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ICICI BANK LTD
Form 6-K
May 17, 2002

United States
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Issuer
Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 under
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of May 2002

ICICI Bank Limited
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

4th floor, South Tower
ICICI Towers,
Bandra-Kurla Complex
Mumbai, India 400 051
(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F

Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g 3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes

No.

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g 3-2(b).

Not applicable.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Item

Item 1. Financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP for the years ended March 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: May 16, 2002

ICICI Bank Limited

By: /s/ Nilesh Trivedi

Name: Nilesh Trivedi
Title: Assistant Company Secretary

ICICI Bank Limited

Financial statements

Prepared in accordance with US GAAP
for the years ended March 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002

ICICI Bank Limited

Financial statements
for the years ended March 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the board of directors and stockholders of ICICI Bank Limited

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of ICICI Bank Limited as of March 31, 2002 and 2001 and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and other comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ICICI Bank Limited as of March 31, 2002 and 2001, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

As discussed in note 1.20.1 to the financial statements, on April 1, 2001 the Bank adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended.

The United States dollar amounts are presented in the accompanying financial statements solely for the convenience of the readers and have been translated to United States dollars on the basis disclosed in note 1.4.1.

KPMG
Mumbai, India

May 2, 2002

ICICI Bank Limited

Balance sheets
In millions, except share data

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Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	44,
Interest-bearing deposits with banks	2,
Amounts lent under reverse repurchase transactions	18,
Trading assets	18,
Securities:	
Available for sale	24,
Held to maturity (fair value Rs 11,524 million and Rs 28,768 million at March 31, 2001 and 2002 respectively)	10,
Loans (net of allowance for loan losses and unearned income)	93,
Customers' liability on acceptances	12,
Property and equipment, net	3,
Intangible assets	2,
Other assets	6,
Total assets	220,
Liabilities	
Interest bearing deposits	137,
Non-interest bearing deposits	26,
Total deposits	164,
Amounts borrowed under repurchase transactions	
Trading liabilities	5,
Short-term borrowings	3,
Bank acceptances outstanding	12,
Other liabilities	15,
Long-term debt	2,
Total liabilities	204,
Commitments and contingencies (Note 20)	
Stockholders' equity:	
Common stock (Rs 10 par value, Authorized shares: 300 million Issued shares March 31, 2001: 220,358,680 shares and March 31, 2002: 220,358,680 shares)	2,
Additional paid-in capital	10,
Retained earnings	2,
Deferred compensation	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	
Total stockholders' equity	16,
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	220,

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Exchange Rate: Rs 48.83 = US\$ 1.00 at March 30, 2002

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Statements of income
In millions, except share data

	Years

	2000

	Rs
Interest and dividend income	
Interest and fees on loans	4,437
Interest and dividends on securities, available for sale	684
Interest and dividends on securities held to maturity	-
Interest and dividends on trading assets	3,073
Interest on deposits with banks	233
Other interest income	7

Total interest and dividend income	8,434

Interest expense	
Interest on deposits	5,789
Interest on long term debt	244
Interest on trading liabilities	542
Other interest expense	81

Total interest expense	6,656

Net interest income	1,778
Provision for loan losses	(427)

Net interest income after provision for loan losses	1,351

Non-interest income	
Fees and commissions	607
Net gain on trading activities	857
Net gain/(loss) on sales of available for sale securities	75
Foreign exchange income	220
Other revenue	-

Total non-interest income	1,759

Non-interest expense	
Salaries and employee benefits	316
Occupancy and equipment	520
Advertising and publicity	39
Administration and other expense	454
Amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets	-

Total non-interest expense	1,329

Income before income taxes	1,781
Income tax expense	379

Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	1,402
Cumulative effect of accounting changes (net of tax of Rs. 9 million)	-

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Net income	1,402

Basic earnings per share	
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	8.49
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax	-

Net income	8.49
Weighted average number of common shares (in millions)	165.09
Diluted earnings per share	
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes	8.49
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax	-

Net income	8.49
Weighted average number of common shares (in millions)	165.11

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Exchange Rate: Rs 48.83 = US\$ 1.00 at March 30, 2002

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ICICI Bank Limited

Statements of changes in stockholders' equity and other comprehensive income
for the years ended March 31, 2000, 2001 and 2002
In millions except share data

	Common stock		Addit Pa Ca
	Shares	Amount	
	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of March 31, 1999	165,000,700	1,650	

Common stock issued	31,818,180	318	
Compensation related to employee stock option plan	-	-	
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	
Comprehensive income			
Net income	-	-	
Unrealized gain on securities, (net of tax Rs 15 million) .	-	-	
Comprehensive income	-	-	
Dividend paid (Rs 1.2 per common share)	-	-	

Balance as of March 31, 2000	196,818,880	1,968	

Common stock issued	23,539,800	235	
Compensation related to employee stock option plan	-	-	
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	
Comprehensive income			
Net income	-	-	
Unrealized gain on securities, (net of tax Rs 91 million) .	-	-	
Comprehensive income	-	-	

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Dividend paid (Rs 1.5 per common share)	-	-	
Balance as of March 31, 2001	220,358,680	2,203	1
Compensation related to employee stock option plan	-	-	
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	
Comprehensive income			
Net income	-	-	
Unrealized gain on securities, (net of tax Rs 466 million)	-	-	
Comprehensive income	-	-	
Dividend paid (Rs 4.0 per common share)	-	-	
Balance as of March 31, 2002	220,358,680	2,203	1
Balance as of March 31, 2002		45	
(US \$ (1)) (unaudited)			

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance as of March 31, 1999	49	2,830
Common stock issued	-	7,338
Compensation related to employee stock option plan	-	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	1
Comprehensive income		
Net income	-	1,402
Unrealized gain on securities, (net of tax Rs 15 million) .	34	34
Comprehensive income	-	1,436
Dividend paid (Rs 1.2 per common share)	-	(218)
Balance as of March 31, 2000	83	11,387
Common stock issued	-	3,737
Compensation related to employee stock option plan	-	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	9
Comprehensive income		
Net income	-	1,308
Unrealized gain on securities, (net of tax Rs 91 million) .	140	140
Comprehensive income	-	1,448
Dividend paid (Rs 1.5 per common share)	-	(274)
Balance as of March 31, 2001	223	16,307
Compensation related to employee stock option plan	-	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	14
Comprehensive income		
Net income	-	2,037
Unrealized gain on securities, (net of tax Rs 466 million)	763	763
Comprehensive income	-	2,800
Dividend paid (Rs 4.0 per common share)	-	(971)

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Balance as of March 31, 2002	986	18,150

Balance as of March 31,2002	20	372
(US \$ (1)) (unaudited)		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Exchange Rate: Rs 48.83 = US\$ 1.00 at March 30, 2002

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ICICI Bank Limited

Statements of cash flows

In millions except share data

	Years ended	
	2000	1999

	Rs	

Operating activities		
Net income	1,402	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities:		
Provision for loan losses	427	
Depreciation	201	
Amortization	173	
Loss on sale of property and equipment	1	
Deferred income expense/(benefit)	113	
Realized (gain) / loss on sales of available for sale securities, net	(75)	
Net change in:		
Trading assets	(12,509)	
Other assets	(1,608)	
Other liabilities	1,661	
Trading liabilities	1,503	
	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) / provided by operating activities	(8,711)	
	-----	-----
Investing activities		
Changes in interest bearing deposits with banks	(2,048)	
Activity in held to maturity securities		
Purchases	-	
Activity in available for sale securities		
Purchases	(10,714)	
Sales	10,020	
Loan originations and principal collections, net	(19,843)	
	-----	-----

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Purchases of property and equipment	(528)	
Sales of property and equipment	2	
Amounts lent under reverse repurchase transaction	(256)	
Cash equivalents acquired net of purchase acquisitions	-	
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(23,367)	(
	-----	-----

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ICICI Bank Limited

Statements of cash flows

In millions except share data

		Years en
	2000	-----

		Rs
Financing activities		
Increase in deposits, net	37,931	
Proceeds from issuances of long term debt	710	
Repayment of long term debt	-	
Amounts borrowed under repurchase transactions	-	
Issuances of short term borrowings, net	702	
Issuance of common stock, net	7,338	
Cash dividends paid on common stock	(218)	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	46,463	
	-----	-----
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	14,385	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	19,928	
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	34,313	
	=====	=====

Non-cash items

Non-cash investing and financing activities were as follows:

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	Years ended M	
	2000	2001
	Rs	
Acquisitions		
Fair value of net assets acquired, excluding cash and cash equivalents	-	(4,3)
Shares issued	-	23,539,8
Transfer to held to maturity from trading assets	-	10,1
Transfer to available for sale from trading assets	-	8,5
Change in unrealized gain /loss on securities available for sale, net	34	1
Foreclosed assets	-	
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest expense	6,569	8,2
Income taxes	247	4

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Exchange Rate: Rs 48.83 = US\$ 1.00 at March 30, 2002

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ICICI Bank Limited

Notes to financial statements

1 Significant accounting policies

1.1 Overview

1.1.1 ICICI Bank Limited ("ICICI Bank" or "the Bank"), incorporated in Vadodara, India is a publicly held bank providing a wide range of banking and financial services including corporate lending and retail lending, trade finance and treasury products. ICICI Bank is a banking company governed by the Banking Regulations Act, 1949.

1.1.2 In fiscal 2001, ICICI Bank acquired and merged Bank of Madura into itself in an all-stock deal accounted for under the purchase method. These financial statements include the assets and liabilities acquired at fair value and the results of the acquired entity from the effective date.

1.2 Proposed business combination with ICICI Limited

1.2.1 In January 2002, the shareholders of ICICI Limited and ICICI Bank approved a plan of combination whereby ICICI Bank will acquire ICICI Limited in a transaction, which would be accounted for as a reverse acquisition. Subsequent to the transaction, ICICI Bank which is the

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accounting acquiree will be the surviving legal entity. The transaction will be accounted for by the purchase method to reflect the increase in ownership interest of ICICI Limited in ICICI Bank from the existing 46.01% to 100%.

- 1.2.2 The plan of combination was subject to regulatory approvals which were obtained in April 2002. As the transaction was consummated in April 2002, it is not reflected in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2002.
- 1.2.3 ICICI Bank provides banking and financial services. The operations of ICICI Bank are governed by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. As a result of the acquisition, ICICI Limited is expected to be a universal banking company offering the entire spectrum of financial services. The acquisition is expected to reduce the cost of funds for ICICI Limited through access to the extensive branch network and core deposit base of ICICI Bank. Subsequent to the acquisition, the operations of the combined entity, to be renamed as ICICI Bank, will be governed by the Banking Regulation Act.
- 1.2.4 The transaction will be consummated by issuing approximately 392 million shares of ICICI Bank to the shareholders of ICICI Limited. For accounting purposes, the aggregate purchase price will approximate Rs 12,120 million.

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- 1.2.5 The following table summarizes the preliminary allocation of the estimated purchase price:

	As of March 31, 2002
	(Rs in millions)
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>	
Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	48,618
Securities	119,505
Loans	39,392
Property and equipment	2,790
Intangible assets	4,038
Other assets	11,171

Total assets	225,514
	=====
Liabilities	
Deposits	177,321
Long-term debt	3,213
Other liabilities	32,860

Total liabilities	213,394

Net assets	12,120
	=====

- 1.3 Basis of preparation

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- 1.3.1 The accounting and reporting policies of ICICI Bank used in the preparation of these financial statements reflect industry practices and conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP").
- 1.3.2 The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires that management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant estimates and assumptions are used to account for loan loss impairment, estimates of useful lives of assets, determination of amortisation period for goodwill, and assumptions for computation of retirement benefits.
- 1.4 Functional currency and convenience translation
- 1.4.1 The financial statements have been prepared in Indian rupees ("Rs"), the national currency of India. Solely for the convenience of the reader, the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2002 have been translated into US dollars at the noon buying rate in New York city at March 30, 2002 for the cable transfers in rupees as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve of New York of US\$1.00 = Rs 48.83. No representation is made that the rupee amounts have been, could have been or could be converted into US dollars at such rate or any other rate on March 31, 2002 or at any other certain date.
- 1.5 Cash equivalents
- 1.5.1 ICICI Bank considers all highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into cash and which have contractual maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. The carrying value of cash equivalents approximates fair value.
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- 1.6 Securities and trading activities
- 1.6.1 The Bank classifies investments in fixed maturities and equity securities into three categories based upon management's intention at the time of purchase; securities held to maturity, trading securities and securities available for sale. Investments in fixed maturities include bonds, notes and redeemable preferred stocks, as well as certain loan backed and structured securities subject to prepayment risks. Realized gains and losses on the sale of securities are recorded at the time of sale (trade date).
- 1.6.2 Securities that are held principally for resale in the near term are recorded as trading assets. Trading securities, primarily debt securities and foreign exchange products are recorded at fair value with realized and unrealized gains and losses included in non-interest income. Interest on trading securities is included in interest income. The fair value of trading assets is based upon quoted market prices or, if quoted market prices are not available, the value is estimated using similar securities or pricing models.

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- 1.6.3 Securities "held to maturity" are carried at cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. The Bank has the intent and ability to hold these securities until maturity.
- 1.6.4 All securities not classified as held to maturity or trading securities are classified as "available for sale". These include securities used as part of the Bank's asset liability management strategy, which may be sold in response to changes in interest rates, prepayment risk, liquidity needs and similar factors. Securities available for sale are recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded net of tax as a component of other comprehensive income.
- 1.6.5 Any "other than temporary diminution" in the value of held-to-maturity or securities available for sale is charged to the income statement. "Other than temporary diminution" is identified based on management's evaluation of the securities portfolio.
- 1.7 Loans
- 1.7.1 Loans are stated at the principal amount outstanding, net of unearned income, if any. Loan origination fees (net of loan origination costs) are deferred and recognized as an adjustment to yield over the period of the loan. Interest is accrued on the unpaid principal balance and is included in interest income. Loans include credit substitutes such as privately placed debt instruments, preferred shares which are in essence loans, pass through certificates ('PTCs') and loans underlying certain PTC's where the Bank consolidates the Special Purpose Vehicles ('SPV') established to facilitate the PTC transaction.
- 1.7.2 Lease financing receivables are reported at the aggregate of lease payments receivable and estimated residual values, net of unearned and deferred income. Unearned income is recognized to yield a level rate of return on the net investment in the leases.
- 1.7.3 Interest income is accounted on an accrual basis except in respect of non-accrual loans, where it is recognized on a cash basis. Income from leasing operations is accrued in a manner to provide a fixed rate of return on outstanding investments. Interest on bills discounted, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the tenure of the bills. Fees from non-fund based activities such as guarantees and letters of credit are amortized over the contracted period of the commitment.
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- 1.7.4 ICICI Bank identifies a loan as impaired when it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal and interest due under the contractual terms of the loan agreement. A loan is also considered to be impaired if interest or principal is overdue for more than 180 days. The value of impaired loans is measured at the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, at the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the recovery of the loan is solely collateral dependent. If the value of the impaired loan is less than the recorded investment in the loan, ICICI Bank recognizes this impairment by creating a valuation allowance with a corresponding charge to the provision for loan

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losses or by adjusting an existing valuation allowance for the impaired loan with a corresponding charge or credit to the provision for loan losses. A loan is also considered impaired if its terms are modified in a trouble debt restructuring. For these accruing impaired loans, cash receipts are typically applied to principal and interest in accordance with the terms of the restructured loan agreement.

1.7.5 ICICI Bank considers all loans on non-accrual status to be impaired. Commercial loans are placed on non-accrual status when doubt as to timely collection of principal or interest exists, or when principal or interest is overdue for 180 days or more. Delays or shortfalls in loan payments are evaluated along with other factors to determine if a loan should be placed on non-accrual status. Generally, loans with delinquencies under 180 days are placed on non-accrual status only if specific conditions indicate that impairment is probable. The decision to place a loan on non-accrual status is also based on an evaluation of the borrower's financial condition, collateral, liquidation value, and other factors that affect the borrower's ability to repay the loan in accordance with the contractual terms.

1.7.6 Generally, at the time a loan is placed on non-accrual status, interest accrued and uncollected on the loan in the current fiscal year is reversed from income, and interest accrued and uncollected from the prior year is charged off against the allowance for loan losses. Thereafter, interest on non-accrual loans is recognized as interest income only to the extent that cash is received and future collection of principal is not in doubt. If the collectibility of the outstanding principal is doubtful, such interest received is applied as a reduction of principal. When borrowers demonstrate, over an extended period the ability to repay a loan in accordance with the contractual terms of a loan, which the Bank classified as non-accrual, the loan is returned to accrual status.

1.8 Allowance for loan losses

1.8.1 The allowance for credit losses represents management's estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio. Loan losses deemed uncollectible by management are charged off against the reserve, while recoveries of amounts previously charged off are credited to the reserve. Amounts are charged off after giving consideration to factors such as the customer's financial condition, underlying collateral and guarantees, and general and industry economic conditions. The allowance for loan losses reflects management's estimate of probable losses inherent in the portfolio, considering evaluations of individual credits and concentrations of credit risk, changes in the quality of the credit portfolio, levels of non accrual loans and leases, current economic considerations, cross-border risks, changes in the size and character of the credit risks and other pertinent factors. The portion of the allowance for loan losses related to loans that are identified as impaired is based on discounted cash flows using the loan's effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral for collateral-dependent loans, or the observable market price of the impaired loans.

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1.8.2 Smaller balance homogeneous loans (including credit card receivables) are collectively evaluated for impairment based on historical loss experience, adjusted for changes in trends and conditions including

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delinquencies and non accruals. Based on these analyses, the allowance for loan losses is maintained at levels considered adequate by management to also provide for probable credit losses inherent in these portfolios.

- 1.9 Property and equipment
 - 1.9.1 Property and equipment including assets under capital lease are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. The cost of additions, capital improvements and interest during the construction period are capitalized, while repairs and maintenance are charged to expenses when incurred.
 - 1.9.2 Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets, or lease term, whichever is shorter.
 - 1.9.3 Property under construction and advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment are disclosed as capital work in progress. The interest cost incurred for funding an asset during its construction period is capitalized based on the actual outstanding investment in the asset from the date of purchase/expenditure and the average cost of funds. The capitalized interest cost is included in the cost of the relevant asset and is depreciated over the asset's estimated useful life.
 - 1.9.4 Capitalized cost of computer software obtained for internal use represents costs incurred to purchase computer software from third parties. The capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software. Deposits paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not put to use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.
 - 1.9.5 The Bank accounts for long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of." This Statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.
- 1.10 Goodwill and intangible assets
 - 1.10.1 Goodwill and other intangible assets such as tenancy rights are assets, which arise or have been acquired in business combination. Values have been assigned to the identified intangible assets based on available evidence and are amortized on a straight line basis over estimated useful life.
 - 1.10.2 The Bank assesses the recoverability of goodwill by determining whether the amortization of its balance over its remaining life can be recovered through undiscounted future operating cash flows of the acquired operations. The amount of goodwill impairment, if any, is measured based on projected discounted future operating cash flows

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using a discount rate reflecting the Bank's average cost of funds. The assessment of the recoverability of goodwill will be impacted if estimated future operating cash flows are not achieved.

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1.11 Income taxes

1.11.1 The provision for income taxes is determined under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to the difference between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and operating loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets are recognized subject to a valuation allowance based upon management's judgement as to whether realization is more likely than not. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be received and settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the income statement in the period of change.

1.12 Trading assets and liabilities

1.12.1 Trading assets and liabilities include securities and derivatives and are recorded at either market value or where, market prices are not readily available, fair value, which is determined under an alternative approach. The determination of market or fair value considers various factors including stock exchange quotations, time value and volatility factors underlying derivatives, counterparty credit quality and derivative transaction cash maintenance during that period.

1.12.2 Derivatives used for trading purposes include forwards, exchange contracts, interest rate and currency swaps. The fair value of the derivatives is based on the liquid market prices evidenced by exchange traded prices, broker dealer quotations or prices of other transactions with similarly related counter parties. Derivatives in a net receivable position are reported as trading assets. Similarly derivatives in a net payable position are reported on trading liabilities.

1.13 Employee benefit plans

1.13.1 ICICI Bank provides a variety of benefit plans to eligible employees.

1.13.2 Current service costs for defined benefit plans are accrued in the period to which they relate. Prior service costs, if any, resulting from amendments to the plans are recognized and amortized over the remaining period of service of the employees.

1.14 Foreign currency translation

1.14.1 Revenue and expenses in foreign currency are accounted for at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency balances at year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the revaluation gains and losses are adjusted through the income statement.

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- 1.15 Debt issuance costs
 - 1.15.1 Debt issuance costs are amortized over the tenure of the debt.
 - 1.16 Dividends
 - 1.16.1 Dividends on common stock and the related dividend tax are recorded as a liability at the point of their approval by the board of directors.
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- 1.17 Earnings per share
 - 1.17.1 Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock are converted.
 - 1.18 Stock-based compensation
 - 1.18.1 The Bank accounts for stock-based compensation issued to employees using the intrinsic value method under the provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) No. 25 Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. The Bank's stock options are typically compensatory with the exercise price equal to the fair value of the stock on the date of grant, and accordingly, no expense is recognized.
 - 1.18.2 Options granted to employees of ICICI Limited are accounted for in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. The Bank values options issued using an option pricing model and recognizes the expenses over the period in which the options vest.
 - 1.19 Reclassifications
 - 1.19.1 Certain amounts in fiscal 2000 and fiscal 2001 were reclassified to conform with the presentation in fiscal 2002. These reclassifications have no effect on the stockholders' equity or net income as previously reported.
 - 1.20 Accounting changes
 - 1.20.1 On April 1, 2001 ICICI Bank adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended by SFAS 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities. SFAS No. 133 requires that an entity recognize all derivatives as either assets or liabilities measured at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative depends on the use of the derivative. Derivatives that are not designated as part of a hedging relationship must be adjusted to fair value through income. If the derivative is a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, the effective portion of the hedge's change in fair value is either (1) offset against the change in fair value of the hedged asset, liability or firm commitment through income or (2) held in equity until the hedged item is recognized in income. The ineffective portion of a hedge's change in fair value is immediately recognized in income. The majority of derivatives entered into by ICICI Bank are for trading purposes. The cumulative effect, net of

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tax, of adoption of SFAS 133 at April 1, 2001 of Rs 16 million is included in net income.

- 1.20.2 Prior to April 1, 2001, currency swaps entered into for non-trading purposes, although considered effective as economic hedges, did not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS 133. These currency swaps were accounted for on an accrual basis.

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1.21 Risk management instruments

- 1.21.1 The Bank manages its exposures to market rate movements by modifying the asset and liability mix, either directly or through the use of derivative financial products including interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and forwards. To qualify as a hedge, the hedge relationship is designated and formally documented at inception detailing the particular risk management objective and strategy for the hedge which includes the item and risk that is being hedged, the derivative that is being used, as well as how effectiveness is being assessed. A derivative must be highly effective in accomplishing the objective of offsetting either changes in fair value or cash flows for the risk being hedged. For fair value hedges, in which derivatives hedge the fair value of assets, liabilities or firm commitments, changes in the fair value of derivatives are reflected in other non-interest income, together with changes in the fair value of the related hedged item. The net amount representing hedge ineffectiveness, is reflected in current earnings. ICICI Bank's fair value hedges are primarily the hedges of fixed-rate-long-term debt.

2 Cash and cash equivalents

- 2.1.1 Cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2002 include a balance of Rs 14,610 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 10,968 million) maintained with the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the guidelines governing cash reserve requirements. This balance is subject to withdrawal and usage restrictions.

3 Trading assets

- 3.1.1 A listing of the trading assets is set out below:

	At March
	2001
	(in Rs milli
Government of India securities	14,055
Debentures	1,808
Bonds	2,348
Fair value of derivatives and foreign exchange contracts	127
Commercial paper	387
Mutual fund units	-

Total	18,725
	=====

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3.1.2 At March 31, 2002, trading assets included certain securities amounting to Rs Nil (March 31, 2001:Rs 32 million), which were pledged in favour of certain banks against funds transfer facilities.

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4 Securities

4.1.1 The portfolio of securities is set out below:

	At March 31, 2002	
	Book value	Gross unrealized gain (in Rs)
Securities, held to maturity		
Government of India securities	10,944	580
Securities, available for sale		
Corporate debt securities	6,057	210
Government of India securities	15,765	302
Total debt securities	21,822	512
Mutual fund units	2,513	4
Others	111	-
Total securities, available for sale	24,446	516

	At March 31, 2001	
	Book value	Gross unrealized gain (in Rs)
Securities, held to maturity		
Government of India securities	24,294	4,474
Securities, available for sale		
Corporate debt securities	4,437	142
Government of India securities	149,280	1,492
Total debt securities	153,717	1,634
Mutual fund units	350	-

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Others	122	-
	-----	-----
Total securities, available for sale	154,189	1,634
	=====	=====

4.1.2 At March 31, 2002, available for sale securities included certain securities with fair value amounting to Rs 21,360 million (March 31, 2001: Rs Nil), which are pledged in favour of certain banks against funds transfer facilities and borrowings.

Income from securities, available for sale

4.1.3 A listing of interest, dividends, gross realized gains and gross realized losses on available for sale securities is set out below:

	Year ended March 31		
	2000	2001	2002
	-----	-----	-----
	(in Rs millions)		
Interest	358	853	3,625
Dividends	326	364	84
	-----	-----	-----
Total interest and dividends	684	1,217	3,709
Gross realized gain	259	114	1,031
Gross realized losses	(184)	(498)	(159)
	-----	-----	-----
Total	759	833	4,581
	=====	=====	=====

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Maturity profile of debt securities

Held to Maturity Securities

4.1.4 Maturity profile of securities held to maturity at March 31, 2001 and March 31, 2002 is set out below:

	At March 31, 2001		At Mar
	Amortized cost	Fair Value	Amortized cost
	-----	-----	-----
	(in Rs millions)		
Government of India securities			
Less than one year	-	-	-
One to five years	2,938	3,077	4,188
Five to ten years	6,380	6,726	9,288

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More than ten years	1,626	1,721	10,818
	-----	-----	-----
Total	10,944	11,524	24,294
	=====	=====	=====

Available for sale securities

4.1.5 Maturity profile of securities available for sale which have fixed contractual maturities at March 31, 2001 and March 31, 2002 is set out below:

	At March 31, 2001		At Mar
	Amortized cost	Fair Value	Amortized cost
	-----	-----	-----
	(in Rs millions)		
Corporate debt securities			
Less than one year	1,835	1,849	996
One to five years	3,737	3,876	1,718
More than five years	485	515	1,723
	-----	-----	-----
Total	6,057	6,240	4,437
Government of India securities			
Less than one year	5,963	5,971	78,860
One to five years	6,843	7,095	44,633
More than five years	2,959	2,995	25,787
	-----	-----	-----
Total	15,765	16,061	149,280
	=====	=====	=====

5 Loans and leases

5.1.1 A listing of loans by category is set out below:

	At
	2001

	(in Rs
Working capital finance	57,316
Term loans - commercial	9,483
Credit substitutes	23,624
Lease financing	944
Retail loans and credit card receivables	4,909

Total loans	96,276
Allowance for loan losses	(2,890)
Unearned income	(356)

Net loans	93,030
	=====

5.1.2 As at March 31, 2002, working capital finance include debit balances in savings and current accounts of Rs 3,765 million and loans given to persons domiciled outside India of Rs 620 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 4,695 million and Rs 951 million respectively).

5.1.3 Generally, the working capital advances are secured by a first lien on current assets, principally inventory and receivables. Additionally, in certain cases ICICI Bank may obtain additional security through a first or second lien on property and equipment, a pledge of financial assets like marketable securities and corporate/personal guarantees. The term loans are secured by a first lien on the property and equipment and other tangible assets of the borrower.

Corporate debt securities reported as loans (credit substitutes)

5.1.4 The Portfolio of credit substitutes is set out below:

	At March 31, 2001				Amortized cost
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gain	Gross unrealized loss	Fair value	
	(in Rs millions)				
Available for sale	488	-	-	488	2,944
Held to maturity	23,136	98	-	23,234	20,091

Income from credit substitutes available for sale

5.1.5 A listing of income from credit substitutes available for sale is set out below:

	Year ended March 31,		
	2000	2001	2002
	(in Rs millions)		
Interest	-	-	90
Dividends	-	-	-
Total	-	-	90
Gross realized gain	-	-	18

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Gross realized loss	-	-	-
Total	-	-	18

Net investment in leasing activities

5.1.6 Contractual maturities of ICICI Bank's net investment in leasing activities and its components, which are included in loans, are set out below:

	(in Rs millions)	
Gross finance receivable for the year ending March 31....		
2003		265
2004		96
2005		87
2006		82
2007 & beyond		369
		899
Less: Unearned income		287
Security deposits		79
Investment in leasing and other receivables		533

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Maturity profile of loans

5.1.7 A listing of each category of gross loans other than net investment in leases and other receivables by maturity is set out below:

	At March	
	Up to 1 Year	1-5 years
		(in Rs m
Term loan	3,865	4,204
Working capital finance	54,798	2,518
Credit substitutes	6,907	12,794
Retail loans and credit card receivables	4,116	728
Total	69,686	20,244

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	At March	
	Up to 1 Year	1-5 years
		(in Rs m)
Term loan	2,457	3,793
Working capital finance	35,413	1,856
Credit substitutes	7,400	14,296
Retail loans and credit card receivables	6,357	772
Total	51,627	20,717

Interest and fees on loans

5.1.8 A listing of interest and fees on loans (net of unearned income) is set out below:

	Year ended March	
	2000	2001
		(in Rs million)
Working capital finance	2,666	4,469
Term loan	480	847
Credit substitutes	981	1,539
Leasing and related activities	14	22
Retail loans and credit card receivables	296	542
Total	4,437	7,419

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Impaired loans

5.1.9 A listing of impaired loans is set out below:

	At March 31,	
	2001	2002
		(in Rs millions)
Working capital finance	3,700	3,700
Term loan	1,242	1,242
Credit substitutes	121	121
Leasing and related activities	227	227

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Credit card receivables	43	
	-----	-----
Total	5,333	5,
Related allowance for loan losses (1)	(2,844)	(2,
	-----	-----
Impaired loans net of valuation allowance	2,489	2,
	=====	=====
Impaired loans with valuation allowance	5,319	5,
Impaired loans without valuation allowance	14	
	-----	-----
Total	5,333	5,
	=====	=====
Interest foregone on non-performing assets	495	
Average non-performing loans	3,376	5,
	-----	-----

(1) Related allowance for loan losses does not include general provision on loans of Rs 46 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 46 million).

Concentration of credit risk

5.1.10 Concentrations of credit risk exist when changes in economic, industry or geographic factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to ICICI Bank's total credit exposure. ICICI Bank's portfolio of financial instruments is broadly diversified along industry, product and geographic lines within the country.

Allowance for loan losses

5.1.11 A listing of the changes in allowance for loan losses is set out below :

Allowance for loan losses at beginning of the year	
Additions	
Provisions for loan losses, net of release of provisions as a result of cash collection	
Provision for loan losses on loans acquired from Bank of Madura	
Loans charged off	
Allowance for loan losses at end of the year	

Troubled debt restructuring

5.1.12 The Bank classifies a debt restructuring as a troubled debt restructuring when it grants a concession, that it would not otherwise consider to a borrower in financial difficulties.

5.1.13 Loans at March 31, 2002 include loans aggregating Rs 613 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 467 million), which are currently under a scheme of debt restructuring and which have been identified as impaired loans. The gross recorded investment in these loans is Rs 785 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 890 million) against which an allowance for loan losses aggregating Rs 172 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 423 million) has been established. Income on restructured loans would have been Rs 144 million for year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 101 million) based on original terms, and was Rs 100 million based on the restructured terms (March 31, 2001: Rs 85 million).

5.1.14 There are no commitments to lend incremental funds to any borrower who is party to a troubled debt restructuring.

6 Property and equipment

6.1.1 A listing of property and equipment by asset category is set out below:

Land
Building
Equipment and furniture
Capital work in progress
Accumulated depreciation
Net book value of property and equipment

6.1.2 Equipment and furniture includes an amount of Rs 394 million as on March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 246 million) for automated teller machines taken on capital lease. The following is a summary of future minimum lease rental commitments for non-cancelable leases:

Year ending	
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007

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Thereafter
 Total minimum lease commitments

7 Intangible assets

7.1.1 Intangible assets at March 31, 2002 include goodwill amounting to Rs 2,353 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 2,568 million) and tenancy rights amounting to Rs 44 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 73 million). During the year the bank amortized Rs 215 million of goodwill and Rs 29 million of tenancy rights

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8 Other assets

8.1.1 Other assets at March 31, 2002 include interest accrued of Rs 4,488 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 2,248 million), advance taxes (net of provisions) Rs 1,449 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 1,051 million), deposits for leased premises and utilities of Rs 744 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 346 million), foreclosed assets held for resale of Rs 235 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 139 million) and prepaid expenses of Rs 11 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 13 million).

9 Deposits

9.1.1 Deposits include demand deposits, which are non-interest-bearing and savings and time deposits, which are interest-bearing. A listing of deposits is set out below:

	At March
	2001
	(in Rs milli
Interest bearing	
Savings deposits	18,786
Time deposits	119,097

	137,883
Non-interest bearing	
Demand deposits	26,371

Total	164,254
	=====

9.1.2 Maturity profile of deposits is set out below:

At March

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	2001
	(in Rs milli)
Less than one year (include savings and demand liabilities)	111,215
One to three years	51,229
Three to five years	1,097
Greater than five years	713
Total deposits	164,254

9.1.3 At March 31, 2002, aggregate of deposits with amounts greater than Rupees ten million was Rs 175,326 million. Demand and savings deposits are included in less than one year bucket.

10 Short-term borrowings

10.1.1 Short term borrowings at March 31, 2002 represents borrowings from Reserve Bank of India for a term of six months. These funds are in the nature of export refinance with an interest rate of 6.5% per annum. The average level of such borrowings, during year ended March 31, 2002 was Rs 888 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 1,713 million). There were no unused lines of credit available to the Bank at March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs Nil).

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11 Repurchase transactions

11.1.1 During the year, ICICI Bank has undertaken repurchase transactions in Government of India securities. The maximum amount of outstanding repurchase agreements at any month-end during the period was Rs 21,399 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 537 million). The average level of repurchase transactions during year ended March 31, 2002 was Rs 1,754 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 78 million). The repurchase contracts outstanding on March 31, 2002 were Rs 21,399 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 537 million) and were collateralised by a pledge of securities in the Bank's AFS portfolio with fair value of Rs 21,360 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 537 million).

11.1.2 ICICI Bank has also undertaken reverse repurchase transactions in Government of India securities. The maximum amount of outstanding reverse repurchase agreements at any month-end during the period was Rs 9,116 million (March 31, 2001: Rs Nil). The average level of reverse repurchase transactions outstanding during year ended March 31, 2002 was Rs 584 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 206 million). The reverse repurchase contracts outstanding on March 31, 2002 was Rs 9,116 million (March 31, 2001: Rs Nil).

12 Trading liabilities

12.1.1 Trading liabilities at March 31, 2002 includes borrowings from banks in the interbank call money market of Rs 274 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 3,978 million) and fair value of losses on derivatives and foreign exchange contracts of Rs 646 million (March 31, 2001: Rs Nil).

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13 Long-term debt

13.1.1 Long-term debt, represent debt with an original maturity of greater than one year, net of unamortized debt issuance costs. Long term debt bears interest at fixed contractual rates ranging from 6.50% to 17.25%. In fiscal 2002, long term debt includes Rs 2,270 million raised by the Bank during the current year for a period of 69 months at 9.5%. A listing of long-term debt by residual maturity is set out below:

	At March 31, 2001		
	(in Rs millions)	%	(in Rs mil
Maturity			
2003	461	19	
2004	1,136	47	
2005	101	4	
2006	-	-	
2007 and later	723	30	
Total	2,421	100	
	=====	=====	

14 Other liabilities

14.1.1 Other liabilities at March 31, 2002 include outward clearing suspense of Rs 5,988 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 5,656 million), accounts payable of Rs 2,649 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 3,806 million), interest accrued but not due on deposits amounting to Rs 1,752 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 557 million), cash margins on LCs/guarantees of Rs 69 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 80 million) and obligations on account of capital leases amounting to Rs 318 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 251 million).

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15 Earnings per share

15.1.1 A computation of earnings per share is set out below:

	Year en		
	2000		
	(in Rs millions)		
	Basic	Fully diluted	Bas

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Earnings			
Net income before cumulative effect of accounting change	1,402	1,402	1,3
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Net income	1,402	1,402	1,3
	=====	=====	=====
Common stock			
Weighted average common stock outstanding	165.09	165.09	198.
Dilutive effect of employee stock options	-	0.02	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total	165.09	165.11	198.
	=====	=====	=====
Earnings per share			
Before cumulative effect of accounting change	8.49	8.49	6.
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Net income	8.49	8.49	6.
	=====	=====	=====

15.1.2 Options to purchase 1,636,125 equity shares and 3,172,825 equity shares granted to employees at a weighted average exercise price of Rs 171.90 and Rs 171.45 were outstanding as at March 31, 2001 and 2002, respectively, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the exercise price of the options was greater than the average market price of the equity shares during the period.

16 Regulatory matters

16.1.1 The Company is a banking company within the meaning of the Indian Banking Regulation Act, 1949, registered with and subject to examination by the Reserve Bank of India.

Statutory liquidity requirements

16.1.2 In accordance with the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Bank is required to maintain a specified percentage of its net demand and time liabilities by way of liquid unencumbered assets like cash, gold and approved securities. The amount of securities required to be maintained at March 31, 2002 was Rs 70,079 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 38,087 million).

Capital adequacy requirements

16.1.3 ICICI Bank is subject to the capital adequacy requirements set by the Reserve Bank of India, which stipulate a minimum ratio of capital to risk adjusted assets and off-balance sheet items, at least half of which must be Tier I capital, of 9% be maintained. The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank calculated in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India guidelines at March 31, 2002 was 16.12% (March 31, 2001: 11.57%).

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Restricted retained earnings

- 16.1.4 Retained earnings at March 31, 2002 computed as per generally accepted accounting principles of India include profits aggregating to Rs 2,494 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 1,844 million) which are not distributable as dividends under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. These relate to requirements regarding earmarking a part of the profits under banking laws. Utilization of these balances is subject to approval of the Board of Directors and needs to be reported to Reserve Bank of India. Statutes governing the operations of ICICI Bank mandate that dividends be declared out of distributable profits only after the transfer of at least 25% of net income each year, computed in accordance with current banking regulations, to a statutory reserve. Additionally, the remittance of dividends outside India is governed by Indian statutes on foreign exchange transactions.

- 17 Business segments

Segmental disclosures

- 17.1.1 ICICI Bank's operations are solely in the financial services industry and consist of providing traditional banking services, primarily commercial lending activities, treasury operations and retail banking activities. ICICI Bank carries out these activities through offices in India. Effective March 10, 2001, the Bank acquired Bank of Madura Limited, a private sector bank in India. Immediately following the merger, the results of the Bank of Madura were being reviewed separately. During the current year the operations of Bank of Madura were completely integrated with the operations of ICICI Bank and Bank of Madura is no longer considered a segment.
- 17.1.2 Until the financial year ended March 31, 2000, the Bank had been analysing the business information and making the operating decisions based upon reviews of the Bank's operations as a whole. However, with continued growth in business, the Bank reorganized its business in three Strategic Business Units ('SBUs') namely Retail Banking, Corporate Banking and Treasury. Each of these SBUs caters to different segments of customers and offers different financial products and services. Retail Banking activity includes mobilising of funds from retail depositors by offering them a wide range of financial products and providing services through various channels like Branches, ATM, Internet banking, Phone banking and Mobile banking. Retail Banking SBU also offers consumer lending services namely Credit Cards, loans against deposits and securities etc. Corporate Banking SBU (CB-SBU) provides financial products and services to Corporates, Institutions and Government organizations. CB-SBU provides medium and short-term credit, fee and commission based services (e.g., documentary credits, letters of credit, forward contracts etc.) accepts deposits from corporate customers and also provides cash management services. The Treasury SBU manages the treasury operations of the bank through market operations. It also invests in various money market instruments, debt instruments, Shares and Debentures.

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17.1.3 The following table gives information on segmental revenues and segmental profits for year ended March 31, 2001 and March 31, 2002 respectively:

	SBU-Retail Banking	SBU-Corporate Banking	Fiscal 2001 SBU- Treasury	Ba M
Revenue from external customers				
Interest revenue.....	1,464	7,932	2,777	
Other revenue.....	238	984	468	
Revenue from other operating segments				
Interest & Other revenue.....	4,323	-	267	
Total Revenue	6,025	8,916	3,512	
Interest expenses to external customers....	4,406	2,025	1,808	
Interest & other expenses from other operating segments.....	-	3,264	1,326	
Depreciation.....	284	142	15	
Provision for credit losses.....	30	1,052	-	
Other expenses.....	1,927	550	116	
Income/(loss) before Income Taxes.....	(622)	1,883	247	
Income tax expense/(benefit).....	(101)	308	41	
Net Income/(loss).....	(521)	1,575	206	

	SBU-Retail Banking	SBU-Corporate Banking	Fiscal 2002 SBU- Treasury	EL
Revenue from external customers				
Interest revenue.....	4,389	11,645	4,803	
Other revenue.....	685	1,736	2,792	
Revenue from other operating segments				
Interest & Other revenue.....	9,517	-	-	
Total Revenue	14,591	13,381	7,595	
Interest expenses to external customers....	9,424	3,190	2,502	
Interest & other expenses from other operating segments	-	6,259	3,258	
Depreciation.....	505	88	43	
Provision for credit losses.....	268	1,454	-	
Other expenses.....	3,843	1,015	766	
Income/(loss) before Income Taxes.....	551	1,375	1,026	
Income tax expense/(benefit).....	161	460	310	
Income before cumulative effect of accounting changes.....	390	915	716	
Cumulative effect of accounting changes, net of tax.....	-	16	-	
Net Income/(loss).....	390	931	716	

17.1.4 Note 1: Interest and other revenues from other segments represent the notional interest charged by 'Retail Banking' to other segments, on

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funds mobilized by it through deposits and which were utilized by other segments for lending and investment purposes. This item also includes notional management fee charged by 'Treasury' from other segments for managing part of their assets and liabilities.

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- 17.1.5 A listing of certain assets of reportable segments for year ended March 31, 2001 and March 31, 2002 are set out below:

Particulars	Fiscal 2001				Eliminat
	SBU-Retail Banking	SBU-Corporate Banking	SBU-Treasury	Bank of Madura	
Property and equipment	2,270	586	56	1,008	
Other assets	30,332	115,468	37,888	32,930	
Total assets	32,602	116,054	37,944	33,938	

Particulars	Fiscal 2002				Eliminations
	SBU-Retail Banking	SBU-Corporate Banking	SBU-Treasury		
Property and equipment.....	3,565	896	370		-
Other assets.....	69,720	125,645	204,609		-
Total assets.....	73,285	136,541	204,979		-

- 17.2 Geographic distribution

- 17.2.1 The business operations of the Bank are largely concentrated in India. Activities outside India are restricted to resource mobilization in the international markets. The assets and net income from foreign operations are immaterial.

Major customers

- 17.2.2 ICICI Bank provides banking and financial services to a wide base of customers. There is no major customer which contributes more than 10% of total revenues.

- 18 Employee benefits

- 18.1 Retirement benefits

Gratuity

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18.1.1 In accordance with Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, ICICI Bank provides for gratuity a defined benefit retirement plan covering all employees. The plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, on death while in employment or on termination of employment based on the respective employee's salary and the years of employment with ICICI Bank. The gratuity benefit conferred by ICICI Bank on its employees is equal to or greater than the statutory minimum.

18.1.2 ICICI Bank provides the gratuity benefit through annual contributions to either a fund administered by a Board Trustees and managed by Life Insurance Corporate of India or to a fund administered and managed by a Board of trustees. ICICI Bank's liability for provision of gratuity benefit to its employees is determined periodically through actuarial valuations in accordance with SFAS 87.

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18.1.3 The following table sets forth the funded status of the plan and the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

	At March 31,	
	2001	2002
	(in Rs million)	
Change in benefit obligations		
Projected Benefit obligations at beginning of the year/period .	12	336
Obligations assumed on acquisition	317	-
Service cost	3	24
Interest cost	4	34
Benefits paid	(1)	(11)
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligations	1	9
	---	---
Projected benefit obligations at the end of the period	336	392
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the period	17	333
Fair value of plan assets acquired on acquisition	303	-
Expected return on plan assets	3	33
Employer contributions	6	48
Gain/(loss) on plan assets	4	(1)
Benefits paid	-	(11)
	---	---
Plan assets at the end of the period	333	402
Net prepaid asset/(accrued liability)	(3)	10
	---	---

18.1.4 The components of the net gratuity cost for the year ended March 31, 2001 and year ended March 31, 2002 are given below:

At March 31,

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	2001	2002
	----	----
	(Rs in million)	
	-----	-----
Service cost.....	3	24
Interest cost.....	4	34
Expected return on assets.....	(3)	(33)
Actuarial (gain) / loss.....	(3)	10
	---	---
Net gratuity cost.....	1	35
	-----	-----

18.1.5 Assumptions used in accounting for the gratuity plan are given below:

	At March 31,	
	2001	2002
	----	----
	-----	-----
Discount Rate.....	11%	10%
Rate of increase in the compensation levels.....	8%	8.0 - 8.5%
Rate of return on plan assets.....	10.5%	10%
	-----	-----

Pension Plan

18.1.6 ICICI Bank provides for a pension, a deferred benefit retirement plan covering certain employees. The plan provides for pension payment on a monthly basis to these employees on their retirement based on the respective employees salary and years of employment with ICICI Bank. Employees covered by the pension plan are not eligible for benefits under the provident fund plan, a defined contribution plan.

18.1.7 The pension plan is funded through or periodic contributions to a fund set up by ICICI Bank and administrated by a Board of Trustees. Such contributions are actuarially determined in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 87.

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18.1.8 The following table sets forth the funded status of the plan and the amounts recognized in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2001 and March 31, 2002:

	At March 31,	
	2001	2002
	----	----
	(in Rs million)	
	-----	-----
Change in benefit obligations		

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Projected benefit obligations at beginning of the year/period..	-	724
Obligations assumed on acquisitions.....	711	-
Service cost.....	1	26
Interest cost.....	4	72
Benefits paid.....	-	(27)
Actuarial loss on obligations.....	8	118
	---	---
Projected benefit obligations at the end of the period.....	724	913
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the period.....	-	795
Fair value of plan assets acquired on acquisitions.....	779	-
Expected return on plan assets.....	1	79
Employer contributions.....	1	53
Gain on plan assets.....	14	13
Benefits paid.....	-	(27)
	---	---
Plan assets at the end of the period.....	795	913
	---	---
Net prepaid benefit.....	71	-
	===	===

18.1.9 The components of the net pension cost are given below:

	At March 31,	
	2001	2002
	(in Rs million)	
	---	---
Service cost.....	1	26
Interest cost.....	4	72
Expected return on assets.....	(1)	(79)
Actuarial (gain) / loss.....	(6)	105
	---	---
Net pension cost.....	(2)	124
	===	===

18.1.10 Assumptions used in accounting for the pension plan are given below:

	At March 31,	
	2001	2002
	---	---
Discount rate.....	11%	10%
Rate of increase in the compensation levels.....	8%	8%
Rate of return on plan assets.....	10.50%	10%

Superannuation

18.1.11 The permanent employees of ICICI Bank are entitled to receive

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retirement benefits under the superannuation fund operated by ICICI Bank. The Superannuation fund is a defined contribution plan under which ICICI Bank contributes annually a sum equivalent to 15% of the employee's eligible annual salary to Life Insurance Corporation of India, the manager of the fund, that undertakes to pay the lump sum and annuity payments pursuant to the scheme. The Bank has contributed Rs 22 and Rs 28 million to the employees superannuation plan in year ended March 31, 2001 and 2002 respectively.

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Provident fund

18.1.12 In accordance with the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, all employees of ICICI Bank are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which, both the employee and ICICI Bank contribute monthly at a determined rate (currently 12% of employees' salary). These contributions are made to a fund set up by ICICI Bank and administered by a board of trustees. Further, in the event the return on the fund is lower than 9.5% (current guaranteed rate of return to the employees), such difference will be contributed by ICICI Bank and charged to income. The contribution to the employees provident fund amounted to Rs 23 million and Rs 54 million in year ended March 31, 2001 and 2002 respectively.

Leave encashment

18.1.13 The liability for leave encashment on retirement or on termination of services of the employee of ICICI Bank is valued on the basis of the employee's last drawn salary and provided for. Other liabilities also include provision of Rs 27 million on account of the leave encashment liability of the Bank at March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 8 million).

18.2 Employee stock option plan

18.2.1 In February 2000, the Bank approved an employee stock option plan. Under the plan, the Bank is authorized to issue up to 9.84 million equity shares to its employees and the employees of the affiliate company.

18.2.2 The options vest in a graded manner over three years with 20%, 30% and 50% of the option vesting at the end of each year. The options can be exercised within 10 years from the date of the grant. On April 2001, the Bank issued additional options to its employees and whole time directors. The Bank has not recorded any compensation cost as the exercise price was more than the quoted market price of the underlying equity shares on the grant date. Stock option activity

18.2.3 A summary of the status of the Bank's option plan is presented below:

	Year ended March 31, 2000		Year ended March 31, 2001	
	Option shares outstanding	Range of exercise price and	Option shares outstanding	Range of exercise price

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		grant date fair values		grant fair va
Outstanding at the beginning of the year.....	-		1,713,000	Rs 17
Granted during the year	1,788,000	Rs 171.90	-	
Forfeited during the year.....	75,000	Rs 171.90	76,875	Rs 17
Exercised during the year.....	-		-	
Outstanding at the end of the year.....	1,713,000		1,636,125	
Exercisable at the end of the year	-		-	

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18.2.4 Had compensation costs of the Bank's stock based compensation plan been recognized based on the fair value on the grant date consistent with the method prescribed by SFAS No 123, the Bank's net income and earnings per share for the year ended March 31, 2002 would have been impacted as indicated below:

	Year ended March 31		
	2000	2001	2002
	(in Rs millions, except per share data)		
Net income			
As reported.....	1,402	1,308	2,037
Proforma under SFAS No 123.....	1,401	1,273	1,956
Basic earnings per share:			
As reported.....	8.49	6.60	9.24
Proforma under SFAS No 123.....	8.49	6.42	8.88
Diluted earnings per share			
As reported.....	8.49	6.60	9.24
Proforma under SFAS No 123.....	8.49	6.42	8.88

18.2.5 The effects of applying SFAS No. 123, for disclosing compensation cost under such pronouncement may not be representative of the effects on reported net income for future years.

18.2.6 The fair value at date of grant for options granted during fiscal 2000 and fiscal 2002 was Rs 55.78 and Rs 83.38 using the Black-Scholes Option-pricing model. The following assumptions have been used to fair value the options:

	Year ended March 31		
	2000	2001	2002
Expected life in years.....	3	-	3

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Risk free interest rate.....	10.35%	-	9.33%
Volatility.....	30.00%	-	67.90%
Dividend yield.....	0.70%	-	1.18%

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19 Income taxes

19.1 Components of deferred tax balances

19.1.1 The tax effects of significant temporary differences are reflected through a deferred tax asset/liability, which is included in the balance sheet of ICICI Bank.

19.1.2 A listing of the temporary differences is set out below:

	At March 31,	
	2001	2002
	(in Rs millions)	
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for loan losses.....	824	763
Amortization of held to maturity securities.....	165	190
Amortization of trading & available for sale securities.....	82	323
Deposits.....	141	38
Deferred loan fees.....	25	29
Others.....	34	9
Gross deferred tax asset.....	1,271	1,352
Valuation allowances.....	2	2
Deferred tax asset.....	1,269	1,350
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation.....	(475)	(445)
Investments.....	(77)	-
Unrealized gain on securities, available for sale...	(117)	(584)
Amortization of debt issue costs.....	(34)	(8)
Others.....	(36)	(10)
Total deferred tax liability.....	(739)	(1,047)
Net deferred tax asset.....	530	303

19.1.3 Management is of the opinion that the realization of the recognized net deferred tax asset, net of valuation allowances, of Rs 1,350 million at March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 1,269 million) will more likely than not be realized based on expectations as to future taxable income.

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19.2 Reconciliation of tax rates

19.2.1 The following is the reconciliation of estimated income taxes at Indian statutory income tax rate to income tax expense as reported. The Indian statutory tax rate is 35% plus a surcharge. For the year ended March 31, 2000, the surcharge was 10%, resulting in a total statutory tax rate of 38.50%. During fiscal 2001, the surcharge was changed to 13% effective April 1, 2000, which resulted in a total statutory tax rate of 39.55% for the year ended March 31, 2001. During fiscal 2002, the surcharge was changed to 2% effective April 1, 2001, which resulted in a total statutory tax rate of 35.70% for the year ended March 31, 2002.

	Year ended March 31,		
	2000	2001	2002
	(in Rs millions)		
Net income before taxes.....	1,781	1,566	2,952
Statutory tax rate.....	38.5%	39.55%	35.7%
Income tax expense at statutory tax rate.	686	619	1,054
Increase (reductions) in taxes on account of			
Income exempt from taxes.....	(340)	(344)	(213)
Amortization of goodwill.....	-	6	81
Effect of change in statutory tax rate...	6	-	26
Others.....	27	(23)	(17)
Reported income tax expense.....	379	258	931

19.3 Components of income tax expense

19.3.1 The components of income tax expense/(benefit) are set out below:

	Year ended March 31,		
	2000	2001	2002
	(in Rs millions)		
Current.....	266	700	1,171
Deferred.....	113	(442)	(240)
Total income tax expense.....	379	258	931

20 Commitments and contingencies

Loan commitments

20.1.1 ICICI Bank has outstanding undrawn commitments to provide loans and financing to customers. These loan commitments aggregated Rs 27,693 million and Rs 13,690 million at March 31, 2001 and March 31, 2002 respectively. The interest rate on these commitments is dependent on

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the lending rates on the date of the loan disbursement. Further, the commitments have fixed expiry dates and may be contingent upon the borrowers ability to maintain specific credit standards.

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Guarantees

20.1.2 As a part of its commercial banking activities, ICICI Bank has issued guarantees to enhance the credit standing of its customers. These generally represent irrevocable assurances that ICICI Bank will make payments in the event that the customer fails to fulfill his financial or performance obligations. Financial guarantees are obligations to pay a third party beneficiary where a customer fails to make payment towards a specified financial obligation. Performance guarantees are obligations to pay a third party beneficiary where a customer fails to perform a non-financial contractual obligation. The guarantees are generally for a period not exceeding 18 months.

20.1.3 The credit risk associated with these products, as well as the operating risks, are similar to those relating to other types of financial instruments. Fees are recognized over the term of the instruments.

20.1.4 Details of facilities outstanding are set out below:

	At March 31,	
	2001	2002
	(in Rs millions)	
Financial guarantees.....	7,511	12,551
Performance guarantees.....	5,949	8,565
Total	13,460	21,116
	=====	=====

Lease commitments

20.1.5 ICICI Bank has commitments under long-term operating leases principally for premises. Lease terms for premises generally cover periods of nine years. The following is a summary of future minimum lease rental commitments for non-cancelable leases.

	At March 31,	
	(in Rs millions)	
2003.....	174	
2004.....	180	
2005.....	183	
2006.....	190	
2007.....	197	
Thereafter.....	630	
Total minimum lease commitments.....	1,554	

- 20.1.6 Various related legal proceedings are pending against ICICI Bank. Potential liabilities, if any, have been adequately provided for, and management does not estimate any incremental liability in respect of legal proceedings.
- 20.1.7 Further, ICICI Bank is obligated under a number of capital contracts. Capital contracts are job orders of a capital nature which have been committed. Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account aggregated to Rs 93 million at March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 60 million).

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- 21 Related party transactions
- 21.1.1 ICICI Bank has entered into transactions with the following related parties:
- o Affiliates of the Bank (including ICICI Limited (former parent company));
 - o Employees Provident Fund Trust; and
 - o Directors and employees of the group.
- 21.1.2 The related party transactions can be categorized as follows:
- Banking services
- 21.1.3 ICICI Bank provides banking services to all the related parties on the same terms that are offered to other customers.
- 21.1.4 The revenues earned from these related parties are set out below:

	Year ended March 31,	
	2001	2002
	(in Rs million)	
ICICI limited (former parent company).....	45	29
Other affiliates(1).....	27	4
Total.....	72	33

(1) Comprising ICICI securities and Finance Company Limited, ICICI Brokerage Services Limited, ICICI Capital Services Limited, Prudential ICICI Asset Management Company Limited and ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited, ICICI Personal Financial Services Limited, ICICI Home Finance Limited, Prudential ICICI Life Insurance Company Limited.

- 21.1.5 ICICI Bank has paid to the related parties interest on deposits and

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borrowings in call money markets amounting to Rs 268 million for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 392 million).

- 21.1.6 ICICI Bank paid brokerage to ICICI Brokerage Services Limited amounting to Rs Nil for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 1 million).

Leasing of premises and infrastructural facilities

- 21.1.7 ICICI Bank has entered into lease agreements with ICICI Limited for lease of certain premises and infrastructural facilities to ICICI Bank. Net amount incurred, as rent for the year ended March 31, 2002 is Rs 207 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 177 million). Similarly, ICICI Bank paid Rs 38 million for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 16 million) towards lease rentals on certain equipment leased from ICICI limited.

Acquisition of Equipment

- 21.1.8 ICICI Bank purchased equipment from ICICI Limited and ICICI Infotech Services Limited for Rs 11 million during the year ended March 31, 2002.

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Forward Contracts

- 21.1.9 ICICI Bank enters into foreign exchange forward contracts with ICICI Limited. The outstanding contracts as at March 31, 2002 in respect of the forward contracts amounted to Rs 251 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 2,262 million).

Derivative transactions

- 21.1.10 ICICI Bank enters into foreign exchange currency swaps and interest rate swaps with ICICI Limited on a back to back basis. The outstanding contracts as at March 31, 2002 in respect of cross currency swaps amounted to Rs 2,272 million (Rs 4,352 million at March 31, 2001) and in respect of interest rate swap contracts amounted to Rs 2,710 million (Rs Nil at March 31, 2001). Similarly, the Bank also enters into interest rate swap with the affiliates on a back to back basis. The outstanding contracts with other affiliates at March 31, 2002 in respect of interest rate swaps amounted to Rs 6,050 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 2,900 million). The interest paid in respect of swaps with ICICI amounts to Rs 275 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 189 million) Investments in pass through certificates
- 21.1.11 During the year ICICI Bank Limited invested in certain securities issued by trusts formed by its affiliate ICICI Limited. The repayment of principal amount of certificates and periodical interests at predetermined rates are from the underlying securities held by the trusts transferred to it by ICICI limited. The total investments in PTCs outstanding at March 31, 2002 was Rs 9,112 million (March 31, 2001 Rs Nil)

Repurchase transactions

- 21.1.12 The Bank entered into repurchase transactions with ICICI Limited during the year. The amount of such transactions outstanding as at

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March 31, 2002 was Rs 21,399 million (March 31, 2001: Rs Nil)

Expenses for services rendered

- 21.1.13 ICICI Bank incurred Rs 12 million and Rs 43 million for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 4 million) to ICICI limited and ICICI Personal Finances Limited respectively for secondment of their employees.

Receipts for services rendered

- 21.1.14 ICICI Bank received Rs 8 million for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 5 million) from ICICI limited and ICICI Personal Financial Services Limited for employees seconded to them.

Share transfer activities

- 21.1.15 ICICI Bank has paid Rs 1 million for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 3 million) to ICICI Infotech Services Limited for share transfer services provided by them. The Bank incurred Rs 2 million for the year ended March 31, 2002 for DEMAT services provided by the above affiliate (March 31, 2001 Rs 5 million).

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Dividend payments

- 21.1.16 ICICI Bank declared and paid Rs 407 million as dividend to its affiliates for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 184 million)

Other transaction with related parties

- 21.1.17 ICICI Bank has advanced concessional loans to employees, bearing interest ranging from 3.5% to 6%. These are housing, vehicle and general purpose loans. The tenure of these loans ranges from five to twenty years. The balance outstanding on account of all the staff loans at March 31, 2002 was Rs 865 million (March 31, 2001 Rs 494 million).
- 21.1.18 ICICI Bank has entered into an agreement with ICICI Personal Financial Services Limited for telephone banking call centre services and transaction processing services for the credit card related activities. The amount incurred for the year ended March 31, 2002 for these services was Rs 149 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 99 million).
- 21.1.19 ICICI Limited had undertaken a corporate brand building advertising campaign of which ICICI Bank's share amounts to Rs 29 million for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 15 million).
- 21.1.20 ICICI Limited has set up common technology infrastructure set up for utilization by the ICICI Group. The amount incurred by ICICI Bank as its share amounted to Rs 37 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 34 million) and Rs 35 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 11 million) towards shares of communication expenses and share of backbone infrastructure expense for the year ended March 31, 2002. Similarly, it incurred Rs 124 million for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 74 million), as expenses towards development software and providing

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support services for the software and hardware by ICICI Infotech Services Limited.

- 21.1.21 ICICI Bank has incurred an amount of Rs 110 million for the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs 49 million) towards its share of the operating costs of the common data centre set up by ICICI Limited.
- 21.1.22 ICICI Bank hired the services of ICICI Capital Services Limited for setting up of ATMs at various places for which Rs 7 million (March 31, 2001: Rs 8 million) were incurred for the above services during the year ended March 31, 2002. The Bank has paid Rs 9 million during the year ended March 31, 2002 (March 31, 2001: Rs Nil) to ICICI e-Payments Limited towards the payment gateway services rendered to internet merchants acquired by the Bank. The Bank also paid Rs 10 million (March 31, 2001: Rs Nil) to ICICI Web Trade Limited for compilation of data on new accounts acquired by the Bank during the year ended March 31, 2002.
- 21.1.23 The balances pertaining to receivables from and payable to related parties are as follows:

	ICICI Limited (in Rs million)	Other Affiliates(1)

At March 31, 2001		
Accounts receivable.....	38	17
Accounts payable.....	5,209	2,847
At March 31, 2002		
Accounts receivable.....	24	1
Accounts payable.....	4,680	893

Note: 1) Comprises ICICI securities and Finance Company Limited, Prudential ICICI Asset Management Company Limited, Prudential ICICI Trust Limited, ICICI Infotech Services Limited, ICICI Brokerage Services

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Limited, ICICI Personal Financial Services Limited, ICICI Capital Services Limited, ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited, ICICI Properties Limited and ICICI Home Finance Company Limited, ICICI Real Estate Company Limited, Traveljini.com Private Limited, ICICI Knowledge Park Limited, ICICI Realty Limited, ICICI Web Trade Limited, ICICI e-Payments Limited, Prudential ICICI Life Insurance Company Limited.

- 22 Estimated fair value of financial instruments
- 22.1.1 ICICI Bank's financial instruments include financial assets and liabilities recorded on the balance sheet.
- 22.1.2 Fair values vary from period to period based on changes in a wide range of factors, including interest rates, credit quality, and market perception of value and as existing assets and liabilities run

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off and new items are generated. Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristic of the financial instruments and relevant market information.

22.1.3 The data reported below represents management's best estimates based on a range of methodologies and assumptions. Where available, quoted market prices are used. In other cases, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. These techniques involve uncertainties and are significantly affected by the assumptions used and judgements made regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows, future estimated loss experience and other factors. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates and the resulting fair values. Further, the fair values are estimated based on the existing financial instruments without attempting to estimate the value of anticipated future business.

22.1.4 Disclosure of fair values is not required for certain items such as premise and equipment, prepaid expenses, credit card receivables, obligations for pension and other postretirement benefits and other intangible assets. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value of amounts do not purport to represent the underlying "market" or franchise value of the Bank. Further, because of the differences in assumptions used and methodologies the fair values reported below may not be strictly comparable with those of other Banks.

22.1.5 A listing of the fair values by category of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below:

Particulars	Carrying value At March 31, 2001	Estimated fair value	Carryi At
		(in Rs millions)	
Financial assets			
Securities, available for sale.....	24,787	24,787	1
Securities, held to maturity.....	10,944	11,524	
Trading assets (including derivatives).....	18,725	18,725	
Loans (Note 1).....	93,030	93,128	
Other financial assets (Note 2).....	62,704	62,704	1
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	210,190	210,868	3
	=====	=====	=====
Financial liabilities			
Interest-bearing deposits.....	137,883	138,846	2
Non-interest-bearing deposits.....	26,371	26,371	
Short term borrowings.....	3,012	3,012	
Trading liabilities (including derivatives).....	5,958	5,958	
Long-term debt.....	2,421	2,594	
Other financial liabilities (Note 3).....	18,236	18,236	
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	193,881	195,017	3
	=====	=====	=====

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Note 1: The carrying value of loans is net of allowance for loan losses and unearned income.

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Note 2: Includes cash, due from banks, deposits at interest with banks, reverse repurchase short-term highly liquid securities, and customers acceptance liability for which the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Note 3: Represents acceptances and other liabilities outstanding, for which the carrying value is a reasonable estimate of the fair value.

22.1.6 The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents as reported in the balance sheet approximates the fair values since maturities are less than 90 days. Trading account assets and liabilities are carried at fair values in the balance sheet. Fair values of securities in all categories are based on quoted or independent market prices. The fair value of certain long-term are estimated by discounting the contractual cash flows using interest rates currently being offered for loans with similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality. The carrying value of certain other loans approximates fair value due to the short-term and/or frequent repricing characteristics of these loans. For impaired loans where the credit quality of the borrower has deteriorated, fair values are estimated by discounting expected cash flows at a rate commensurate with the associated risk.

22.1.7 For liabilities, market borrowing rates of interest of similar instruments are used to discount contractual cash flows. The estimated fair value interest-bearing deposits and long term debt reflects changes in market rates since the time these were sourced.

23 Future impact of new accounting standards

Business combination, goodwill and other intangible assets

23.1.1 In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ('FASB') issued SFAS 141, Business Combinations and SFAS 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS 141 require that all business combinations be accounted for under a single method-the purchased method. Use of the pooling-of-interest method is no longer permitted and is effective for business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS 142 requires that goodwill no longer be amortized to earnings, but instead be reviewed for impairment and is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, with earlier application permitted in certain instances.

23.1.2 The proposed merger of ICICI Limited with ICICI Bank will be accounted for under SFAS 141, goodwill and other intangibles will be accounted for in accordance with SFAS 142.

23.1.3 In August 2001, the FASB, issued SFAS 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. SFAS 143 requires entities to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the entity capitalizes a cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is

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depreciated over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, an entity either settles the obligation for its recorded amount or incurs a gain or loss upon settlement. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002, with earlier application encouraged.

- 23.1.4 In August 2001, the FASB also issued SFAS 144, Accounting for the impairment of Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. SFAS144 requires that those long-lived assets be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or in discontinued operations. Under this standard, discontinued operations will no longer be measured at net realizable value or include amounts for operating losses that have not yet occurred. The provisions of SFAS 144 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001 and, generally, are to be applied prospectively. Early application is encouraged.

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- 23.1.5 Adoption of SFAS 143 and 144, is not estimated to have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank.
- 23.1.6 The provisions of the new standard are generally to be applied prospectively.

G. Venkatakrishnan
Senior Executive Vice President

Balaji Swaminathan
Chief Financial Officer

Kalpana Morparia
Executive Director

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