers which is supported over internet and phone enabled channels.

Business Review

The Bank was incorporated in England and Wales as a private company with limited liability on February 11, 2003 and was converted to a public limited company, assuming the name ICICI Bank UK PLC, on October 30, 2006. As a public limited company, the Bank is able to access the capital markets. As at March 31, 2010, the Bank had total assets of USD 7,418.9 million compared to USD 7,320.7 million as at March 31, 2009.

The Bank has a long term deposit rating of Baa2 from Moody's Investors Service Limited (Moody's).

The Bank has been managed as a single business. For the purposes of the Enhanced Business Review, however, management has provided its estimated analysis of the business by individual activity.

During financial year 2010, the Bank continued to remain focused on maintaining adequate liquidity, risk containment through selective credits and capital conservation.

Financial Results

The financial statements for the reporting year ended March 31, 2010 are shown on pages 9 to 45. The profit after taxation for the year was USD 36.9 million (2009 USD 6.8 million).

Directors' report (continued)
Financial Highlights

The financial performance for the financial year 2010 is summarised in the following table:

USD 000's, except percentages	Financial 2010	Financial 2009	% Change
Net interest income	47,117	69,168	-32%
Non interest income	49,008	45,851	7%
Gain on buy back of bonds	6,415	87,357	
Mark to market on debt securities	10,674	(12,252)	-187%
Total operating income	113,214	190,124	-40%
Operating expenses	(49,304)	(60,023)	-18%
Profit before provisions, charges and taxes	63,910	130,101	-51%
Provisions/Charges/Impairment	(20,549)	(107,545)	
Profit/(loss) on sale of debt securities	8,932	(12,476)	
Profit before tax	52,293	10,080	419%
Profit after tax	36,993	6,836	441%

The profit before tax was USD 52.3 million in the financial year 2010 compared with USD 10.1 million in the financial year 2009. Total operating income (excluding income from buy back of bonds) has increased by 4% driven by improvement in corporate fees and retail remittance income partially offset by lower net interest income versus financial year 2009. Net interest income was impacted by a drop in LIBOR on loans and investments over the full year 2010 and reduced by 32% compared with financial year 2009. Operating expenses at USD 49.3 million reduced by 18% compared with financial year 2009.

Non interest income increased by 7% for the financial year 2010 to USD 49.0 million from USD 45.9 million in the financial year 2009. The Bank booked corporate fees of USD 40.5 million, USD 6.4 million on buy back of bonds and USD 3.0 million of retail remittance income. A mark to market gain of USD 10.7 million booked during the financial year 2010 was primarily driven by tightening of spreads on credit linked notes.

Operating expenses reduced by 18% to USD 49.3 million in the financial year 2010 from USD 60.0 million in the financial year 2009, primarily due to process efficiencies and business rationalisation initiatives. Head count reduction has contributed to 12.5% reduction in salaries cost in financial year 2010 versus financial year 2009.

Specific and collective provisions of USD 20.5 million were booked on loans and advances during the year.

Total assets increased marginally by 1.4% at USD 7,418.9 million in the financial year 2010 compared to USD 7,320.7 million in the financial year 2009.

The Bank booked a mark to market write back of USD 179 million (net of tax) on its available for sale portfolio during the year due to the impact of tightening credit spreads on the Bond portfolio.

No dividend payments were made during the financial year.

Corporate and Investment Banking

The Corporate Banking Group continued its focus on the strategy of measured growth in the balance sheet during the year, prioritising return on investment over balance sheet growth. Given the backdrop of the financial crisis, the group

Directors' report (continued)

maintained a dedicated focus on key client relationships. While the client base broadened during the year, the client acquisition process was selective. The group penetrated the German market through new relationships with focus on subsidiaries of selected Indian companies and large multinational companies. The group also focused on portfolio management through proactive and frequent reviews, and continuous monitoring of large exposures and specific portfolio actions. Special focus was maintained on expanding and supporting India linked and global relationships of ICICI Group. In terms of product areas, emphasis was placed on initiating and building transaction banking and trade finance volumes.

Retail Banking

The Retail banking unit is a key element of the Bank's strategy in the UK. The retail banking operations of the Bank are the largest of all Indian Banks in the UK and are centred on two specific segments.

The first segment caters primarily to meet the banking requirements of the Indian community in the UK, focused on delivering services such as remittances and deposits. The Bank also offers private banking services to clients in the UK, focusing mainly on high net-worth individuals of Indian origin. These services are provided through eleven retail branches. The Bank continues to have a market share of over 30% of the remittance market to India, and a substantial franchise of customer relationships.

The second area is Direct Banking, where the Bank offers savings and fixed rate accounts aimed at British and German consumers under the HiSAVE brand in the United Kingdom and HiZins brand in Germany, through the phone and internet. The Bank's retail customer account balances stood at USD 4.55 billion as at March 31, 2010 (March 31, 2009: USD 4.62 billion). The total fixed rate book as on March 31, 2010 increased to USD 3.10 billion with Fixed Rate Accounts with tenors greater than a year, accounting for over USD 1.50 billion. The Bank also won important awards in the market for its HiSAVE and HiZins product and service offerings during the year.

Treasury

Treasury activity during the year continued to focus principally on efficient management of liquidity. Given the conditions in the financial markets in the past financial year, the Bank has consciously adopted a strategy to maintain adequate liquidity at all times, both in terms of amount and quality, to ensure that the Bank continues to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The Bank regularly reviews its asset/liability maturity mismatches and interest rate positions, and maintains liquidity gaps and interest rate positions within prescribed limits.

The Bank's investment portfolio was positively impacted by tightening of credit spreads. The Bank's strategy has been to raise long term retail deposits to fund asset growth. The Bank has liquidated part of the investment portfolio in line with the reduction in on demand deposit balances.

The Bank maintained a high capital adequacy ratio during the financial year.

Governance and Risk Management

The Bank has a centralised Risk Management Group with a mandate to identify, assess and monitor all its principal risks in accordance with defined policies and procedures. The Risk Management Group is independent of the business units and reports directly to the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, as well as to the Risk Management Group of the parent bank.

The Bank is primarily exposed to credit risk, market risk (including interest and liquidity risks), operational, compliance and reputation risk. In its lending operations, the Bank is principally exposed to credit risk, being the risk of loss that may occur from the failure of any counterparty to make the required repayments on loans due to the Bank as and when they fall due. The main market risks facing the Bank are interest rate risk arising due to adverse movements in the interest rates, exchange rate risk on foreign currency positions and liquidity risk arising due to the potential difficulty of resorting to the financial markets in order to meet payment obligations.

Directors' report (continued)

Details of the Bank's governance arrangements, financial risk management objectives and policies, including those in respect of financial instruments, and details of the Bank's indicative exposure to risks are given in Note 33.

Company Secretary

The name of the Company Secretary at the date of the report and who served during the year is as follows:

Ms Aarti Sharma

Share Capital

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Bank did not raise equity capital. As at the reporting date, the issued and fully paid share capital (including preference shares), amounted to USD 595 million.

Employees

As at March 31, 2010 the Bank had 240 employees. The Bank encourages the involvement of all employees in the Bank's overall performance and profitability. The Bank has a pension scheme wherein employees are entitled to a minimum of five percent contribution of their basic salary. All employees have life insurance cover to the extent of four times their base salary. The Bank also has a private medical insurance plan, which covers employees and their dependents.

The Bank is committed to employment practices and policies which recognise the diversity of its workforce and ensure equality for employees regardless of sex, race, disability, age, sexual orientation or religious belief. Employees are kept closely involved in major changes affecting them through such measures as team meetings, briefings, internal communications and opinion surveys.

The Bank recognises its social and statutory duty to employ disabled persons and has followed a policy of providing, wherever possible, the same employment opportunities for disabled people as for others. If employees become disabled, every effort is made to ensure their employment continues, with appropriate training where necessary.

Political and charitable contributions

The Bank made charitable contributions of USD 9,600 during the financial year 2010 (financial year 2009: USD 15,167). The Bank made no political contributions during the financial year 2010 (financial year 2009: Nil).

Payment to Creditors

The Bank has a regular cycle of obtaining services and releasing payment to creditors and suppliers. Bank honours payment to its creditors and suppliers as per agreed terms and conditions and within agreed time frame as stipulated in the contract.

Directors

The names of the Directors as at the date of this report and those who served during the year are as follows:

Mrs Chanda Kochhar	Appointed as Chairperson of the Board effective April 6, 2009
Mr Sonjoy Chatterjee	Substituted by Mr Kannan N.S. as director effective April 13, 2010*
Mr Suvek Nambiar	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer**
Mr William Michael Thomas Fowle	Non Executive Director
Mr Richard Michael James Orgill	Non Executive Director
Dr Mohan Lal Kaul	Non Executive Director
Mr. Richard Banks	Appointed as Non Executive Director effective December 1, 2009

Directors' report (continued)

Effective April 6, 2009, Mr KV Kamath ceased to be a Director and Chairman of ICICI Bank UK PLC.

* In the Board meeting of ICICI Bank UK PLC held on April, 13 2010, Mr Sonjoy Chatterjee was substituted by Mr N.S. Kannan as the Director of ICICI Bank UK PLC subject to the FSA approval.

** In the Board meeting of ICICI Bank UK PLC held on April 13, 2010, Mr Suvek Nambiar was substituted by Mr Vijay Chandok who was appointed as the Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of ICICI Bank UK PLC subject to the FSA approval and receipt of his work permit.

Disclosure of information to Auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Bank's Auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Bank's Auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

In accordance with Section 489 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG Audit PLC as auditor of the Bank is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board

Suvek Nambiar

Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

Aarti Sharma

Chief Financial Officer
& Company Secretary

April 21, 2010

Registered address

One Thomas More Square
London E1W 1YN

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Under the company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that the statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps and are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Report of the independent auditor to the members of ICICI Bank UK PLC

We have audited the financial statements of ICICI Bank UK PLC ("the Bank") for the year ended 31 March 2010 set out on pages 9 to 45. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the Bank's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Bank's members we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Bank and the Bank's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's web-site at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/UKNP.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at March 31, 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Helen Ruth Horgan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG Audit PLC, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
1 Canada Square
London E14 5AG

April 21, 2010

Profit and loss account
for the year ended March 31, 2010

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2010 USD 000s	Year ended March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Interest receivable and similar income arising on debt securities		55,792	172,220
Other interest receivable and similar income		230,962	274,841
Interest expense		(239,637)	(377,893)
Net interest income		47,117	69,168
Fees and commissions receivable		40,541	31,046
Foreign exchange revaluation gains		7,456	1,712
Income/(Expense) on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	5	9,460	(667)
Other operating income	6	2,225	1,508
Gain on buy back of bonds	7	6,415	87,357
Operating income		113,214	190,124
Administrative expenses	8	(46,814)	(58,413)
Depreciation	21	(2,490)	(1,610)
Specific impairment on investment securities	18	-	(91,434)
Impairment provision on financial assets	18	(20,549)	(16,111)
Profit/(loss) on sale of debt securities		8,932	(12,476)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		52,293	10,080
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	11	(15,300)	(3,244)
Profit on ordinary activities after tax		36,993	6,836

The result for the year is derived entirely from continuing activities.

The notes on pages 13 to 45 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet
 at March 31, 2010

	Note	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Assets			
Cash		1,060	3,108
Loans and advances to banks	15	1,429,224	984,601
Loans and advances to customers	16	3,635,269	3,146,865
Investment securities	19	2,000,397	2,927,000
Tangible fixed assets	21	11,666	13,076
Other assets	22	285,930	162,985
Prepayments and accrued income		55,319	83,073
Total assets		<u>7,418,865</u>	<u>7,320,708</u>
Liabilities			
Deposits by banks	23	782,806	813,326
Customer accounts	24	4,552,107	4,622,767
Debt securities and subordinated liabilities	25	1,112,408	1,168,120
Other liabilities	26	245,458	287,430
Accruals and deferred income		99,483	19,233
Total Liabilities		<u>6,792,262</u>	<u>6,910,876</u>
Shareholders' funds:			
Equity share capital	27	545,095	545,095
Non equity share capital	27	50,000	50,000
Capital Contribution		1,467	851
Retained earning		115,582	78,589
Available for sale reserve		(85,541)	(264,703)
Total Equity		<u>626,603</u>	<u>409,832</u>
Total Equity & Liabilities		<u>7,418,865</u>	<u>7,320,708</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 45 form part of these financial statements

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on April 21, 2010 and were signed on its behalf by:

Suvek Nambiar
 Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

Aarti Sharma
 Chief Financial Officer
 & Company Secretary

ICICI Bank UK PLC
 Registered number 4663024

Statement of total recognised gains and losses
for the year ended March 31, 2010

	Note	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Profit on ordinary activities after tax		<u>36,993</u>	<u>6,836</u>
Movement in available for sale reserve			
Movement in fair value during the year		232,412	(310,514)
- Amount transferred to the profit and loss account in respect of impairment		-	91,434
- Other fair value gains/losses transferred to profit and loss account		-	10,789
Movement in available for sale reserve		<u>232,412</u>	<u>(208,291)</u>
Taxation relating to available for sale reserve	11	(53,250)	44,414
Net movement in available for sale reserve		<u>179,162</u>	<u>(163,877)</u>
Total gains and losses recognised		<u>216,155</u>	<u>(157,041)</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 45 form part of these financial statements.

Reconciliation of movements in shareholders' funds
for the year ended March 31, 2010

	Issued Share Capital USD 000s	Profit and loss Account USD 000s	Available for Sale reserve USD 000s	Other USD 000s	Total USD 000s
As at 1 April 2008	495,095	71,753	(100,826)	-	466,022
Ordinary shares issued during the year	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
Capital Contribution (Share based payments)	-	-	-	851	851
Unrealised loss on available for sale securities	-	-	(208,291)	-	(208,291)
Tax impact	-	-	44,414	-	44,414
Profit on ordinary activities after tax	-	6,836	-	-	6,836
As at 1 April 2009	595,095	78,589	(264,703)	851	409,832
Capital Contribution (Share based payments)	-	-	-	616	616
Unrealised gain on available for sale securities	-	-	232,412	-	232,412
Tax impact	-	-	(53,250)	-	(53,250)
Profit on ordinary activities after tax	-	36,993	-	-	36,993
Closing shareholders' funds as at 31 March 2010	595,095	115,582	(85,541)	1,467	626,603

The notes on pages 13 to 45 form part of these financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Reporting entity

ICICI Bank UK PLC ("ICICI Bank" or "the Bank"), incorporated in the United Kingdom, provides a wide range of banking and financial services including retail banking, commercial lending, trade finance and treasury services.

2 Basis of preparation**(a) Statement of Compliance**

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared in accordance with the UK GAAP as issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention in accordance with the special provisions of Part XV of the Companies Act 2006 relating to banking companies and applicable accounting standards.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared and presented in US Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Bank as it represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates. A significant proportion of the banking assets and revenues are transacted in US Dollars.

(d) Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis as the Bank is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Bank Limited. The parent company has issued a letter of comfort to the Bank's regulator, the Financial Services Authority (FSA), stating that the parent company intends to financially support the Bank in ensuring that it meets all of its financial obligations as they fall due. In addition the Directors' have also considered future projections of profitability, cash flows and capital resources in making their assessment.

3 Significant accounting policies

In these financial statements the following amendments to standards and interpretations have been implemented for the first time:

- An amendment to FRS26 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' ('FRS26') and to FRS 29 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' ('FRS 29').

No prior period restatements were required in respect of implementing these amendments.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements.

(a) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are booked in profit and loss using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates the future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instruments but not the credit losses. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition (or upon reclassification) of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

(b) Fees and commissions income and expense

Fees and commission are taken to profit and loss account when the service has been rendered, except when those fees are an adjustment to the yield on the related asset, in which case they are amortised over the expected maturity of the asset using the effective interest rate method. Fees and commissions payable on borrowings raised are

expensed to the profit and loss account over the life of the borrowing raised using the effective interest rate method and are included in interest expense.

(c) Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the profit and loss account. Income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are converted into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction.

(d) Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Bank initially recognises loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date of origination.

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories: financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss; loans and receivables; available for sale financial assets and held to maturity investments. The management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The financial assets are de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets are recognised at trade date, being the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the assets.

Financial liabilities (other than derivatives) are measured at amortised cost and are recognised at trade date. They are de-recognised when liabilities are extinguished.

(e) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables, which include loans and advances and other receivables, are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as available for sale. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently valued at amortised cost using effective interest rate method. Loans and receivables are stated at amortised cost after deduction of amounts which are required as impairment provisions. Where loans have been acquired at a premium or discount, these premiums and discounts are amortised through the profit and loss account from the date of acquisition to the expected date of maturity using the effective interest rate method.

(f) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction, on the measurement date. This is determined by reference to the quoted bid price or asking price (as appropriate) in an active market wherever possible.

When independent prices are not available or if the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair values are determined by using valuation techniques which refer to observable market data. These include comparison with similar instruments where market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. Fair values of financial instruments may be determined in whole or in part using valuation techniques based on assumptions that are not supported by prices from current market transactions or observable market data. Valuation techniques are also used for valuation of unlisted investments.

(g) Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

Financial instruments are classified in this category if they are held for trading. Instruments are classified as held for trading if they are:

- i) Acquired principally for the purposes of selling or repurchasing in the near term; or
- ii) Part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Financial instruments cannot be transferred into or out of this category after inception except certain assets on reclassification. Financial instruments included in this category are recognised initially at fair value and transaction costs are taken directly to the profit and loss account. Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss include debt securities which are held for trading only and valued at fair value.

Derivatives are carried at fair value in the balance sheet within 'Other assets' and 'Other liabilities'. Valuation adjustments to cover credit and market liquidity risks are made with gains and losses taken directly to the profit and loss account and reported within income/(expense) on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss. Positive and negative fair values of derivatives are offset where the contracts have been entered into under netting agreements or other arrangements that represent a legally enforceable right of set-off, which will survive the liquidation of either party, and there is the intention to settle net.

(h) Available for sale financial assets

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale and are not categorised into any of the other categories described above. They are initially recognised at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs. They are subsequently held at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the available-for-sale securities reserve until sale, when the cumulative gain or loss is transferred to the profit and loss account.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the cumulative loss that has been recognised directly in equity to profit and loss. The cumulative loss that is removed from equity and recognised in profit and loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognised in profit or loss. However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised directly in equity.

(i) Held to maturity financial assets

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Group has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale.

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(j) Reclassification of financial assets

The amendment to FRS 26 issued on October 10, 2008 permits an entity to reclassify non-derivative financial assets (other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss by the Bank upon initial recognition) out of the fair value through profit and loss category in rare circumstances. The amendment also permits an entity to transfer from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category a financial asset that would have met the definition of loans and receivables and if the entity has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future.

When a financial asset is reclassified, it is reclassified at its fair value on the date of reclassification. Any gain or loss already recognised in the profit and loss account or shareholderequity, as appropriate, is not reversed. The fair value of the financial asset on the date of reclassification becomes its new cost or amortised cost, as applicable.

(k) Derivatives held for risk management purposes and hedge accounting instruments and hedging activities

Transactions are undertaken in derivative financial instruments (derivatives), which include interest rate swaps, futures, forward rate agreements, currency swaps, options and similar instruments, for trading and non-trading purposes. The Bank may designate a derivative as either a hedge of the fair value of a recognised fixed rate asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment (fair value hedge), a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability

of future cash flows of a floating rate asset or liability (cash flow hedge) or a foreign-currency fair value or cash flow hedge (foreign currency hedge). All derivatives are recorded as assets or liabilities on the balance sheet at their respective fair values with unrealised gains and losses recorded either in reserves or in the profit and loss account, depending on the purpose for which the derivative is held. Derivatives that do not meet the criteria for designation as a hedge under FRS 26 at inception, or fail to meet the criteria thereafter, are accounted for in other assets with changes in fair value recorded in the profit and loss account.

Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated and qualifies as a fair value hedge, along with the gain or loss on the hedged asset or liability that is attributable to the hedged risk are recorded in the profit and loss account as other non-interest income. To the extent of the effectiveness of a hedge, changes in the fair value of a derivative that is designated and qualifies as a cash flow hedge, are recorded in reserves. For all hedging relationships, ineffectiveness resulting from differences between the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item and changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised in the profit and loss account as other non-interest income.

At the inception of a hedge transaction, the Bank formally documents the hedging relationship and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. This process includes identification of the hedging instrument, hedged item, risk being hedged and the methodology for measuring effectiveness. In addition, the Bank assesses both at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing quarterly basis, whether the derivative used in the hedging transaction has been highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item, and whether the derivative is expected to continue to be highly effective.

The Bank discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when either it is determined that the derivative is no longer highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of a hedged item; the derivative expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; the derivative is de-designated because it is unlikely that a forecasted transaction will occur; or management determines that designation of the derivative as a hedging instrument is no longer appropriate.

When a fair value hedge is discontinued, the hedged asset or liability is no longer adjusted for changes in fair value and the existing basis adjustment is amortised or accreted over the remaining life of the asset or liability. When a cash flow hedge is discontinued but the hedged cash flow or forecasted transaction is still expected to occur, gains and losses that were accumulated in reserves are amortised or accreted into the profit and loss account. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account immediately if the cash flow hedge was discontinued because a forecasted transaction did not occur.

The Bank may occasionally enter into a contract (host contract) that contains a derivative that is embedded in the financial instrument. If applicable, an embedded derivative is separated from the host contract and can be designated as a hedge; otherwise, the derivative is recorded as a freestanding derivative.

(l) Identification and measurement of impairment

Impairment provisions/charges are made where there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows from the asset that can be reliably estimated. Losses expected as a result of future events are not recognised. Evidence of impairment is considered on both individual and portfolio basis. Evidence of impairment includes the following:

1. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor.
2. A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
3. The Bank, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, grants to the borrower a concession it would not otherwise consider.
4. Indications that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

(m) Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible fixed assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Over the lease period
Office equipment	6 – 7 years
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	6 – 7 years
Computer hardware and software	3 – 4 years

Depreciation methods, useful life and residual values are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(o) Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities

Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are the sources of debt funding.

Deposits, debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(p) Income tax expense

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax and deferred tax expense is recognised in the profit and loss statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date and includes any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised, in respect of all timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. As required by FRS 19 "Deferred Tax", deferred tax is measured at the tax rates expected to be applied to the temporary difference when they reverse, based on the tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be sufficient future taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(q) Employee benefits

The Bank operates a stakeholder defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

(r) Related party transactions

The Bank has taken advantage, under FRS 8, "Related Party Disclosures", of the exemption not to disclose related party transactions with group companies, as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Bank Limited (see note 40).

(s) Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(t) Cash flow statement

As a wholly owned subsidiary whose parent produces publicly available accounts (see note 40), the Bank has taken advantage of the exemption available within FRS 1 (revised), "Cash Flow Statements", and does not produce a cash flow statement.

(u) Share based payments

The parent bank (ICICI Bank Limited) has issued share options to the employees of ICICI Bank UK PLC. These transactions are recognised as equity-settled share based payments. The expense is recognised over the vesting period based on the market value of shares as on the date of grant of shares, adjusted for the number of the employees leaving the Bank. A capital contribution from the parent bank is recognised in the books over the vesting period in the shareholders' funds.

4 Significant judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Estimates, judgements and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. The accounting policies deemed critical to the Bank's results and financial position, based upon significant judgements and estimates, are discussed below.

(a) Allowances for credit losses

The Bank regularly reviews its loan portfolios to assess for impairment. Impairment provisions are established to recognise incurred impairment losses in loan portfolios carried at amortised cost. In determining whether an impairment has occurred at the balance sheet date, the Bank considers whether there is any observable data indicating that there has been a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows or their timings; such observable data includes whether there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers or changes in economic conditions that correlate with defaults on loan repayment obligations.

Collectively assessed impairment allowances cover credit losses inherent to portfolios of similar economic characteristics, when there is an objective evidence to suggest that they contain impaired claims, but, the individual impaired items cannot yet be identified. In assessing the need for collective loss allowances, the management considers factors such as historical trend, credit quality of the portfolio, portfolio size, concentrations, and economic factors.

(b) Impairment of available for sale financial assets

The Bank regularly reviews its available for sale securities portfolios to assess for impairment. Once impairment has been identified, the amount of impairment is measured based on the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. In determining whether an impairment event has occurred at the balance sheet date, the Bank considers whether there is any observable data which comprises evidence of the occurrence of a loss event, and evidence that the loss event results in a decrease in estimated future cash flows or their timings; such observable data includes whether there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers or changes in economic conditions that correlate with defaults on loan repayment obligations. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available for sale equity investment below its cost is also evidence of impairment.

(c) Valuation of financial instruments

The Bank values its available for sale and held for trading investment securities at fair market value. The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price in an actively traded market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, or the financial instruments are traded infrequently and have little price transparency or the fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment, the Bank uses valuation techniques to arrive at the fair value.

The valuation techniques employ observable market data to calculate fair values, including comparisons with similar financial instruments for which market observable prices exist. When valuing instruments by reference to comparable instruments, management takes into account the maturity, structure and rating of the instrument with which the position held is being compared.

5 Income/(expense) on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss

Income/(expense) on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss consist of unrealised and realised gains or losses on transactions in securities and derivatives, save in so far as the profit or loss is included in interest receivable or interest payable.

	Year ended March 31, 2010 USD 000s	Year ended March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Debt securities	10,674	(12,252)
Realised/unrealised gains on derivative instruments	(1,214)	11,585
Total	9,460	(667)

Debt securities include bonds, certificates of deposit and credit linked notes. Derivative instruments include currency spot, forwards and option contracts and interest rate swaps and futures. Gains and losses on derivatives are presented on a net basis as it is not practical to split the same, although derivative assets and liabilities are grossed up within other assets and other liabilities on the balance sheet.

6 Other operating income

Other operating income primarily consists of revenues from remittances, fees from relationship management services, private banking services, branch and other retail fees.

7 Gains on buyback of bonds

During the year the Bank bought back its own bonds with a notional value of USD 60.3 million, resulting in a gain of USD 6.4 million (2009: notional value of USD 243 million and gain of USD 87.4 million)

8 Administrative expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2010 USD 000s	Year ended March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Staff costs (including Directors' emoluments) :		
Wages and salaries	21,508	21,678
Social security costs	1,551	2,062
Other administrative expenses	23,755	34,673
Total	46,814	58,413

The number of persons employed by the Bank (including directors) during the year was as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2010 No. of Employees	Year ended March 31, 2009 No. of Employees
Management	54	59
Non Management	186	226
Total	240	285

9 Profit on ordinary activities before tax

is stated after charging

	Yar ended March 31, 2010 USD 000s	Year ended March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Auditors' remuneration		
Amounts receivable by the auditors and their associates in respect of :		
Audit of financial statements pursuant to legislation	906	1,047
Other services pursuant to such legislation	274	58
Other services relating to taxation	39	35
Other services relating to taxation for previous year	-	40
Total	1,219	1,180
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	2,490	1,610
Operating lease rental in respect of leasehold premises	3,029	2,854

10 Segmental reporting

The Bank has one class of business and all other services provided are ancillary to this. All business is conducted from offices in the UK, Germany and Belgium and all activities are centrally managed as a single business from the United Kingdom.

11 Taxation

(a) Analysis of charge in the year

	Year ended March 31, 2010 USD 000s	Year ended March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Current tax		
UK Corporation tax at 28% on the taxable profit for the year	13,913	2,245
Overseas corporation charge	955	1,085
	14,868	3,330
Adjustments for prior years	239	(563)
	15,107	2,767
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	193	477
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	15,300	3,244

(b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the current year

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Current tax reconciliation		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	52,293	10,080
Current tax at 28%	14,642	2,822
Add effects of :		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	215	134
Other timing differences (FRS 26 Impact)	(335)	(335)
Timing difference on movement of collective impairment allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(60)	(60)
Depreciation less than/(in excess of) capital allowances for the year	238	(13)
Overseas taxes (net of overseas tax expense relief)	168	782
Adjustment for prior years	239	(563)
Total current tax charge (see 11 (a) above)	15,107	2,767

(c) The movements on deferred tax asset during the year were:

	Year ended March 31, 2010 USD 000s	Year ended March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Balance as at March 31, 2009	55,818	11,881
Debit to profit and loss account :		
Reversal of Deferred tax asset	(432)	(477)
Debit to available for sale reserves :		
Reversal of Deferred tax asset on Available for sale losses	(53,257)	-
Mark to Market loss on Available for sale securities	-	44,414
Balance as at March 31, 2010	2,129	55,818

(d) Deferred tax is composed of the tax impact of the following items:

	Year ended March 31, 2010 USD 000s	Year ended March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Collective impairment allowance	358	418
Effect of FRS 26		
- Fees Income amortisation	1,450	1,691
- Recognition of fair value of derivatives	561	655
Excess of book value over tax written down value of tangible fixed assets	(1)	(203)
Adjustment for tax disallowed expenses	(239)	-
MTM loss on Available for sale securities	-	53,257
Total	2,129	55,818

(e) Taxation relating to available for sale reserve

	Year ended March 31, 2010 USD 000s	Year ended March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Deferred tax adjustment for the period	13,603	44,414
Provision for tax for current year	(66,853)	-
	(53,250)	44,414

12 Emoluments of directors

	Year ended March 31, 2010 USD 000s	Year ended March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Directors' fees and emoluments	547	526

The emoluments of the highest paid director were USD 312,711 (2009: USD 321,440). Contributions on behalf of a director under a money purchase pension scheme amounted to USD 13,862 (2009: 16,072). The number of directors to whom retirement benefits accrue under a defined contribution pension scheme is 1 (2009:1).

13 Share-based payments

During the year, USD 0.62 million was charged to the income statement in respect of equity-settled share-based payment transactions (2009: USD 0.85 million). This expense, which was computed from the fair values of the share-based payment transactions when granted, arose under employee share awards made in accordance with the ICICI Bank Group's reward structures.

Calculation of fair values

Fair values of share options/awards, measured at the date of grant of the option/award are calculated using a binomial lattice model methodology that is based on the underlying assumptions of the Black-Scholes model. The expected life of options depends on the behaviour of option holders, which is incorporated into the option model on the basis of historic observable data. The fair values calculated are inherently subjective and uncertain due to the assumptions made and the limitations of the model used. Expected dividends are incorporated into the valuation model for share options/awards, where applicable.

The significant weighted average assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the options granted were as follows:

	2010 Range	2009 Range
Risk-free interest rate ¹ (%)	4.91-6.49	7.38 – 9.25
Expected life ² (years)	6.85	2 – 5
Expected volatility ³ (%)	48.65	38.90 – 53.75
Expected dividend yield (%)	2.53	1.20 – 3.57
Share price at grant date (\$)	\$ 9.33	\$6.40

1 The risk-free rate was determined from the FIMMDA, PDAL and Bloomberg Yield curves of Government Securities with zero coupon.

2 Expected life is not a single input parameter but a function of various behavioural assumptions. Expected life is determined based on simplified method of vesting for grants.

3 Expected volatility during the estimated expected term of the option is based on historical volatility determined based on observed market prices of the publicly traded shares.

Share Option Scheme

The parent bank has an Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS) to enable the employees and Directors of the Bank and its subsidiaries to participate in the future growth and financial success of the bank. As per the ESOS as amended from time to time, the maximum number of options granted to any employee/director in a year is limited to 0.05% of parent bank's issued

equity shares at the time of the grant, and the aggregate of all such options is limited to 5% of parent bank's issued equity shares on the date of the grant. Options granted in April 2009 vest in a graded manner over a five-year period, with 20%, 20%, 30% and 30% of the grants vesting in each year, commencing from the end of 24 months from the date of grant. The options can be exercised within 10 years from the date of grant or five years from the date of vesting, whichever is later.

Particulars of options granted to employees of ICICI Bank UK PLC upto March 31, 2010 are given below:

	2010 Number (000's)	2009 Number (000's)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	559	-
Additions during the year	10	559
Released in the year	-	-
Forfeited in the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>569</u>	<u>559</u>

14 Financial Services Compensation Scheme

The Financial Services Compensation Scheme ('FSCS') has provided compensation to consumers following the collapse during 2008 of a number of deposit takers such as Bradford & Bingley PLC, Heritable Bank PLC, Kaupthing Singer & Friedlander Limited, Landsbanki 'Icesave' and London Scottish Bank PLC. The compensation paid out to consumers is currently funded through loans from the Bank of England and HM Treasury. The Bank could be liable to pay a proportion of the outstanding borrowings that the FSCS has borrowed from HM Treasury which at February 1, 2010 stood at USD 30.4 billion. The Bank is also obligated to pay its share of forecast management expenses based on the Bank's market share of deposits protected under the FSCS.

The Bank accrued an amount of USD 2.2 million during the financial year 2010 in respect of the share of forecast management expense, including interest costs, for 2010-11 levy year (2009: accrued USD 4.2 million for 2008-09 and 2009-10 levy years). This accrual is based on the Bank's estimated share of total market protected deposits at December 31, 2010. However, the ultimate FSCS levy to the industry as a result of the 2008 collapses cannot currently be estimated reliably as it is dependent on various uncertain factors including the potential recoveries of assets by the FSCS and changes in the interest rate, the level of protected deposits and the population of FSCS members at the time.

15 Loans and advances to banks

(a) Residual Maturity

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Banks		
Repayable on demand	40,973	22,024
Other loans and advances		
Remaining Maturity :		
Over 5 years	20,849	-
5 year or less but over 1 year	-	32,133
1 year or less but over 3 months	93,919	55,000
3 months or less	1,197,027	801,423
	<u>1,352,768</u>	<u>910,580</u>
Parent and Group Companies		
Repayable on demand	7,471	2,909
Other loans and advances		
Remaining Maturity :		
5 year or less but over 1 year	75,000	-
1 year or less but over 3 months	-	66,166
3 months or less	4,557	7,873
	<u>87,028</u>	<u>76,948</u>
Sub Total	1,439,796	987,528
Collective impairment allowance	(1,193)	(2,927)
Specific impairment allowance	(9,379)	-
Total	1,429,224	984,601

(b) Concentration of exposure

The Bank has the following concentrations of loans and advances to banks:

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Total gross advances to banks located in :		
Europe and North America	769,273	723,509
India	670,127	192,359
Rest of the World	396	71,660
Total	1,439,796	987,528

16 Loans and advances to customers
(a) Residual Maturity

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Repayable on demand or at short notice	68,411	130,396
Other loans and advances		
Remaining Maturity :		
Over 5 years	328,994	768,870
5 years or less but over 1 year	2,006,215	1,567,831
1 year or less but over 3 months	796,325	364,578
3 months or less	483,687	339,069
Sub total	3,683,632	3,170,744
Collective Impairment allowance	(19,536)	(18,879)
Specific impairment allowance	(28,827)	(5,000)
Total	3,635,269	3,146,865

(b) Concentration of exposure

The Bank has the following concentrations of loans and advances to customers

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Total gross advances to customers located in :		
Europe and North America	1,226,917	1,231,292
India	2,430,552	1,780,783
Rest of the World	26,163	158,669
Total	3,683,632	3,170,744

17 Potential credit risk loans

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Loans contractually overdue as to principal or interest		
- Less than 60 days	3,901	32,832
- 61 to 90 days	-	-
- more than 90 days	50,995	-
Total	54,896	32,832

Concentration of overdue exposure

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
United Kingdom	5,025	-
Rest of the world	49,871	32,832
Total	54,896	32,832

18 Impairment allowance

	March 31, 2010			March 31, 2009		
	Specific impairment allowance USD (000s)	Collective impairment allowance USD (000s)	Total USD (000s)	Specific impairment allowance USD (000s)	Collective impairment allowance USD (000s)	Total USD (000s)
Loans and advances						
Opening Balance	5,000	21,806	26,806	-	10,616	10,616
New charges :						
Corporate Loans	21,621	(1,372)	20,249	5,000	11,111	16,111
Write offs	(4,432)		(4,432)	-	-	-
Retail Loans		300	300	-	79	79
Closing Balance	<u>22,189</u>	<u>20,734</u>	<u>42,923</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>21,806</u>	<u>26,806</u>
Investments						
Impairment of AFS Securities						
Opening Balance	91,434	-	91,434	-	-	-
New charges	-	-	-	91,434	-	91,434
Adjustments on disposal	(75,417)	-	(75,417)	-	-	-
	<u>16,017</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16,017</u>	<u>91,434</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>91,434</u>

19 Investment securities

	March 31, 2010 Market Value USD 000s	March 31, 2009 Market Value USD 000s
Analysed by designation:		
Available for sale	1,810,484	2,772,887
Held to Maturity	25,116	-
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	164,797	154,113
Total	<u>2,000,397</u>	<u>2,927,000</u>
Analysed by issuer:		
Available for sale		
Issued by public bodies	284,669	418,020
Issued by other issuers	1,525,815	2,075,221
Bank certificates of deposit	-	279,646
Held to Maturity		
Issued by public bodies	-	-
Issued by other issuers	25,116	-
Bank certificates of deposit	-	-
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss		
Issued by other issuers	164,797	154,113
Total	<u>2,000,397</u>	<u>2,927,000</u>
Analysed by listing status:		
Available for sale		
Unlisted	-	331,749
Listed	1,810,484	2,441,138
Held to Maturity		
Unlisted	25,116	-
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss		
Unlisted	164,797	154,113
Total	<u>2,000,397</u>	<u>2,927,000</u>
Analyzed by maturity		
Due within 1 year	285,607	399,880
Due 1 year and above	1,714,790	2,527,120
Total	<u>2,000,397</u>	<u>2,927,000</u>
Analyzed by class		
Debt securities		
-Credit Link Notes	164,797	154,113
-Banks/Corporate Bonds	1,648,645	2,465,580
-Asset Backed Securities	151,539	271,119
Equity	35,416	36,188
Total	<u>2,000,397</u>	<u>2,927,000</u>

- Included above are investments in fellow subsidiaries/parent with a market value of USD 45.0 million at March 31, 2010 (2009: USD 50.7 million)

Investments held at fair value at March 31, 2010, by valuation method:

	Quoted prices in active markets (1) USD 000s	Valuation techniques based on observable market data (2) USD 000s	Total USD 000s
Available for sale	1,706,458	104,026	1,810,484
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	-	164,797	164,797
Total	1,706,458	268,823	1,975,281

Notes:

- (1) Investments valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
- (2) Investments valued using valuation techniques based on observable market data for instruments where markets are considered less than active. Instruments in this category are valued using:
 - (a) Quoted prices for similar assets, or identical assets in markets which are considered to be less than active; or
 - (b) Valuation techniques where all the inputs that have a significant effect on the valuation are directly or indirectly based on observable market data.
- (3) The Bank does not hold any Investments valued using unobservable market data.

20 Reclassification of Financial Assets

In October 2008, the Accounting Standard Board's issued amendments to FRS 26 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and FRS 29 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' which permits an entity to reclassify certain financial assets out of the held-for-trading category. The amendment also permits an entity to transfer from the available for sale category to the loans and receivable category in certain circumstances.

The reclassifications were made as a result of significant reductions in market liquidity for these assets, and a change in the intention to hold the assets for the foreseeable future or to maturity. These circumstances formed part of the wider context of market turmoil and are considered a rare event and, as such, the reclassification was permitted under the amendments to FRS 26. On the date of reclassification, the fair value of the asset was deemed to be the asset's new amortized cost, and the assets have been tested for impairment since reclassification.

USD '000	At March 31, 2010		At March 31, 2009	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
From held for trading to available for sale				
-Corporate Bonds	359,172	359,172	348,721	348,721
-Asset Backed Securities	5,127	5,127	83,804	83,804
From held for trading to loans & receivables				
-Asset Backed Securities	999	1,570	1,539	1,344
From available for sale to loans and receivables				
-Corporate Bonds	262,983	262,155	259,529	216,724
-Asset Backed Securities	135,831	113,633	139,668	113,634
Total	764,112	741,657	833,261	764,227

The amount reclassified was based on the fair value of the financial assets at the date of reclassification. If these reclassifications had not been made, ICICI Bank UK's pre-tax profit for FY-2010 would have increased by USD 48.1 million and ICICI Bank UK's pre-tax gain in AFS reserve would have decreased by USD 26.3 million. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the fair value gains and losses, income and expense recognised in the income statement both before and after the date of reclassification.

USD '000	Impact on profit & loss account			
	Post Reclassification	Assuming No reclassification	Pre and post Reclassification	Assuming No reclassification
	2010	2010	2009	2009
From held for trading to available for sale				
-Corporate Bonds	23,387	70,452	(10,084)	(64,088)
-Asset Backed Securities	521	1,331	3,770	(311)
From held for trading to loans and receivables				
-Asset Backed Securities	150	349	(83)	(332)
From available for sale to loans and receivables				
-Corporate Bonds	28,875	28,875	20,574	20,574
-Asset Backed Securities	3,270	3,270	(4,444)	(4,444)
Total	56,203	104,277	9,733	(48,601)

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the fair value gains and losses recognised in AFS reserve in the books of ICICI Bank UK both before and after the date of reclassification.

USD '000	Impact of gains/(losses) on available for sale reserve			
	Post Reclassification	Assuming No reclassification	Pre and post Reclassification	Assuming No reclassification
	2010	2010	2009	2009
From held for trading to available for sale				
-Corporate Bonds	47,065	-	(54,004)	-
-Asset Backed Securities	810	-	(4,080)	-
From held for trading to loans & receivables				
-Asset Backed Securities	198	-	(238)	-
From available for sale to loans and receivables				
-Corporate Bonds	1,506	43,925	(1,224)	(44,030)
-Asset Backed Securities	10,089	1	(23,406)	(49,440)
Total	59,668	43,926	(82,952)	(93,470)

21 Tangible fixed assets

USD 000s	Leasehold Improvement assets USD 000s	Other fixed assets USD 000s	Total USD 000s
Cost :			
At April 1, 2009	10,932	7,403	18,335
Additions	1,081		1,081
Disposal	(1)		(1)
At March 31, 2010	12,012	7,403	19,415
Depreciation :			
At April 1, 2009	1,104	4,155	5,259
Charge for year	1,606	884	2,490
Disposal	-		-
At March 31, 2010	2,710	5,039	7,749
Net book value :			
At March 31, 2010	9,302	2,364	11,666
At April 1, 2009	9,828	3,248	13,076

22 Other assets

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Cheques in clearing	215	-
Deposits receivable	1,694	1,978
Other debtors	86,259	1,010
Deferred tax asset	2,129	55,818
Derivative financial instruments	166,956	100,191
Unsettled securities	28,677	3,988
Total	285,930	162,985

23 Deposits by banks

Banks	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
5 years or less but over 1 year	302,754	468,919
1 year or less but over 3 months	432,209	194,901
3 months or less but not repayable on demand	47,843	149,506
	782,806	813,326

24 Customer accounts

With agreed maturity dates or periods of notice, by remaining maturity:

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
5 years or less but over 1 year	1,495,985	194,766
1 year or less but over 3 months	1,060,692	2,214,507
3 months or less but not repayable on demand	520,778	386,412
	3,077,455	2,795,685
Repayable on demand	1,474,652	1,827,082
Total	<u>4,552,107</u>	<u>4,622,767</u>

25 Debt securities and subordinated liabilities

Bonds issued*	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Residual Maturity		
Over 5 years	317,691	331,832
5 year or less but over 1 year	380,680	845,882
1 year or less but over 3 months	32,166	-
3 months or less	390,388	-
	<u>1,120,925</u>	<u>1,177,714</u>
Less: Bond issue expenses	(4,021)	(4,394)
Less: Adjustments to carrying amount for change in the value of hedge which is ineffective	(4,496)	(5,200)
	<u>1,112,408</u>	<u>1,168,120</u>

* Listed with Singapore stock exchange.

Details of various bonds and notes under the medium term notes programmes issued by the Bank at March 31, 2010 are as follows:

Date of Issue	Nature of Issue	Interest Rate	Interest frequency	Maturity	USD 000s
Subordinated debt					
11-Jul-06	Unsecured junior subordinated bond due 2016 [#]	Libor + 200 bps	Semi-annually	First call in July 2011, Maturity in March 2016	15,000
28-Jul-06	Unsecured junior subordinated bond due 2016 [#]	Libor + 200 bps	Semi-annually	First call in July 2011, Maturity in March 2016	25,000
30-Nov-06	Step-up floating rate junior subordinated notes due 2016	Libor + 100 bps	Semi-annually	Bullet payment in 2016 and Callable 2011	50,000
12-Dec-06	Perpetual junior subordinated notes *	6.27%	Semi-annually	Callable by issuer at par in 2016; no maturity	85,000
27-Dec-07	Unsecured junior subordinated bonds due 2017 (Issued in GBP Currency)	GBP Libor + 275 bps	Semi-annually	First call in Dec 2012, Maturity in December 2017	15,191
31-Mar-08	Unsecured junior subordinated bonds due 2018	Libor + 460 bps	Quarterly	First call in June 2013, Maturity in March 2018	50,000
21-Jul-08	Unsecured junior subordinated bonds due 2018	8.00%	Semi-annually	First call in July 2013, Maturity in July 2018	77,500
Other debt securities in Issue					
27-Feb-07	Unsecured floating rate notes due 2012 *	Libor + 62 bps	Quarterly	Bullet payment in 2012	380,680
14-Jun-07	Unsecured senior floating rate notes due 2010 *	Libor + 50 bps	Quarterly	Bullet payment in June 2010	390,388
29-Nov-07	Unsecured senior fixed rate notes (Issued in SGD Currency)	4.04%	Semi-annually	Bullet payment in November 2010	32,166
Less: Bond issue expenses					(4,021)
Less: Adjustments to carrying amount for change in the value of hedge which is ineffective					(4,496)
					1,112,408

* ICICI Bank UK repurchased and extinguished senior and subordinated bonds aggregating to USD 60.26 million during the year ended March 31, 2010

[#]Initially held by the Parent, but later sold to market counterparties.

For all the subordinated notes, the notes and coupons are direct, unsecured and subordinated obligations of the Bank, and rank pari passu without any preference among themselves.

26 Other liabilities

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Amounts in clearing	15,280	336
Corporation tax payable	16,168	3,679
Other creditors	10,408	91,405
Derivative financial instruments	202,566	186,086
Unsettled securities	1,036	5,924
Total	245,458	287,430

27 Called up share capital

The concept of authorised share capital was abolished under the UK Companies Act 2006 with effect from October 1, 2009 and amendments to the Bank's Articles of Association will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General meeting.

At March 31, 2009 the authorized share capital of ICICI Bank UK PLC was:

	Number
Ordinary shares of £1 each (equity)	100,000,000
Ordinary shares of USD 1 each (equity)	950,000,000
Ordinary shares of EUR 1 each (equity)	500,000,000
Non cumulative perpetual callable preference shares of USD1 each (non equity)	50,000,000

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Issued share capital is as follows:		
545 million ordinary shares of USD 1 each (equity)	545,000	545,000
50 million non cumulative perpetual callable preference shares of USD1 each (non equity)	50,000	50,000
50,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each (equity)	95	95
Total Share Capital	595,095	595,095

28 Employee benefits

During the year, the Bank made a contribution of USD 233,434 (2009: USD 257,859) to the pension scheme. Out of this amount, USD 16,131 was accrued at the year end (2009: USD 20,164).

29 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(a) Guarantees and other commitments:

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Guarantees	33,140	36,461
Other commitments:		
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend maturing in:		
Less than one year	15,593	31,615
More than one year	1,200	-

(b) Significant concentrations of contingent liabilities and commitments

Approximately 60% (2009: 60%) of the total contingent liabilities and commitments relate to counterparties in India and the majority of the remaining balance relates to Europe.

(c) Foreign exchange contracts

In addition to the commitments disclosed above, there are outstanding foreign exchange contracts of USD 1,703 million (2009: USD 1,070 million).

30 Operating lease commitments

As at March 31, 2010, the Bank has the following non cancellable annual operating lease commitments:

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s Land and Buildings	March 31, 2009 USD 000s Land and Buildings
Operating leases which expire :		
Within 1 year	98	68
Between 1 and 5 years	433	361
More than 5 years	2,254	899
	2,785	1,328

31 Categories and classes of Financial Instruments
USD '000

	Fair value though Profit and Loss	Loans and Receivables	Available for Sale	Non trading liability	Held to Maturity	Others	Total
Assets							
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	1,060	1,060
Loans and advances to banks	-	1,429,224	-	-	-	-	1,429,224
Loans and advances to customers	-	3,635,269	-	-	-	-	3,635,269
Investment securities	164,797	-	1,810,484	-	25,116	-	2,000,397
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	11,666	11,666
Other assets	166,956	-	28,677	-	-	90,297	285,930
Prepayments and accrued income	8,197	41,108	4,897	-	-	1,117	55,319
Total assets	339,950	5,105,601	1,844,058	-	25,116	104,140	7,418,865

	Fair value though Profit and Loss	Loans and Receivables	Available for Sale	Non trading liability	Held to Maturity	Others	Total
Liabilities							
Deposits by banks	-	-	-	782,806	-	-	782,806
Customer accounts	-	-	-	4,552,107	-	-	4,552,107
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	1,112,408	-	-	1,112,408
Other liabilities	202,566	-	1,036	41,856	-	-	245,458
Accruals and deferred income	-	-	-	99,483	-	-	99,483
Shareholders' funds:	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Equity share capital	-	-	-	-	-	545,095	545,095
Non equity share capital	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	1,467	1,467
Profit and loss account	-	-	-	-	-	115,582	115,582
Available for sale securities reserve	-	-	(85,541)	-	-	-	(85,541)
Total liabilities	202,566	-	(84,505)	6,588,660	-	712,144	7,418,865

As at March 31, 2009:

USD '000

	Fair value though Profit and loss	Loans and Receivables	Available for Sale	Non trading liability	Others	Total
Assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	3,108	3,108
Loans and advances to banks	-	984,601	-	-	-	984,601
Loans and advances to customers	-	3,146,865	-	-	-	3,146,865
Investment securities	154,113	-	2,772,887	-	-	2,927,000
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	-	-	13,076	13,076
Other assets	100,191	5,966	-	-	56,828	162,985
Prepayments and accrued income	-	77,383	-	-	5,690	83,073
Total assets	254,304	4,214,815	2,772,887	-	78,702	7,320,708

	Fair value through Profit and loss	Loans and Receivables	Available for Sale	Non trading liability	Others	Total
Liabilities						
Deposits by banks	-	-	-	813,326	-	813,326
Customer accounts	-	-	-	4,622,767	-	4,622,767
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	1,168,120	-	1,168,120
Other liabilities	186,086	-	-	101,344	-	287,430
Accruals and deferred income	-	-	-	19,233	-	19,233
Shareholders' funds:	-	-	-	-	-	0
Equity share capital	-	-	-	-	545,095	545,095
Non equity share capital	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000
Capital contribution	-	-	-	-	851	851
Profit and loss account	-	-	-	-	78,589	78,589
Available for sale securities reserve			(264,703)			(264,703)
Total liabilities	186,086	-	(264,703)	6,724,790	674,535	7,320,708

32 Capital Management

The Bank's regulatory capital requirements are set and monitored by the FSA. The Bank implemented the Basel II framework for calculating minimum capital requirements, with effect from January 1, 2008.

The Bank's regulatory capital is categorised into two tiers:

Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, preference share capital, and retained earnings.

Tier 2 capitals, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities, collective impairment and other allowances and the elements of fair value reserves relating to unrealized gains/losses on equity instruments.

Various limits are applied to the elements of the capital base. Qualifying tier 2 capital cannot exceed tier 1 capital; and qualifying term subordinated loan capital may not exceed 50% of Tier 1 capital. There are also restrictions on the amount of collective impairment allowances that may be included in Tier 1 capital.

Under Basel II, the Bank calculates requirements for market risk in its trading portfolios based on Standardised model. Banking operations are categorized as either trading or banking book, and risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and exposures not recognised in the balance sheet.

The Bank uses regulatory capital ratios in order to monitor its capital base and these capital ratios remain the international standards for measuring capital adequacy. The FSA's approach to such measurement based upon Basel II is now primarily based on monitoring the Capital Resource Requirement to available capital resources. The FSA also sets individual capital guidance (ICG) for the Bank that sets capital requirements in excess of the minimum Capital Resource Requirement. A key input to the ICG setting process is the Bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The Bank submitted its ICAAP document to the FSA in August 2009.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Bank recognizes the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year.

The Bank's regulatory capital position under Basel II is as follows:

	March 31, 2010 USD mn	March 31, 2009 USD mn
Total Capital	1,017.1	1,006.8
- Tier I	687.7	660.7
- Tier II	329.4	346.1

33 Risk Management Framework

ICICI Bank UK PLC has adopted governance practices in line with the requirements of the UK's Combined Code on Corporate Governance. The Board is assisted by its sub-committees, the Audit Committee, the Governance Committee, the Board Risk Committee (BRC), and the Board Credit Committee (BCC), and follows the ICICI Group's overall risk management framework. The Board has delegated responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Bank to the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. In this role, the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer is supported by the Management Committee, which he chairs. The Management Committee is supported by various other committees, which include the Executive Credit Committee (ECC), the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and the Product and Process Approval Committee (PAC).

As a financial intermediary, the Bank is exposed to various types of risks. The objective of the risk management framework of the Bank is to ensure that the key risks facing the Bank are identified, understood, measured and monitored; and that the policies and procedures established to address these risks are strictly adhered to.

The key principles underlying the risk management framework of the Bank are:

1. The Board of Directors has oversight over the risks assumed by the Bank. Specific Board Committees have been constituted to facilitate focused oversight of these risks.
2. Policies approved from time to time by the Board of Directors/Committees of the Board form the governing framework for each type of risk. The business activities are undertaken within this policy framework.
3. Independent groups and sub-groups have been constituted across the Bank to facilitate independent evaluation, monitoring and reporting of risks. These groups function independently of the business.

The key risks that the Bank is primarily exposed to include credit, market (including interest and liquidity risks) and operational risk. The approach adopted by management to handle the key risks facing the Bank is outlined below.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that unexpected losses may arise as a result of the Bank's borrowers or market counterparties failing to meet their obligations to pay. The Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy (CRMP), which is approved by its Board of Directors, describes the principles which underlie and drive the Bank's approach to credit risk management together with the systems and processes through which it is implemented and administered. The CRMP aims to maximise the Bank's risk-adjusted rate of return whilst maintaining the Bank's credit risk exposure within limits and parameters as approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

The Bank takes a two tier approach to assessment of credit risk — a commercial officer proposing the transaction review followed by a credit officer's independent assessment of the same. The CRMP lays down a structured credit approval process, which includes a procedure of independent credit risk assessment and the assignment of an internal risk rating ('IRR') to the borrower. The risk rating is a critical input for the credit approval process and is used as an input in arriving at the risk premium for the proposal.

The Bank assesses a variety of risks relating to the borrower and the relevant industry while assigning an internal rating. Borrower risk is evaluated by considering, inter alia:

- The financial position of the borrower, by analyzing the quality of its financial statements, its past financial performance, its financial flexibility in terms of ability to raise capital and its cashflow adequacy;
- The borrower's relative market position and operating efficiency; and
- The quality of management by analyzing its track record, payment record and financial conservatism.

Industry risk is evaluated by considering, inter alia:

- Certain industry characteristics, such as the importance of the industry to the economy, its growth outlook, cyclicality and government policies relating to the industry;
- The competitiveness of the industry; and
- Certain industry financials, including return on capital employed, operating margins, and earnings stability.

After conducting an analysis of a specific borrower's risk, the Bank assigns an internal risk rating to the borrower. The Bank has a rating scale ranging from 'AAA' to 'D' (AAA signifying the highest level of credit worthiness and D signifying default). AAA through to BBB are considered as 'Investment Grade' while BB and below are considered 'Non-Investment Grade'.

Credit proposals are approved by the Board Credit Committee (BCC) or the Executive Credit Committee (ECC) based on, inter alia, the amount and internal risk rating of the facility. All credit proposals are passed through the ECC before, if required as per the CRMP, being put up to the BCC.

The Credit Risk team is also responsible for the following with respect to managing the Bank's credit risk:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with the Corporate Banking Group which cover the collateral management policy, credit rating framework, provisioning policy, etc.
- Establishing the delegation of sanctioning powers available to individuals, singly or jointly, and the credit committees which are documented in the Credit Approval Authorization Manual.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies, industrial sectors, internal rating categories, etc. and reviewing the same on a regular basis.
- Performing regular credit stress tests on the Bank's portfolio and communicating the results to the BCC.

The credit middle office function is responsible for credit administration which includes monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions for credit facilities prior to disbursement. It also reviews the completeness of documentation and creation of security for assets financed.

Credit quality is monitored on an ongoing basis but can also be triggered by any material credit event coming to the Bank's notice through either primary or secondary sources. It is the Bank's policy to review borrower accounts at least on an annual basis or in a shorter interval if recommended by the credit officer or the relevant sanctioning committee.

Credit risk is also managed at the portfolio level by monitoring and reporting to the BCC the key parameters of risk concentration of product specific exposures, large exposures, industry/sectoral exposures, country/geographical exposures and rating category based exposures.

The maximum amount of on balance sheet credit risk, without taking account of any collateral or netting arrangements, as at March 31, 2010 is approximately USD 7.4 billion (2009: USD 7.3 billion). The maximum amount of off balance sheet credit risk on guarantees and letters of credit is approximately USD 49.9 million (2009: USD 68.0 million).

An analysis of the Bank's debt securities portfolio based on ratings provided by external rating agencies is as follows:

	March 31, 2010 USD mn	March 31, 2009 USD mn
AAA	134	260
AA+	0	3
AA	180	125
AA-	338	389
A+	165	427
A	542	568
A-	159	293
BBB+	69	141
BBB	111	52
BBB-	185	183
B+ and below	29	-
Non rated	598	450
Total	2,510	2,891

An analysis of the Bank's loans and advances to banks and customers based on internal ratings is as follows:

	March 31, 2010 USD mn	March 31, 2009 USD mn
Investment grade	4,447	3,630
Non investment grade	617	501
	5,064	4,131

The Bank has adopted the Standardised approach to Credit Risk Management under the Basel II framework.

Market Risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of change in the actual or effective market value or earnings of the Bank's portfolio as a result of volatility in market factors (i.e. interest rates, exchange rates, market liquidity, asset prices etc).

The policies approved by the Board for addressing market risk are the Treasury Policy Manual (TPM) and Trading Book Policy statement (TBPS).

The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) considers various investment and treasury operations matters, implementation of risk mitigation measures, and recommends major policy changes governing treasury activities to the Business Risk Committee (BRC). Furthermore, an independent Treasury Middle Office group (TMOG) is set up to monitor and report the various risk limits set through the TPM and TBPS.

The key market risks to which the Bank's trading book is exposed relate to:

- **Interest rate risk** – Interest rate risk is defined as the exposure of a bank's financial condition to adverse movements in interest rates. Earnings from interest sensitive investments and the overall value of the investment portfolio will be impacted by changes in interest rates.

The Treasury Policy Manual currently sets out the measurement process of interest rate risk by use of re-pricing gap reports and estimation of the sensitivity of the Bank's net interest income (defined as Earnings at Risk). The sensitivity is calculated for various interest rate scenarios across different currencies that the Bank's balance sheet is exposed to

including a standard scenario of 200 basis points adverse change in the level of interest rates. The various limits set for interest rate risk are monitored and the utilizations reported to the ALCO and BRC on a periodic basis.

The Bank uses Duration of Equity (DoE) as an all-encompassing measure, which takes into consideration duration and value of both assets and liabilities. DoE is a measure of interest rate sensitivity, which indicates how much the market value of equity would change if interest rates change by 1%. Currently a limit band of -5.0 to +5.0 has been prescribed for the DoE of the Bank.

- **Forex risk** – The risk arises due to positions in non-dollar denominated currencies, which in turn arises from assets and liabilities in those currencies. The risk originates as a result of the impact on revenue due to the potential revaluation of non-dollar assets and liabilities. Foreign exchange risk is managed within the Treasury function in accordance with the position limits.
- **Equity Risk** – The risk arises due to change in price or value of the equity investments of the Bank. The equity investment of the Bank as at March 31, 2010 is USD 35.4 million (2009: USD 36.2 million).

The Head of Treasury is responsible for managing the market risk of treasury positions of the Bank. Senior management also regularly monitors the positions taken by the Treasury. The ALCO and the BRC undertake a periodic review of the market risk position of the Bank.

VAR based approach (for treasury positions)

The Bank uses a value at risk ('VAR') measure along with position and stop loss limits as the primary mechanisms for controlling market risk. It represents the potential loss in value of the Bank's treasury positions, which might arise due to adverse movements in markets (changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates) over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. The VAR is calculated using a parametric approach at a 99% confidence level over a one day holding period.

The total VAR for the Bank's trading book portfolio as at March 31, 2010 was USD 0.03 million. The maximum, average and minimum VAR during the year for the trading book portfolio was USD 2.08 million, USD 0.76 million and Nil respectively. The maximum, average and minimum VAR for the trading book portfolio of the Bank as at March 31, 2009 was USD 3.39 million, USD 2.29 million and USD 1.14 million respectively. The total VAR for the non trading book for the Bank's treasury portfolio (including the portfolio transferred to loans and receivables book) as at March 31, 2010 was USD 23.85 million. The modeling of the risk characteristics of the Bank's trading positions involves a number of assumptions and approximations. While management believes that these assumptions and approximations are reasonable, there is no uniform industry method for estimating VAR and different assumptions and/or approximations could produce materially different VAR estimates. The VAR figures disclosed above, for example, have the following main limitations:

- The Bank uses data for the last year to estimate its VAR. VAR is most effective in estimating risk exposures in markets in which there are no sudden fundamental changes or shifts in market conditions. An inherent limitation of VAR is that past changes in market risk factors may not produce accurate predictions of future market risk.
- The VAR estimates the risk for a one-day time horizon. It does not capture the market risk of positions over a longer holding period.
- Focusing on the maximum loss that is expected to be incurred 99% of the time says little about the size of the losses in excess of the VAR that are expected to be incurred 1% of the time.
- The VAR calculation is based on certain assumptions (log-normal distribution) on the distribution of market price movements that may not hold in practice. The assumption of correlation or independence between risk types may be incorrect and therefore result in VAR not fully capturing market risk.
- VAR is calculated at the close of business with intra-day exposures not being subject to intra-day VAR calculations.

Statistically, the losses on Bank's portfolio would exceed the VAR only one percent of time over one year period. However, considering the limitations of the VAR, the Bank augments the VAR measure with regular stress testing to evaluate the potential impact of extreme movements in market variables. Stress testing is performed across the Bank's market risk portfolio for various risk factors. The results of the stress testing are reported to the ALCO and BCC on periodic basis.

In addition to the VAR and stress testing framework, the Bank also has stop loss limits that are used to monitor and control the overall risk on treasury positions. The stop loss limits seek to address the combined impact of forex risk, interest rate risk and credit spread risk.

Interest rate risk sensitivity

The impact of an increase in interest rates on investment securities as at March 31, 2010, assuming a parallel shift in yield curve, has been set out in the following table:

Particulars	Portfolio size	Increase in interest rates (in bps)	
		100	200
USD 000s		100	200
Reserves	1,800,184	5,808	11,615
Decrease in value of debt securities (excluding credit linked notes)		5,808	11,615

The impact of an increase in interest rates on investment securities as at March 31, 2009, assuming a parallel shift in yield curve, has been set out in the following table:

Particulars	Portfolio size	Increase in interest rates (in bps)	
		100	200
USD 000s		100	200
Reserves	2,736,699	7,869	15,738
Decrease in value of debt securities (excluding credit linked notes)		7,869	15,738

Volatility in interest rates has an impact on an entity's interest earnings.

The impact of an increase in interest rates on the Bank's net interest income as at March 31, 2010, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve, has been set out in the following table:

Equivalent in USD million

Currency	Impact on Net Interest Income over a one year horizon	
	Increase in interest rates by 100 bps	Increase in interest rates by 200 bps
EUR	(0.13)	(0.25)
USD	3.65	7.29
GBP	10.52	21.03
Other currencies	-	-
Total	14.01	28.07

The impact of an increase in interest rates on the Bank's net interest income as at March 31, 2009, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve, has been set out in the following table:

Equivalent in USD million

Currency	Impact on Net Interest Income over a one year horizon	
	Increase in interest rates by 100 bps	Increase in interest rates by 200 bps
EUR	(1.25)	(2.49)
USD	5.02	10.03
GBP	9.42	18.84
Other currencies	(1.85)	(3.69)
Total	11.34	22.69

The positive impact is as a result of an increase in interest rates is due to positive near term Balance Sheet re-pricing gaps.

The combined impact of the price risk associated with an increase of 100 bps in interest rates on the trading book assets, coupled with the impact on the net interest income viewed over a four quarter horizon is measured against a limit of 10% of the Tier I and II capital base of the Bank as at the end of the immediately preceding financial year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk relates to the potential difficulty of resorting to the financial markets in order to meet payment obligations. Liquidity risk includes the risk of unexpected increases in the cost of funding the assets, the risk of being unable to liquidate investments in a timely manner or at a reasonable price and the risk that the Bank may not be able to raise additional funding, if required. This risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows.

The Liquidity Policy Statement (LPS) approved by the BCC outlines the overall approach for managing the Bank's exposure to liquidity risks. The Head of Treasury is responsible for managing the day to day liquidity of the Bank. The Head of Risk and CFO also review the liquidity situation at periodic intervals. Further the ALCO and the BRC periodically undertake detailed reviews of the liquidity of the Bank.

The Bank applies Five basic measures in evaluating its liquidity risk exposure:

- Structural Liquidity Gap Statement;
- Dynamic Liquidity Gap Statement (i.e. cash flow projections); and
- Liquidity Ratios
- Liquidity Key Risk Indicators
- Liquidity Stress Testing

Structural Liquidity Gap Statement

The structural liquidity gap statement sets out the maturity profile of assets and liabilities. The statement lists the run-off/ maturity profile of assets and liabilities without taking into account any business written subsequent to the date of the report i.e. it is snapshot of the Bank's structural liquidity as at a specific date.

The Structural Liquidity Gap Statement is produced using the following time bands:

- sight - 8 days,
- over 8 days - 1 month,
- 1 month - 3 months,
- over 3 months - 6 months,
- over 6 months -12 months,
- over 1 year - 3 years;
- over 3 years - 5 years; and
- over 5 years.

and measures compliance with the liquidity risk appetite in various time bands.

Dynamic Liquidity Gap Statement

The Dynamic Liquidity Gap Statement (Cash Flow Projections Statement) demonstrates the potential/ available sources of funding (i.e. corporate or retail term deposits, incremental growth in current and savings bank deposits, inter-bank borrowings etc) required to fund additional/projected asset creation in the near term period. This statement assists the Bank in managing liquidity.

Liquidity ratios

Amongst the various ratios monitored, the Bank lays more emphasis on the liquid assets to short term liabilities ratio and the loan to deposits ratio. The liquid asset to short term liabilities ratio describes the value of liquid assets as

compared to the short term liabilities maturing within a month. This ratio was 1.5 as at March 31, 2010 (1.8 as at March 31, 2009). The loan to deposits ratio describes loans and advances as a percentage of the total customer deposits. The ratio as at March 31, 2010 was 0.83 (0.73 as at March 31, 2009).

The Bank also has a Liquidity Contingency plan (LCP) which details the overall approach and actions the Bank would undertake in order to manage the Bank's liquidity position during stressed conditions, as identified. The LCP addresses both the funding and operational requirements of the Bank and sets-out a funding, operational and communication plan to enable the Bank to deal with a liquidity crisis.

Liquidity Key Risk Indicators and Liquidity Stress test

In addition to above mentioned measures and controls, the Bank also monitors certain important Key Risk indicators relating to liquidity risk. These indicators amongst them include internal and external indicators. These are reviewed by the ALCO on monthly basis.

The Bank monitors and measures its exposure to potential liquidity risk crisis events through the use of cash flow projections, stress testing and key risk indicators, taking into consideration both firm-specific and market-wide events. The scenarios and stress tests considered by the Bank are forward looking and consider the general performance and financial stability of the economy. These scenarios and stress tests are performed on a regular basis and are presented to the ALCO and BCC.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. The Bank has developed and implemented an Operational Risk Management Policy (ORMP) which covers the aspects pertaining to minimizing losses due to process failures, flaws in product designs that can expose the Bank to losses due to fraud, impact of failures in technology/systems and continuity in the Bank's operations.

An Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) comprising of senior executives is responsible for the development, testing, implementation and maintenance of the ORMP. The ORMC meets on a monthly basis to track and monitor the progress of the implementation of the ORMP.

The Bank has implemented its Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA) approach to identify and ensure effective control of its operational risks. The Bank also captures certain Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) of the various business groups.

The Bank had implemented loss data collection and reporting process for all Operational loss data (including internal and external fraud) and near miss events. The data is collected from all business and support units in UK as well as those outsourced to India. The data is reported to the ORMC on a monthly basis and to the Board Risk Committee on a quarterly basis.

To identify Operational risks in new products/processes, all such proposals are required to be approved by the Product and Process Approval Committee (PAC), comprising of senior executives after obtaining inputs from all the relevant groups and control functions in the Bank.

The Bank has developed and implemented a Business Continuity Plan (BCP). This plan is designed to facilitate continuity in critical business operations in the event of a disaster or an emergency situation. The BCP has been formulated on the basis of a business impact analysis carried out for the individual groups involving identification of critical activities and determination of their recovery time objectives.

The Bank has developed and implemented an Outsourcing Policy to mitigate outsourcing risks and ensure the application of a standardized approach for all outsourcing arrangements entered into by the Bank. Proposed outsourcing arrangements are assessed for their criticality prior to outsourcing. For arrangements deemed to be critical, a detailed assessment is conducted and the proposal is approved by the BCC. The performance of vendors is periodically reviewed and assessment reports are presented to the Audit Committee.

The Bank has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach for the purposes of calculating its operational risk capital charge as per Basel II.

34 Cash flow payable under contractual maturity

At March 31, 2010, the contractual maturity comprises (all amounts in USD 000s):

	Less than 3 months	More than 3 months but not more than 6 months	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years	No contractual maturity	Total
Deposits by banks	2,668	172,459	256,421	311,920	-	-	743,468
Customer accounts	1,995,430	339,924	720,767	1,495,985	-	-	4,552,106
Other liabilities	42,892	-	-	-	-	-	42,892
Derivative financial liabilities	26,855	483	5,297	162,142	7,789	-	202,566
Accruals and deferred income	63,576	4,457	12,300	19,617	-	-	99,950
Debt securities in issue	396,372	5,368	42,409	609,760	152,530	-	1,206,439
Shareholders' funds	-	-	-	-	-	626,603	626,603
Total Liabilities	2,527,793	522,691	1,037,194	2,599,424	160,319	626,603	7,474,024

At March 31, 2009, the contractual maturity comprises (all amounts in USD 000s):

	Less than 3 months	More than 3 months but not more than 6 months	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	More than 5 years	No contractual maturity	Total
Deposits by banks	101,590	49,480	38,574	666,148	-	-	855,792
Customer accounts	2,213,494	601,584	1,612,923	194,766	-	-	4,622,767
Other liabilities	287,430	-	-	-	-	-	287,430
Derivative financial liabilities	105,521	29,507	20,414	67,401	10,919	-	233,762
Accruals and deferred income	19,233	-	-	-	-	-	19,233
Debt securities in issue	10,310	10,310	20,506	946,442	399,330	-	1,386,898
Shareholders' funds	-	-	-	-	-	409,832	409,832
Total Liabilities	2,737,578	690,881	1,692,417	1,874,757	410,249	409,832	7,815,714

The balances as noted above incorporate all cash flows on an undiscounted basis which relates to the principal and future coupon payments (except for trading liabilities and trading derivatives).

35 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

Set out below is a comparison by category of book values and fair values of the banks trading and non trading financial assets and financial liabilities as at the year end.

	March 31, 2010 Fair value USD 000's	March 31, 2010 Book value USD 000's	March 31, 2009 Fair value USD 000's	March 31, 2009 Book value USD 000's
Non trading book financial assets and liabilities				
Assets:				
Cash	1,060	1,060	3,108	3,108
Loans and advances to banks	1,407,074	1,429,224	984,339	984,601
Loans and advances to customers	3,611,794	3,635,269	3,028,809	3,146,865
Investment securities	1,835,716	1,835,600	2,772,887	2,772,887
Liabilities:				
Deposits by banks and customer accounts	5,278,231	5,334,913	5,378,336	5,436,093
Debt securities in issue	1,128,797	1,112,408	953,070	1,168,120
Financial assets and liabilities through profit and loss:				
Derivative financial instruments	166,956	166,956	100,191	100,191
Credit linked notes	164,797	164,797	154,113	154,113
Liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments	202,566	202,566	186,086	186,086

Notes:

1. Fair value of loans and advances to banks and customers is based on estimated spreads that a market participant would use in valuing these loans with similar maturity and rating.
2. The fair value of deposits by banks and customers has been estimated using current rates offered for deposits of similar maturities.
3. For estimating the fair value of debt securities in issue, quoted market price at the balance sheet date are considered.

36 Derivative financial instruments

The Bank enters into various financial instruments as principal to manage balance sheet interest rate and foreign exchange rate risk.

Interest related contracts include swaps, futures and forward rate agreements. Interest rate swap transactions generally involve the exchange of fixed and floating interest payment obligations without the exchange of the underlying principal amounts. Forward rate agreements are contracts under which two counterparties agree on the interest to be paid on a notional deposit of a specified maturity at a specific future settlement date; there is no exchange of principal.

Exchange rate related contracts include spot, currency swaps, options and forward transactions. The Bank's currency swap transactions generally involve an exchange of currencies and an agreement to re-exchange the currency at a future date where the swaps relate to assets and liabilities denominated in different currencies.

The Bank uses derivatives to mitigate interest rate risk. Hedge accounting is applied to derivatives and hedged items when the criteria under FRS 26 have been met. The swaps exchange fixed rate for floating rate on assets/liabilities to match the floating rates paid/received on funding or exchanges fixed rates on funding to match the floating rates received/ paid on assets/liabilities. For qualifying hedges, the fair value changes of the derivative are substantially matched by corresponding fair value changes of the hedged item, both of which are recognised in profit and loss. As

at March 31, 2010, the notional amounts of swaps designated as fair value hedges was USD 700 million and these contracts had a negative fair value of USD 10.8 million.

The notional principal amounts of these instruments are not indicative of the amounts at risk which are smaller amounts payable under the terms of these instruments and upon the basis of the contract or notional principal amount. Derivatives contracts in the non-trading book are used for hedging purposes only and are accounted for on this basis and are executed with bank counterparties for whom volume and settlement limits have been approved. Group limits are approved for connected exposures.

At March 31, 2010, the principal amounts of the instruments were:

USD 000s

Instrument	Non-trading Notional Principal	Trading Notional Principal	Gross Positive Fair Value	Gross Negative Fair Value
Exchange rate	-	1,928,551	64,934	90,212
Interest rate	700,064	3,458,747	102,022	112,354

At March 31, 2009, the principal amounts of the instruments were:

USD 000s

Instrument	Non-trading Notional Principal	Trading Notional Principal	Gross Positive Fair Value	Gross Negative Fair Value
Exchange rate Contracts	-	2,859,338	25,852	(118,552)
Interest rate Contracts	15,177	3,561,917	74,339	(67,534)

37 Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency

	March 31, 2010 USD 000s	March 31, 2009 USD 000s
Denominated in US Dollars	3,684,536	3,468,605
Denominated in Sterling	2,278,138	1,898,838
Denominated in other currencies	1,456,191	1,953,265
Total assets	7,418,865	7,320,708
Denominated in US Dollars	2,198,865	2,308,642
Denominated in Sterling	4,367,992	4,379,994
Denominated in other currencies	852,008	632,072
Total liabilities	7,418,865	7,320,708

The above should not be considered to demonstrate the Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk due to the existence of compensating exchange rate contracts as discussed in Note 36 which are held for hedging purposes.

38 Litigation

There are no material outstanding legal proceedings against the Bank.

39 Post balance sheet events

There have been no material events after the balance sheet date which would require disclosure or adjustments to the March 31, 2010 financial statements.

40 Ultimate parent company and parent undertaking of larger group of which the Bank is a member

The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI Bank Limited. The parent company is incorporated in India. Copies of the group accounts for ICICI Bank Limited can be obtained from the Secretarial Department, ICICI Bank Limited, ICICI Bank Towers, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Mumbai 400051, India.