

ICICI BANK LTD
Form 20-F
July 25, 2014

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 25, 2014

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014.
OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____ .
OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Date of event requiring this shell company report

Commission file number: 001-15002

ICICI BANK LIMITED
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Vadodara, Gujarat, India
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

ICICI Bank Towers
Bandra-Kurla Complex
Mumbai 400051, India
(Address of principal executive offices)

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

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Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Equity Shares of ICICI Bank Limited(1)	New York Stock Exchange
American Depositary Shares, each representing two Equity Shares of ICICI Bank Limited, par value Rs. 10 per share	New York Stock Exchange

(1) Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares representing such Equity Shares pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

[None]

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

[None]

The number of outstanding Equity Shares of ICICI Bank Limited as of March 31, 2014 was 1,154,832,769.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes

No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated Filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

If “Other” has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>Cross Reference Sheet</u>	<u>ii</u>
<u>Certain Definitions</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Exchange Rates</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>Market Price Information</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Business</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>Overview</u>	<u>36</u>
<u>History</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>Shareholding Structure and Relationship with the Government of India</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>Strategy</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>Overview of Our Products and Services</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>Funding</u>	<u>53</u>
<u>Risk Management</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Loan Portfolio</u>	<u>79</u>
<u>Classification of Loans</u>	<u>85</u>
<u>Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures</u>	<u>96</u>
<u>Technology</u>	<u>99</u>
<u>Employees</u>	<u>103</u>
<u>Properties</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>Legal and Regulatory Proceedings</u>	<u>104</u>
<u>American Depository Receipt Fees and Payments</u>	<u>108</u>
<u>Selected Consolidated Financial and Operating Data</u>	<u>110</u>
<u>Operating and Financial Review and Prospects</u>	<u>115</u>
<u>Management</u>	<u>201</u>
<u>Overview of the Indian Financial Sector</u>	<u>217</u>
<u>Supervision and Regulation</u>	<u>229</u>
<u>Exchange Controls</u>	<u>266</u>
<u>Restriction on Foreign Ownership of Indian Securities</u>	<u>268</u>
<u>Dividends</u>	<u>271</u>
<u>Taxation</u>	<u>272</u>
<u>Presentation of Financial Information</u>	<u>278</u>
<u>Additional Information</u>	<u>279</u>
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	<u>Exh-1</u>

Table of Contents

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Form 20-F	Item Number and Caption	Location	
	Part – I		
	1	Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers	Not applicable
	2	Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable	Not applicable
	3	Key Information	Selected Consolidated Financial and Operating Data 110 Exchange Rates 3 Risk Factors 8
	4	Information on the Company	Business 36 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects 115 Overview of the Indian Financial Sector 217 Supervision and Regulation 229 Business—Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures 96 Business—Properties 104 Schedule 18B Note 5 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements F-58
	4A	Unresolved Staff Comments	None
	5	Operating and Financial Review and Prospects	Operating and Financial Review and Prospects 115 Business—Risk Management 56 Business—Funding 53
	6	Directors, Senior Management and Employees	Management 201 Business—Employees 103
	7	Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions	Business—Shareholding Structure and Relationship with the Government of India 38 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Related Party Transactions 188 Management—Compensation and Benefits to Directors and Officers—Loans 215 Schedule 18. Note 3 in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements F-40
	8	Financial Information	Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm F-2

Table of Contents

Form 20-F	Item Number and Caption	Location	
		Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto	F-5
		Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Executive Summary	115
		Business—Legal and Regulatory Proceedings	104
		Dividends	271
9	The Offer and Listing	Market Price Information	5
10	Additional Information	Additional Information	279
		Exchange Controls	266
		Taxation	272
		Restriction on Foreign Ownership of Indian Securities	268
		Dividends	271
		Business—Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures	96
11	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	Business—Risk Management—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	63
12	Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities	Business—American Depository Receipt Fees and Payments	108
Part – II			
13	Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies	Not applicable	
14	Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds	Not applicable	
15	Controls and Procedures	Business—Risk Management—Controls and Procedures	78
16	[Reserved]	Not applicable	
16A	Audit Committee Financial Expert	Management—Corporate Governance—Audit Committee	207
16B	Code of Ethics	Management—Corporate Governance—Code of Ethics	209
16C	Principal Accountant Fees and Services	Management—Corporate Governance—Principal Accountant Fees and Services	210

Table of Contents

Form 20-F	Item Number and Caption	Location	
16D	Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees	Not applicable	
16E	Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers	Business—Shareholding Structure and Relationship with the Government of India	38
16F	Change in Registrant’s Certifying Accountant	Not applicable	
16G	Corporate Governance	Management—Summary Comparison of Corporate Governance Practices	210
Part – III			
17	Financial Statements	See Item 18	
18	Financial Statements	Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
		Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes Thereto	F-5
19	Exhibits	Exhibit Index and Attached Exhibits	Exh-1

Table of Contents

CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

In this annual report, all references to “we”, “our”, and “us” are to ICICI Bank Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated entities under generally accepted accounting principles in India (“Indian GAAP”). In the financial statements contained in this annual report and the notes thereto, all references to “the Company” are to ICICI Bank Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated entities under Indian GAAP.

References to specific data applicable to particular subsidiaries or other consolidated entities are made by reference to the name of that particular entity. References to the “amalgamation” are to the amalgamation of ICICI, ICICI Personal Financial Services and ICICI Capital Services with ICICI Bank. References to “the Scheme of Amalgamation” are to the Scheme of Amalgamation of ICICI, ICICI Personal Financial Services and ICICI Capital Services with ICICI Bank approved by the High Court of Gujarat at Ahmedabad on March 7, 2002 and by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on April 11, 2002 and approved by the Reserve Bank of India on April 26, 2002. References to “Sangli Bank” are to The Sangli Bank Limited prior to its amalgamation with ICICI Bank, effective April 19, 2007. References to “Bank of Rajasthan” are to the Bank of Rajasthan Limited prior to its amalgamation with ICICI Bank, effective from the close of business at August 12, 2010.

References to “ICICI Bank” and “the Bank” are to ICICI Bank Limited on an unconsolidated basis. References to “ICICI” are to ICICI Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries and other consolidated entities under Indian GAAP prior to the amalgamation of ICICI Limited, ICICI Personal Financial Services Limited and ICICI Capital Services Limited with ICICI Bank Limited which was effective March 30, 2002 under Indian GAAP. References to a particular “fiscal” year are to the year ended on March 31 of such a year. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to the “Board of Directors” and the “Board” are to the board of directors of ICICI Bank.

All references to the “Companies Act”, the “Banking Regulation Act” and the “Reserve Bank of India Act” are to the Companies Act, 1956, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as passed by the Indian Parliament and as amended from time to time. All references to “RBI” and the “Reserve Bank of India” are to the central banking and monetary authority of India.

Pursuant to the issuance and listing of our securities in the United States under registration statements filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, we file annual reports on Form 20-F which must include financial statements prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (U.S. GAAP), or financial statements prepared according to a comprehensive body of accounting principles with a reconciliation of net income and stockholders’ equity to U.S. GAAP. When we first listed our securities in the United States, Indian GAAP was not considered a comprehensive body of accounting principles under the United States securities laws and regulations. Accordingly, our annual reports on Form 20-F for fiscal years 2000 through 2005 included U.S. GAAP financial statements. However, pursuant to a significant expansion of Indian accounting standards, Indian GAAP constitutes a comprehensive body of accounting principles. Accordingly, we have included in this annual report, as in the annual reports for fiscal years 2010 through 2013, consolidated financial statements prepared according to Indian GAAP, with a reconciliation of net income and stockholders’ equity to U.S. GAAP and a description of significant differences between Indian GAAP and U.S. GAAP.

Our annual report prepared and distributed to our shareholders under Indian law and regulations include unconsolidated Indian GAAP financial statements, management’s discussion and analysis of the Bank’s results of operations and financial condition based on the Bank’s unconsolidated Indian GAAP financial statements and our consolidated Indian GAAP financial statements.

Table of Contents

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have included statements in this annual report which contain words or phrases such as “will”, “would”, “aim”, “aimed”, “will likely result”, “is likely”, “are likely”, “believe”, “expect”, “expected to”, “will continue”, “will achieve”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “estimating”, “intend”, “plan”, “contemplate”, “seek to”, “seeking to”, “trying to”, “target”, “propose to”, “future”, “objective”, “should”, “can”, “could”, “may”, “will pursue” and similar expressions or variations of such expressions that may constitute “forward-looking statements”. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results, opportunities and growth potential to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the actual growth in demand for banking and other financial products and services in the countries in which we operate or where a material number of our customers reside, our ability to successfully implement our strategy, including our retail deposit growth strategy, our use of the internet and other technology, our rural expansion, our exploration of merger and acquisition opportunities, our ability to integrate recent or future mergers or acquisitions into our operations and manage the risks associated with such acquisitions to achieve our strategic and financial objectives, our ability to manage the increased complexity of the risks that we face following our international growth, future levels of non-performing and restructured loans, our growth and expansion in domestic and overseas markets, the adequacy of our allowance for credit and investment losses, technological changes, investment income, our ability to market new products, cash flow projections, the outcome of any legal, tax or regulatory proceedings in India and in other jurisdictions in which we are or become a party to, the future impact of new accounting standards, our ability to implement our dividend payment practice, the impact of changes in banking and insurance regulations and other regulatory changes in India and other jurisdictions on us, including with respect to the assets and liabilities of ICICI, a former financial institution not subject to Indian banking regulations, the state of the global financial system and systemic risks, the bond and loan market conditions and availability of liquidity amongst the investor community in these markets, the nature of credit spreads and interest spreads from time to time, including the possibility of increasing credit spreads or interest rates, our ability to roll over our short-term funding sources and our exposure to credit, market and liquidity risks. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date thereof.

In addition, other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those estimated by the forward-looking statements contained in this annual report include, but are not limited to, the monetary and interest rate policies of India and the other markets in which we operate, natural calamities and environmental issues, general economic and political conditions in India, southeast Asia, and the other countries which have an impact on our business activities or investments, political or financial instability in India or any other country caused by any factor including any terrorist attacks in India, the United States or elsewhere or any other acts of terrorism worldwide, any anti-terrorist or other attacks by the United States, a United States-led coalition or any other country, the monetary and interest rate policies of India, tensions between India and Pakistan related to the Kashmir region or military armament or social unrest in any part of India, inflation, deflation, unanticipated turbulence in interest rates, changes or volatility in the value of the rupee, foreign exchange rates, equity prices or other rates or prices, the performance of the financial markets in general, changes in domestic and foreign laws, regulations and taxes, changes in competition and the pricing environment in India and regional or general changes in asset valuations. For a further discussion of the factors that could cause actual results to differ, see the discussion under “Risk Factors” contained in this annual report.

Table of Contents

EXCHANGE RATES

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and the U.S. dollar will affect the U.S. dollar equivalent of the Indian rupee price of equity shares on the Indian stock exchanges and, as a result, will affect the market price of our American Depositary Shares, or ADSs, in the United States. These fluctuations will also affect the conversion into U.S. dollars by the depositary of any cash dividends paid in Indian rupees on our equity shares represented by ADSs.

Given improved domestic economic conditions, during fiscal 2010, the rupee appreciated against the U.S. dollar by 11.6% moving from Rs. 50.87 per US\$1.00 at March 31, 2009 to Rs. 44.95 at year-end fiscal 2010. During fiscal 2011, the rupee appreciated against the U.S. \$ 1.00 by 0.9%, moving from Rs. 44.95 per US\$1.00 at year-end fiscal 2010 to Rs. 44.54 at year-end fiscal 2011. During fiscal 2012, the rupee depreciated against the U.S. dollar by 14.3%, moving from Rs. 44.54 per U.S. \$ 1.00 at year-end fiscal 2011 to Rs. 50.89 at year-end fiscal 2012 due to volatility in capital flows on account of increased risk aversion following the European sovereign debt crisis as well as moderation in India's economic growth. During fiscal 2013, the rupee further depreciated against the U.S. dollar by 7.1%, moving from Rs. 50.89 at year-end fiscal 2012 to Rs. 54.52 at year-end fiscal 2013. During fiscal 2014, the rupee further depreciated against the U.S. dollar by 10.1%, moving from Rs. 54.52 per US\$1.00 at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 60.00 per US\$1.00 at year-end fiscal 2014 due to concern about India's current account deficit and possible implications of prospective withdrawal of quantitative easing by the U.S. Federal Reserve. During fiscal 2015, up to June 30, 2014, the rupee has remained stable at around Rs. 60.06 per US\$1.00. See also "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to India and Other Economic and Market Risks—Any volatility in the exchange rate and increased intervention by the Reserve Bank of India in the foreign exchange market may lead to a decline in India's foreign exchange reserves and may affect liquidity and interest rates in the Indian economy, which could adversely impact us".

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain information concerning the exchange rates between Indian rupees and U.S. dollars. The exchange rates reflect the exchange rates as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board.

Fiscal Year	Period	
	End(1)	Average(1),(2)
2010	44.95	47.18
2011	44.54	45.46
2012	50.89	48.01
2013	54.52	54.48
2014	60.00	60.76
2015 (through June 30, 2014)	60.06	59.81

Month	High	Low
March 2013	54.92	54.06
April 2013	54.91	53.68
May 2013	56.50	53.65
June 2013	60.70	56.43
July 2013	60.80	59.01
August 2013	68.80	60.34
September 2013	67.71	61.68
October 2013	62.46	61.09
November 2013	63.73	61.74

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December 2013	62.38	60.87
January 2014	63.09	61.45
February 2014	62.63	61.78
March 2014	62.17	59.89
April 2014	61.17	59.86
May 2014	60.21	58.30
June 2014	60.32	59.15

3

Table of Contents

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- (1) The exchange rate at each period end and the average rate for each period differed from the exchange rates used in the preparation of our financial statements.
- (2) Represents the average of the exchange rate on the last day of each month during the period.

Although certain rupee amounts in this annual report have been translated into U.S. dollars for convenience, this does not mean that the rupee amounts referred to could have been, or could be, converted into U.S. dollars at any particular rate, the rates stated below, or at all. Except as otherwise stated in this annual report, all translations from rupees to U.S. dollars are based on the exchange rate as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board at March 31, 2014. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York certifies this rate for customs purposes in a weekly version of the H.10 release. The exchange rate as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board at March 31, 2014 was Rs. 60.00 per US\$1.00 and at June 30, 2014 was Rs. 60.06 per US\$1.00.

Table of Contents

MARKET PRICE INFORMATION

Equity Shares

Our outstanding equity shares are currently listed and traded on the Bombay Stock Exchange, or the BSE, and on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited, or the NSE.

At March 31, 2014, 1,154,832,769 equity shares were outstanding. The prices for equity shares as quoted in the official list of each of the Indian stock exchanges are in Indian rupees.

The following table shows:

- The reported high and low closing prices quoted in rupees for our equity shares on the NSE; and
- The reported high and low closing prices for our equity shares, translated into U.S. dollars, based on the exchange rate as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board, on the last business day of each period presented.

	Price per equity share(1)			
	High	Low	High	Low
Annual prices:				
Fiscal 2010	Rs. 963.65	Rs. 349.35	US\$ 21.44	US\$ 7.77
Fiscal 2011	1,273.35	809.35	28.59	18.17
Fiscal 2012	1,126.85	653.40	22.14	12.84
Fiscal 2013	1,212.70	781.70	22.24	14.34
Fiscal 2014	1,259.20	783.55	20.99	13.06
Quarterly prices:				
Fiscal 2013:				
First Quarter	Rs. 908.20	Rs. 781.70	US\$ 16.34	US\$ 14.07
Second Quarter	1,070.95	879.65	20.24	16.62
Third Quarter	1,148.95	1,018.30	20.94	18.56
Fourth Quarter	1,212.70	1,001.55	22.24	18.37
Fiscal 2014:				
First Quarter	Rs. 1,231.95	Rs. 989.10	US\$ 20.70	US\$ 16.62
Second Quarter	1,079.10	783.55	17.24	12.52
Third Quarter	1,201.70	910.75	19.41	14.71
Fourth Quarter	1,259.20	958.05	20.99	15.97
Fiscal 2015:				
First Quarter	Rs. 1,492.20	Rs. 1,209.15	US\$ 24.85	US\$ 20.13
Monthly prices:				
March 2013	Rs. 1,139.30	Rs. 1,001.55	US\$ 20.90	US\$ 18.37
April 2013	1,177.35	989.10	21.93	18.43
May 2013	1,231.95	1,129.95	21.80	20.00
June 2013	1,154.60	1,026.85	19.40	17.25
July 2013	1,079.10	909.05	17.76	14.96
August 2013	914.20	796.35	13.91	12.12
September 2013	1,036.25	783.55	16.56	12.52

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October 2013	1,120.95	910.75	18.19	14.78
November 2013	1,133.45	1,012.75	18.17	16.23
December 2013	1,201.70	1,063.50	19.41	17.18
January 2014	1,097.70	974.55	17.53	15.56
February 2014	1,043.85	958.05	16.90	15.51
March 2014	1,259.20	1,029.80	20.99	17.16
April 2014	1,299.55	1,209.15	21.58	20.08
May 2014	1,468.40	1,252.40	24.82	21.17
June 2014	1,492.20	1,384.65	24.85	23.05

(1) Data from the NSE. The prices quoted on the BSE may be different.

Table of Contents

At June 30, 2014, the closing price of equity shares on the NSE was Rs. 1,418.15 equivalent to US\$23.61 per equity share (US\$47.22 per ADS on an imputed basis) translated at the exchange rate of Rs. 60.06 per US\$1.00 as set forth in the H.10 statistical release of the Federal Reserve Board on June 30, 2014.

At year-end fiscal 2014, there were approximately 585,463 holders of record of our equity shares, of which 396 had registered addresses in the United States and held an aggregate of approximately 117,175 equity shares.

ADSs

Our ADSs, each representing two equity shares, were originally issued in March 2000 in a public offering and are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol IBN. The equity shares underlying the ADSs are listed on the BSE and the NSE.

At year-end fiscal 2014, ICICI Bank had approximately 168 million ADSs, equivalent to about 336 million equity shares, outstanding. At March 31, 2014, there were approximately 60,502 record holders of ICICI Bank's ADSs, out of which 118 have registered addresses in the United States. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange for our outstanding ADSs traded under the symbol IBN.

	Price per ADS	
	High	Low
Annual prices:		
Fiscal 2010	US\$ 43.43	US\$ 14.36
Fiscal 2011	57.57	34.85
Fiscal 2012	50.67	24.43
Fiscal 2013	47.76	27.99
Fiscal 2014	48.39	25.46
Quarterly prices:		
Fiscal 2013:		
First Quarter	US\$ 35.80	US\$ 27.99
Second Quarter	40.15	32.34
Third Quarter	44.91	37.36
Fourth Quarter	47.76	40.12
Fiscal 2014:		
First Quarter	US\$ 48.39	US\$ 37.29
Second Quarter	38.96	25.46
Third Quarter	40.48	30.50
Fourth Quarter	43.96	30.98
Fiscal 2015:		
First Quarter	US\$ 52.24	US\$ 42.67
Monthly prices:		
March 2013	US\$ 45.15	US\$ 40.12
April 2013	46.82	38.98
May 2013	48.39	44.97
June 2013	44.25	37.29
July 2013	38.96	32.78
August 2013	33.06	25.46
September 2013	34.77	25.49

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October 2013	37.32	30.50
November 2013	37.53	32.92
December 2013	40.48	34.80
January 2014	36.78	32.00
February 2014	35.68	30.98
March 2014	43.96	35.40
April 2014	44.78	42.67
May 2014	52.16	42.71
June 2014	52.24	48.65

Table of Contents

See also “—Risk Factors—Risks Relating to ADSs and Equity Shares—Conditions in the Indian securities market may adversely affect the price or liquidity of our equity shares and ADSs”.

7

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors as well as other information contained in this annual report in evaluating us and our business.

Risks Relating to India and Other Economic and Market Risks

A prolonged slowdown in economic growth or rise in interest rates in India could cause our business to suffer.

A slowdown in the Indian economy could adversely affect our business and our borrowers and contractual counterparties, especially if such a slowdown were to be continued and prolonged. The Indian economy in general, and the agricultural sector in particular, are also impacted by the level and timing of monsoon rainfall. Investments by the corporate sector in India are impacted by government policies and decisions including policies and decisions regarding awards of licenses, access to land, access to natural resources and the protection of the environment. India's gross domestic product grew by 8.6% in fiscal 2010 and 8.9% in fiscal 2011. Growth slowed to 6.7% in fiscal 2012 and further to 4.5% in fiscal 2013 and 4.7% in fiscal 2014. The slowdown in growth was mainly due to the industrial sector which grew by 1.0% in fiscal 2013 and by 0.4% in fiscal 2014 compared to 7.8% growth in fiscal 2012. Growth in the services sector moderated from 7.0% in fiscal 2013 to 6.8% in fiscal 2014. However, the agriculture sector, which contributes about 14% to India's gross domestic product, saw an improvement in growth from 1.4% in fiscal 2013 to 4.7% in fiscal 2014.

Economic growth in India is influenced by several factors, including inflation, interest rates, government policies, and external trade and capital flows. The level of inflation or depreciation of the Indian rupee may limit monetary easing or cause monetary tightening by the Reserve Bank of India. Any increase in inflation, due to increases in domestic food prices or global prices of commodities, including crude oil, the impact of currency depreciation on the prices of imported commodities and additional pass through of higher fuel prices to consumers, or otherwise, may result in a tightening of monetary policy. For example, the average annual rate of inflation as measured by the wholesale price index increased from 3.6% in fiscal 2010 to 9.6% in fiscal 2011 and 8.9% in fiscal 2012 in response to which the Reserve Bank of India progressively tightened monetary policy, raising the repo rate by a total of 350 basis points during fiscal years 2011 and 2012. While inflation moderated in fiscal 2013 resulting in a 125 basis points reduction in the repo rate till May 2013, inflationary concerns re-emerged during fiscal 2014, resulting in the Reserve Bank of India increasing the repo rate by 75 basis points through January 2014 to 8.0%. Further, during fiscal 2014, the Reserve Bank of India also took measures to address the volatility in the exchange rate which resulted in a temporary but significant impact on short-term rates and liquidity.

In September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India set up a committee to review the monetary policy framework and recommend measures and pre-conditions to improve policy transmission. Key recommendations of the committee included adopting the consumer price index as the key inflation measure for monetary policy action and keeping the economy on a disinflationary glide path with a consumer price index inflation target of 8.0% by January 2015 and 6.0% by January 2016. Subsequent monetary policy announcements by the Reserve Bank of India have factored in some of the recommendations of the committee. A higher rate environment on account of inflation, other market factors, changes in the conduct of monetary policy or otherwise may have an adverse effect on economic growth in India.

Further, in light of the increasing linkage between India and other economies, the Indian economy is increasingly influenced by economic and market conditions in other countries. As a result, unfavourable developments in the United States, European Union and other countries in the developed world and in major emerging markets like China could have an adverse impact on economic growth and financial markets in India. In particular, adverse changes to

global liquidity conditions, interest rates and risk appetite could lead to significant capital outflows from India. For instance, due to concerns regarding withdrawal of quantitative easing in the U.S. during June 2013, India saw outflow of foreign institutional investments in the debt segment of about US\$ 7.5 billion during June-July 2013.

A slowdown in the rate of growth in the Indian economy could result in lower demand for credit and other financial products and services, increased competition and higher defaults among corporate, retail and rural borrowers, which could adversely impact our business, our financial performance, our stockholders' equity, our ability to implement our strategy and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Table of Contents

Financial instability in other countries, particularly emerging market countries and countries where we have established operations, could adversely affect our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Although the proximate cause of the 2008-2009 financial crisis, which was deeper than other recent financial crises, was the U.S. residential mortgage market, investors should be aware that there is a recent history of financial crises and boom-bust cycles in multiple markets in both the emerging and developed economies which leads to risks for all financial institutions, including us. Developments in the Eurozone, including concerns regarding sovereign debt and recessionary economic conditions as well as concerns related to the withdrawal of quantitative easing in developed markets, may lead to increased risk aversion and volatility in global capital markets. A loss of investor confidence in the financial systems of India or other markets and countries or any financial instability in India or any other market may cause increased volatility in the Indian financial markets and, directly or indirectly, adversely affect the Indian economy and financial sector, our business and our future financial performance. See also “—Risks Relating to Our Business—We experienced rapid international growth in earlier years which has increased the complexity of the risks that we face”. We remain subject to the risks posed by the indirect impact of adverse developments in the global economy, some of which cannot be anticipated and the vast majority of which are not under our control. We also remain subject to counterparty risk to financial institutions that fail or are otherwise unable to meet their obligations to us.

Any downgrade of India’s debt rating by an international rating agency could adversely affect our business, our liquidity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Standard & Poor’s, an international rating agency, revised its outlook for India’s debt rating from ‘Stable’ to ‘Negative’ in April 2012 and stated that there was a one in three probability of a downgrade in the next two years. While the outlook by Standard & Poor’s continues to remain negative, Standard and Poor’s has indicated that any rating action would depend on the policies of the new government. Fitch Ratings, another international rating agency, also revised its outlook for India’s debt from ‘Stable’ to ‘Negative’ in June 2012, but has since revised the outlook to ‘Stable’ following improvements in fiscal deficit and government measures initiated to revive investments. In May 2012, Moody’s downgraded the baseline credit assessment of certain Indian banks, including us, to reflect the banks’ significant exposure to domestic credit and domestic sovereign debt and their linkage to India’s sovereign credit rating. Moody’s action did not impact the ratings of the Bank’s senior unsecured debt. Any adverse revisions to India’s credit ratings for domestic and international debt by international rating agencies may adversely impact our business and limit our access to capital markets and adversely impact our liquidity position. See also “—Risks Relating to Our Business—Our inability to effectively manage credit, market and liquidity risk and inaccuracy of our valuation models and accounting estimates may have an adverse effect on our earnings, capitalization, credit ratings and cost of funds”.

The Bank has certain borrowings that would be affected by a one or two notch downgrade from its current credit rating. These borrowings amount to less than 4% of the total borrowings of the Bank at year-end fiscal 2014. If an international credit rating agency downgrades the Bank’s credit rating by one or two notches, the Bank would be required to pay an increased interest rate on certain borrowings, and for certain borrowings, the Bank would be required to re-negotiate a new interest rate with its lenders. If the Bank is not able to reach an agreement for an interest rate with a lender, the lender could require the Bank to prepay the outstanding principal amount of the loan.

A significant increase in the price of crude oil could adversely affect the Indian economy, which could adversely affect our business.

India imports a majority of its requirements of crude oil, which comprised around 37% of total imports in fiscal 2014. While global oil prices moderated in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2014 over concerns of a slowdown in global economic growth, developments in the Eastern Europe and Middle East, including the recent events in Iraq, have resulted in

volatility in oil prices. The government of India has deregulated the prices and has been reducing the subsidy provided on certain oil products resulting in international crude prices having a greater effect on domestic oil prices. Increases or volatility in oil prices, as well as the impact of currency depreciation, which makes imports more expensive in local currency, and the pass-through of such increases to Indian consumers could have a material negative impact on the Indian economy and the Indian banking and financial system in particular, including through a rise in inflation and market interest rates and higher trade and fiscal deficits. This could adversely affect our business including our liquidity, the quality of our assets, our financial performance, our stockholders' equity, our ability to implement our strategy and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Table of Contents

Current account deficits, including trade deficits could adversely affect our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

India's trade relationships with other countries and its trade deficit, driven to a major extent by global crude oil prices, may adversely affect Indian economic conditions. For instance, India's current account deficit as a percentage of gross domestic product increased sharply from 2.7% in fiscal 2011 to 4.7% in fiscal 2013, due to volatility in global oil prices and weak exports on lower global demand. Concerns regarding the increase in the current account deficit along with the possibility of a reduction in quantitative easing in the U.S. resulted in a sharp depreciation in the Indian rupee against the U.S. dollar during May 2013 to August 2013. While the current account deficit improved significantly to 1.7% of gross domestic product in fiscal 2014, driven primarily by measures to reduce gold imports, if the current account and trade deficits increase, or are no longer manageable because of the rise in global crude oil prices or otherwise, the Indian economy, and therefore our business, our financial performance, our stockholders' equity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs could be adversely affected.

Any volatility in the exchange rate and increased intervention by the Reserve Bank of India in the foreign exchange market may lead to a decline in India's foreign exchange reserves and may affect liquidity and interest rates in the Indian economy, which could adversely impact us.

During the first half of fiscal 2014, emerging markets including India witnessed significant capital outflows on account of concerns regarding the withdrawal of quantitative easing in the U.S. and other domestic structural factors such as high current account deficits and lower growth outlook. As a result, the Indian rupee depreciated by 21.1% from Rs. 56.5 per U.S. dollar at end-May 2013 to Rs. 68.4 per U.S. dollar at August 28, 2013. To manage the volatility in the exchange rate, the Reserve Bank of India took several measures including a 200 basis point increase in the marginal standing facility rate and reduction in domestic liquidity. The Reserve Bank of India also subsequently announced measures to attract capital flows, particularly targeted towards the non-resident Indian community. Subsequent to stability in the exchange rate being restored from September 2013 onwards, the Reserve Bank of India reversed some of these measures. Any increased intervention in the foreign exchange market or other measures by the Reserve Bank of India to control the volatility of the exchange rate may result in a decline in India's foreign exchange reserves and reduced liquidity and higher interest rates in the Indian economy, which could adversely affect our business, our future financial performance and the price of our equity shares and ADSs. A sharp depreciation in the exchange rate may also impact some corporate borrowers having foreign currency obligations that are not fully hedged. See also "—Risks Relating to Our Business— We and our customers are exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates". Further, reduction or increased volatility in capital flows, due to changes in monetary policy in the United States or other economies and consequent reduction in global liquidity, or otherwise, may also impact the Indian economy and financial markets and increase the complexity and uncertainty in monetary policy decisions in India, leading to volatility in inflation and interest rates in India, which could adversely impact our business, our financial performance, our stockholders' equity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Financial difficulty and other problems in certain financial institutions in India could adversely affect our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

As an Indian bank, we are exposed to the risks of the Indian financial system which may be affected by the financial difficulties faced by certain Indian financial institutions because the commercial soundness of many financial institutions may be closely related as a result of credit, trading, clearing or other relationships. This risk, which is sometimes referred to as "systemic risk", may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, banks, securities firms and exchanges with which we interact on a daily basis. Any such difficulties or instability of the Indian financial system in general could create an adverse market perception about Indian financial institutions and banks and adversely affect our business. Our transactions with these financial institutions expose us to credit risk in

the event of default by the counterparty, which can be exacerbated during periods of market illiquidity. See also “Overview of the Indian Financial Sector”. As the Indian financial system operates in an emerging market, we face risks of a nature and extent not typically faced in more developed economies, including the risk of deposit runs notwithstanding the existence of a national deposit insurance scheme. For example, in April 2003, unsubstantiated rumors, believed to have originated in Gujarat, a state in India, alleged that we were facing liquidity problems. Although our liquidity position was sound, we witnessed higher than normal deposit withdrawals on account of these unsubstantiated rumors for a few days in April 2003. During September and October 2008, following the disclosure of our exposure to Lehman Brothers and other U.S. and European financial institutions, rumors circulated about our financial position which resulted in concerns being expressed by depositors and higher than normal transaction levels on a few days. We controlled the situation in these instances, but any failure to

Table of Contents

control such situations in the future could result in high volumes of deposit withdrawals, which would adversely impact our liquidity position, disrupt our business and, in times of market stress, undermine our financial strength. In fiscal 2011, Indian government agencies initiated proceedings against certain financial institutions, alleging bribery in the loans and investment approval process, which impacted market sentiment. Similar developments in the future could adversely impact the financing of proposed investments by the corporate sector and negatively impact confidence in the financial sector.

Natural calamities, climate change and health epidemics could adversely affect the Indian economy, or the economy of other countries where we operate, our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

India has experienced natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods and droughts in the past few years. The extent and severity of these natural disasters determine their impact on the Indian economy. In particular, climatic and weather conditions, such as the level and timing of monsoon rainfall, impact the agricultural sector, which constituted approximately 14% of India's gross domestic product in fiscal 2014. Prolonged spells of below or above normal rainfall or other natural calamities, or global or regional climate change, could adversely affect the Indian economy and our business, especially our rural portfolio. The monsoons in fiscal 2015 so far have been below average. Similarly, global or regional climate change or natural calamities in other countries where we operate could affect the economies of those countries and our operations in those countries.

Health epidemics could also disrupt our business. In fiscal 2010, there were outbreaks of swine flu, caused by the H1N1 virus, in certain regions of the world, including India and several countries in which we operate. Any future outbreak of health epidemics may restrict the level of business activity in affected areas, which may in turn adversely affect our business.

A significant change in the Indian government's policies could adversely affect our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Our business and customers are predominantly located in India or are related to and influenced by the Indian economy. The Indian government has traditionally exercised, and continues to exercise, a dominant influence over many aspects of the economy. Government policies could adversely affect business and economic conditions in India, our ability to implement our strategy and our future financial performance. Since 1991, successive Indian governments have pursued policies of economic liberalization, including significantly relaxing restrictions on the private sector and encouraging the development of the Indian financial sector. While a single party achieved majority in the general elections in fiscal 2015, India has been governed by coalition governments in previous years. The leadership of India and the composition of the government are subject to change, and election results are sometimes not along expected lines. It is difficult to predict the economic policies that will be pursued by governments in the future. In addition, investments by the corporate sector in India may be impacted by government policies and decisions, including with respect to awards of licenses and resources, access to land and natural resources and policies with respect to protection of the environment. Such policies and decisions may result in delays in execution of projects, including those financed by us, and also limit new project investments, and thereby impact economic growth. The pace of economic liberalization could change, and specific laws and policies affecting banking and finance companies, foreign investment, currency exchange and other matters affecting investment in our securities could change as well. For instance, the government of India has proposed a new direct tax code that could impact our taxation in the future, as well as the investment decisions of individuals, thereby impacting our business. The government of India has also proposed adopting a uniform goods and service tax structure in India, which may also have an impact on the way in which we are taxed in the future. Any significant change in India's economic policies or any market volatility as a result of uncertainty surrounding India's macroeconomic policies or the future elections of its government could adversely affect business and economic conditions in India generally and our business in particular.

If regional hostilities, terrorist attacks or social unrest in India or elsewhere increase, our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs could be adversely affected.

India has from time to time experienced social and civil unrest and hostilities both internally and with neighboring countries. In the past, there have been military confrontations between India and Pakistan. India has also experienced terrorist attacks in some parts of the country, including in Mumbai, where our headquarters are located. In addition geo-political events such as the recent developments in the Middle East and eastern Europe or terrorist or military action in other parts of the world may impact prices of key commodities, financial markets and trade and capital flows. These factors and any political or economic instability in India could adversely affect our business, our future financial performance, our stockholders' equity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Table of Contents

Risks Relating to Our Business

Our banking and trading activities are particularly vulnerable to interest rate risk and volatility in interest rates could adversely affect our net interest margin, the value of our fixed income portfolio, our income from treasury operations, the quality of our loan portfolio and our financial performance.

Interest rates in India are impacted by a range of factors including inflation, fiscal deficit and government borrowing, monetary policy and market liquidity. For instance, in July 2013, with a view to manage the volatility in the exchange rate, the Reserve Bank of India introduced measures to reduce liquidity in the Indian banking system and increase the cost of borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India.

As a result of certain reserve requirements of the Reserve Bank of India, we are more structurally exposed to interest rate risk than banks in many other countries. See also “Supervision and Regulation—Legal Reserve Requirements”. These requirements result in our maintaining a large portfolio of fixed income government of India securities, and we could be materially adversely impacted by a rise in interest rates, especially if the rise were sudden or sharp. Realized and marked-to-market gains or losses on investments in fixed income securities, including government of India securities, are an important element of our profitability and are impacted by movements in market yields. A rise in yields on government securities reduces our profits from this activity and the value of our fixed income portfolio. These requirements also have a negative impact on our net interest income and net interest margin because we earn interest on a portion of our assets at rates that are generally less favorable than those typically received on our other interest-earning assets. We are also exposed to interest rate risk through our treasury operations as well as the operations of certain of our subsidiaries, including ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company, which has a portfolio of fixed income securities, and ICICI Securities Primary Dealership, which is a primary dealer in government of India securities. In our asset management business, we manage money market mutual funds whose performance is impacted by a rise in interest rates, which adversely impacts our revenues and profits from this business. See also “—Risks Relating to India and Other Economic and Market Risks—A prolonged slowdown in economic growth or rise in interest rates in India could cause our business to suffer” and “—Risks Relating to India and Other Economic and Market Risks—Any volatility in the exchange rate and increased intervention by the Reserve Bank of India in the foreign exchange market may lead to a decline in India’s foreign exchange reserves and may affect liquidity and interest rates in the Indian economy, which could adversely impact us”.

If the yield on our interest-earning assets does not increase at the same time or to the same extent as our cost of funds, or if our cost of funds does not decline at the same time or to the same extent as the decrease in yield on our interest-earning assets, our net interest income and net interest margin would be adversely impacted. Any systemic decline in low cost funding available to banks in the form of current and savings account deposits would adversely impact our net interest margin. In its second quarter review of monetary policy in October 2011, the Reserve Bank of India deregulated the interest rate on savings deposits, following which some of the smaller banks in India increased their savings deposit rates by 200-300 basis points. If other banks with whom we compete similarly raise their deposit rates, we may also have to do so to remain competitive and this would adversely impact our cost of funds. If there are increases in our cost of funds and if we are unable to pass on the increases fully into our lending rates, our net interest margins and profitability would be adversely impacted. Further, any tightening of liquidity and volatility in international markets may limit our access to international bond markets and result in an increase in our cost of funding for our international business. Continued volatility in international markets could constrain and increase the cost of our international market borrowings and our ability to replace maturing borrowings and fund new assets. Our overseas banking subsidiaries are also exposed to similar risks.

High and increasing interest rates or greater interest rate volatility would adversely affect our ability to grow, our net interest margins, our net interest income, our income from treasury operations and the value of our fixed income

securities portfolio.

If we are not able to control the level of non-performing assets in our portfolio, our business will suffer.

Increases in the level of non-performing loans increase the risk of investing in our equity shares and ADSs. Various factors, including a rise in unemployment, prolonged recessionary conditions, our regulators' assessment and review of our loan portfolio, a sharp and sustained rise in interest rates, developments in the Indian economy, movements in global commodity markets and exchange rates and global competition, could cause an increase in the level of our non-performing assets and have a material adverse impact on the quality of our loan portfolio.

Table of Contents

In fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2010, due to an adverse macroeconomic environment and challenges in loan recovery, we experienced an increase in non-performing loans, especially in the non-collateralized retail loan portfolio. As a result of a slowdown in economic activity, rising interest rates and the limited ability of corporations to access capital in view of the volatility in global and domestic financial markets, there has been an increase in non-performing and restructured loans in the banking system as well as in our portfolio since fiscal 2012. The loan portfolio of our international branches and subsidiaries includes foreign currency loans to Indian companies for their Indian operations (where permitted by regulation) as well as for their overseas ventures, including cross-border acquisitions. This exposes us to specific additional risks including the failure of the acquired entities to perform as expected, and our inexperience in various aspects of the economic and legal framework in overseas markets. See also “—We experienced rapid international growth in earlier years which has increased the complexity of the risks that we face”. Further, the quality of our long-term project finance loan portfolio could be adversely impacted by several factors. See also “—Our loan portfolio includes long-term project finance loans, which are particularly vulnerable to completion and other risks”. In certain cases, we have extended loan facilities to clients based on collateral consisting of equity shares and any volatility in the capital markets may impact the value of such collateral. Economic and project implementation challenges, in India and overseas, could result in some of our borrowers not being able to meet their debt obligations, including debt obligations that have already been restructured, resulting in an increase in non-performing loans.

Further, guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India relating to identification and classification of non-performing assets could result in an increase our loans classified as non-performing. For instance, in May 2013, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines on the restructuring of loans, which requires all restructured loans (other than due to delay up to a specified period) from April 1, 2015 onwards to be classified as non-performing. See also “—The level of restructured loans in our portfolio may increase and the failure of our restructured loans to perform as expected could affect our business”. In January 2014, the Reserve Bank of India issued a framework for early identification and resolution of stressed assets. Effective April 1, 2014, the guidelines introduce an asset classification category of “special mention accounts”, which comprises cases that are not yet restructured or classified as non-performing but which exhibit early signs of stress, as specified through various parameters. Banks are also required to share data on a category of special mention accounts, form joint lenders’ forums and devise action plans for resolution of these accounts. The failure to do so within stipulated timeframes would attract accelerated provisioning for such cases. See also “Supervision and Regulation—Loan loss provisions and non-performing assets-Asset classification”. We may not be able to adequately control or reduce the level of non-performing assets in our portfolio.

We also have investments in security receipts arising from the sale of non-performing assets by us to Asset Reconstruction Company (India) Limited, a reconstruction company registered with the Reserve Bank of India and other reconstruction companies. See also “Business — Classification of Loans”. There can be no assurance that Asset Reconstruction Company (India) Limited and other reconstruction companies will be able to recover these assets and redeem our investments in security receipts and that there will be no reduction in the value of these investments.

If we are not able to adequately control or reduce the level of non-performing assets, the overall quality of our loan portfolio would deteriorate, we may become subject to enhanced regulatory oversight and scrutiny, our reputation may be adversely impacted and our profitability and the price of our equity shares and ADSs could be adversely affected.

We are subject to the directed lending requirements of the Reserve Bank of India, and any shortfall in achieving these requirements may be required to be invested in government schemes that yield low returns, thereby impacting our profitability. We may also experience a higher level of non-performing assets in our directed lending portfolio, which could adversely impact the quality of our loan portfolio, our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Under the directed lending norms of the Reserve Bank of India, banks in India are required to lend 40.0% of their adjusted net bank credit to certain eligible sectors, categorized as priority sectors. Of this, 18.0% of adjusted net bank

credit is required to be lent to the agricultural sector, including direct agricultural advances of at least 13.5% and indirect agricultural advances of not more than 4.5%. Direct agricultural advances include loans made directly to individual farmers or groups of individual farmers for agriculture and related activities. Indirect agricultural advances include loans for purposes linked to agriculture, such as loans to food and agri-processing units, finance for hire-purchase schemes for distribution of agricultural machinery and implements, financing

Table of Contents

farmers indirectly through the co-operative system and loans for the construction and operation of storage facilities. Other than the 18.0% of adjusted net bank credit that is required to be lent to the agricultural sector, the balance of the priority sector lending requirement can be met by lending to a range of sectors, including small businesses and residential mortgages satisfying certain criteria. Loans to identified weaker sections of society must comprise 10.0% of adjusted net bank credit. These requirements are to be met as of the last reporting Friday of the fiscal year with reference to the adjusted net bank credit of the previous fiscal year. These requirements apply to ICICI Bank on a stand-alone basis.

Further in July 2012 the Reserve Bank of India issued revised guidelines on priority sector lending requirements that restrict the ability of banks to meet the directed lending obligations through lending to specialized financial intermediaries. While keeping the lending targets unchanged, the revised guidelines specify certain categories of lending that would be eligible for classification as priority sector lending and its sub-segments. The guidelines also aim to increase direct agricultural lending by banks to individuals and reduce lending activity through intermediaries like non-banking finance companies and housing finance companies. The guidelines also stipulate that investments by banks in securitized assets and outright purchases of loans and assignments would be eligible for classification under the priority sector if the underlying assets themselves qualified for such treatment. Further, the interest rates charged to ultimate borrowers by the originating entities in such transactions have also been capped in order for such transactions to be classified as priority sector lending. The guidelines also increased the priority sector lending requirements of foreign banks in India that have 20 or more branches, bringing them on par with domestic banks with the target increasing from 32% of adjusted net bank credit to 40%.

Any shortfall in meeting these requirements may be required to be invested in government schemes that yield low returns, ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, depending on the level of shortfall, thereby impacting our profitability. The aggregate amount of funding required by such schemes is drawn from banks that have shortfalls in achievement of their priority sector lending targets, with the amounts drawn from each bank determined by the Reserve Bank of India. At March 31, 2014, our total mandated investments in such schemes on account of past shortfalls in achieving the required level of priority sector lending were Rs. 248.2 billion. In May 2014, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines allowing banks to include the outstanding mandated investments in government schemes at March 31 of the fiscal year to be treated as part of indirect agriculture and count towards overall priority sector target achievement. Also, investments at March 31 of the preceding year would be included in the adjusted net bank credit which forms the base for computation of the priority sector and sub-segment lending requirements. These changes were made effective fiscal 2014. At year-end fiscal 2014, ICICI Bank's priority sector lending was Rs. 1,010.3 billion, constituting about 108.5% of the lending target. However, the Bank met 46.4% and 27.0% of its direct agriculture and weaker section lending requirements respectively. Our investments in government schemes are expected to increase in view of the continuing shortfall in direct agriculture and weaker section loans.

As a result of priority sector lending requirements, we may experience a higher level of non-performing assets in our directed lending portfolio, particularly due to loans to the agricultural sector and small enterprises, where we are less able to control the portfolio quality and where economic difficulties are likely to affect our borrowers more severely. The Bank's gross non-performing assets in the priority sector loan portfolio were 3.3% in fiscal 2011, 2.6% in fiscal 2012, 2.2% in fiscal 2013 and 2.3% in fiscal 2014.

In September 2013, the Reserve Bank of India set up a committee on comprehensive financial services for small businesses and low income households which among others recommended a new methodology for computation of priority sector targets based on district-level credit penetration and other criteria. See also "Supervision and Regulation—Directed lending". Any future changes by the Reserve Bank of India to the directed lending norms may result in our continued inability to meet the priority sector lending requirements as well as require us to increase our lending to relatively more risky segments and may result in an increase in non-performing loans.

In addition to the directed lending requirements, the Reserve Bank of India has mandated banks in India to have a financial inclusion plan for expanding banking services to rural and unbanked centers and to customers who currently do not have access to banking services. In the Union Budget for fiscal 2015, the Finance Minister announced the launch of a financial inclusion mission from August 2014 under which it is proposed to open two bank accounts for each household. It is also envisaged that credit facilities may need to be provided to these households. The expansion into these markets involves significant investments and recurring costs. The profitability of these operations depends on our ability to generate business volumes in these centers and from these customers.

Table of Contents

The level of restructured loans in our portfolio may increase and the failure of our restructured loans to perform as expected could affect our business.

Our standard assets include restructured standard loans. See also “Business—Classification of Loans—Restructured Loans”. As a result of a slowdown in economic activity, rising interest rates and the limited ability of corporations to access capital in view of the volatility in global and domestic financial markets, there has been an increase in restructured loans in the banking system as well as in our portfolio since fiscal 2012. The loan portfolio of our international branches and subsidiaries includes foreign currency loans to Indian companies for their Indian operations (as permitted by regulation) as well as for their overseas ventures, including cross-border acquisitions. This exposes us to specific additional risks including the failure of the acquired entities to perform as expected, and our inexperience in various aspects of the economic and legal framework in overseas markets. See also “—We experienced rapid international growth in earlier years which has increased the complexity of the risks that we face”. Further, the quality of our long-term project finance loan portfolio could be adversely impacted by several factors. See also “—Our loan portfolio includes long-term project finance loans, which are particularly vulnerable to completion and other risks”. Economic and project implementation challenges, in India and overseas, could result in additions to restructured loans and we may not be able to control or reduce the level of restructured loans in our project and corporate finance portfolio.

In November 2012, the Reserve Bank of India increased the general provisioning on restructured standard accounts from 2.00% to 2.75%. Further in May 2013, the Reserve Bank of India issued final guidelines on the restructuring of loans. Pursuant to the guidelines, loans that are restructured (other than due to delays in project implementation under certain conditions and up to specified periods) from April 1, 2015 onwards would be classified as non-performing. Further, the general provisioning requirement on standard restructured loans was increased with all incremental restructured loans from June 1, 2013 requiring a 5.0% general provision while the general provisioning on the existing stock of standard restructured loans was mandated to be increased in a phased manner from 2.75% to 5.0% by March 31, 2016.

The combination of changes in regulations regarding restructured loans and provisioning thereof, any substantial increase in the level of restructured assets and the failure of these borrowers to perform as expected could adversely affect our business, our future financial performance, our stockholders’ equity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Our loan portfolio includes long-term project finance loans, which are particularly vulnerable to completion and other risks.

Project financing provided to the industrial and manufacturing sectors constituted a significant portion of the ICICI loan portfolio. In the past, we have experienced a high level of default and restructuring in our industrial and manufacturing project finance loan portfolio as a result of the downturn in certain global commodity markets and increased competition in India.

The Indian banking sector has experienced a significant increase in infrastructure sector loans in recent years. We expect long-term project finance to be an area of growth in our business over the medium to long-term, and the quality of this portfolio could be adversely impacted by several factors. The viability of these projects depends upon a number of factors, including market demand, government policies, the processes for awarding government licenses and access to natural resources and their subsequent judicial or other review, the financial condition of the government or other entities that are the primary customers for the output of such projects and the overall economic environment in India and the international markets. These projects are particularly vulnerable to a variety of risks, including risks of delays in regulatory approvals, environmental and social issues, completion risk and counterparty risk, which could adversely

impact their ability to generate revenues. Our loans to the power sector increased from 5.1% of our total gross loans at March 31, 2012 to 5.9% at March 31, 2013 and further to 6.0% at March 31, 2014. Concerns have emerged about the availability of coal for power projects in India, primarily due to environmental concerns around coal mining. In addition, power projects inherently have high leverage levels and the current volatility in capital markets and concerns about the implementation of these projects and their future cash flows may constrain the availability of equity funding for such projects. We cannot be sure that these projects will begin operations as scheduled or perform as anticipated. While a large portion of these projects are under implementation and the commercial dates of operations are yet to be reached, we may see an increase in our non-performing assets or restructured assets portfolio in case of delays of more than two years from the scheduled commercial date of operations of such projects, in line with Reserve Bank of India guidelines. In addition, any reduction in the output of

Table of Contents

operational power plants due to lower availability of fuel, or otherwise, may have an adverse impact on their financial condition and their ability to service their debt obligations, including to us. A slowdown in the Indian and global economy may exacerbate the risks for the projects that we have financed. Future project finance losses or high levels of loan restructuring could have a materially adverse effect on our profitability and the quality of our loan portfolio and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Further deterioration of our non-performing asset portfolio combined with an increase in Reserve Bank of India requirements on provisioning could adversely affect our business and profitability.

There can be no assurance that the percentage of non-performing assets that we will be able to recover will be similar to our past experience of recoveries of non-performing assets. As a result of a slowdown in economic activity, rising interest rates and the limited ability of corporations to access capital in view of the volatility in global markets, there has been an increase in non-performing and restructured loans in the banking system as well as in our portfolio since fiscal 2012. The failure of our restructured loans to perform as per the restructured terms would lead to their classification as non-performing loans. See also “—If we are not able to control the level of non-performing assets in our portfolio, our business will suffer”.

The classification of our loans into non-performing and restructured loans is governed by the Reserve Bank of India's guidelines. Further, the classification of the loan portfolio of our overseas branches and subsidiaries is also subject to the regulations and views of respective local regulators. Our provisioning requirements are a function of the additions to non-performing and restructured loans as well as Reserve Bank of India and other regulators' stipulations in this regard. Further, banks in India are also required to maintain general provision on standard loans at rates prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. In its annual policy statement for fiscal 2012, the Reserve Bank of India increased the specific provisioning requirements on sub-standard and doubtful assets by 5%-10% of the gross outstanding from their existing levels. Since November 2012, the Reserve Bank of India has also increased the general provisioning requirements on standard restructured assets. In January 2014, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines requiring higher capital and provisioning requirements for banks with respect to their exposures to companies having unhedged foreign currency exposures, based on an assessment of likely loss on such exposures compared to the earnings of the corporate. In January 2014, the Reserve Bank of India issued a framework for early identification and resolution of stressed assets. Effective April 1, 2014, the guidelines introduce an asset category of special mention accounts, comprising cases that are not yet restructured or classified as non-performing but exhibit early signs of stress, as specified through various parameters. Banks are also required to share data on a category of special mention accounts, form joint lenders' forums and come up with action plans for resolution of these accounts. The failure to do so within stipulated timeframes would attract accelerated provisioning for such cases. In March 2012, with the objective of limiting the volatility in loan loss provisioning requirements witnessed during an economic cycle, the Reserve Bank of India released a discussion paper on the dynamic loan loss provisioning framework. The framework proposes to replace existing general provisioning norms and recommends that banks make provisions on their loan books every year based on their historical loss experience in various categories of loans. In years where the specific provision is higher than the computed dynamic provision requirement, the existing dynamic provision balance can be drawn down to the extent of the difference, subject to a minimum specified level of dynamic provision balance being retained. The combination of any mandated increase in provisions, regulators' assessment of our provisions, any change in the definition of non-performing assets by the regulator and any further deterioration or increase in our non-performing asset portfolio could lead to an adverse impact on our business, our future financial performance and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

We have seen a significant increase in our branch network over the last few years and any inability to use these branches productively or substantial delays in achieving desired levels of productivity may have an adverse impact on our growth and profitability.

The branch network of ICICI Bank in India has increased from 1,419 branches at March 31, 2009 to 3,753 branches at March 31, 2014. See also “—We may buy or sell businesses or be required to undertake mergers by the Reserve Bank of India and could face integration and other acquisition risks”. Recently, we have also substantially scaled up our branch network in rural and semi-urban areas and have also established low-cost branches in centers in the country having no bank presence. Our new branches typically operate at lower productivity levels, as compared to our existing branches. Our performance depends also on the productivity of our employees. Any inability to achieve, substantial delays in achieving desired levels of productivity, would have an adverse impact on our growth and profitability and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Table of Contents

We are subject to capital adequacy and liquidity requirements stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India, including Basel III, and any inability to maintain adequate capital or liquidity due to changes in regulations, a lack of access to capital markets, or otherwise may impact our ability to grow and support our businesses.

Effective April 1, 2013, banks in India commenced implementation of the Basel III capital adequacy framework as stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India. The Basel III guidelines, among other things, establish Common Equity Tier 1 as a new tier of capital; impose a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 5.5% and a minimum Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 7.0% while retaining the minimum total risk-based capital ratio of 9.0%; require banks to maintain a Common Equity Tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets above the minimum requirements to avoid restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments; establish new eligibility criteria for capital instruments in each tier of regulatory capital; require more stringent adjustments to and deductions from regulatory capital; provide for more limited recognition of minority interests in the regulatory capital of a consolidated banking group; impose a 4.5% Basel III leverage ratio of Tier 1 capital to exposure during a parallel run period from 2013 to 2017; and modify the Reserve Bank of India's Basel II guidelines with respect to credit risk, including counterparty credit risk and credit risk mitigation, and market risk. The guidelines were earlier to be fully implemented by March 31, 2018, which was revised to March 31, 2019 in fiscal 2014. Applying the Basel III guidelines, capital ratios of ICICI Bank as of March 31, 2014 were: Common Equity Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 12.8%; Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio of 12.8%; and total risk-based capital ratio of 17.7%.

The capital regulations continue to evolve, both globally and in India. The Reserve Bank of India may require additional capital to be held by banks as a systemic buffer. For instance, in July 2014, the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines requiring additional Common Equity Tier 1 capital requirements ranging from 0.2% to 0.8% of risk-weighted for domestic banks that are identified as systemically important. The systemic importance of a bank would be determined based on the size, inter-connectedness, substitutability and complexity of the bank, with a larger weightage given to size. Further, the Reserve Bank of India has also released draft guidelines on implementation of counter-cyclical capital buffers which proposes higher capital requirements for banks, ranging from 0% to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets, during periods of high economic growth. The capital requirement would be determined based on certain triggers like deviation of long-term average credit-to-GDP ratio and other indicators. In addition, with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, banks in India may migrate to advanced approaches for calculating risk-based capital requirements in the medium term. These evolving regulations may impact the amount of capital that we are required to hold. In December 2013, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines on stress testing according to which banks would have to carry out stress tests for credit risk and market risk to assess their ability to withstand shocks. Banks would be classified into three categories based on size of risk-weighted assets and banks with risk-weighted assets of more than Rs. 2,000.0 billion would be required to carry out complex and severe stress testing. Our ability to grow our business and execute our strategy is dependent on our level of capitalization and we typically raise resources from the capital markets to meet our capital requirements.

In June 2014, the Reserve Bank of India released guidelines on liquidity coverage ratio requirements under the Basel III liquidity framework. The Reserve Bank of India has proposed the monitoring and reporting of the Basel III liquidity coverage ratio, which is a ratio of the stock of high quality liquid assets and total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days. The Reserve Bank of India has also defined categories of assets qualifying as high quality liquid assets and has mandated a minimum liquidity coverage ratio of 60% from January 1, 2015, which would be increased in a phased manner to a minimum of 100% from January 1, 2019. These requirements together with the existing statutory liquidity ratio and cash reserve requirements may result in Indian banks, including us, holding higher amounts of liquidity, thereby impacting profitability.

Any reduction in our regulatory capital ratios, increase in liquidity requirements applicable to us on account of regulatory changes or otherwise, changes in the composition of liquidity and any inability to access capital markets

may limit our ability to grow our business, impact our profitability and our future performance and strategy.

Our risk profile is linked to the Indian economy and the banking and financial markets in India which are still evolving.

Our credit risk may be higher than the credit risk of banks in some developed economies. Unlike several developed economies, a nation-wide credit bureau has been operational in India only since 2001. This may limit the information available to us about the credit history of our borrowers, especially individuals and small businesses. In addition, the credit risk of our borrowers, particularly small and middle market companies, is higher than borrowers

Table of Contents

in more developed economies due to the evolving Indian regulatory, political, economic and industrial environment. The directed lending norms of the Reserve Bank of India require us to lend a certain proportion of our loans to “priority sectors”, including agriculture and small enterprises, where we are less able to control the portfolio quality and where economic difficulties are likely to affect our borrowers more severely. Any shortfall may be required to be allocated to investments yielding sub-market returns. See also “—We are subject to the directed lending requirements of the Reserve Bank of India, and any shortfall in achieving these requirements may be required to be invested in government schemes that yield low returns, thereby impacting our profitability. We may also experience a higher level of non-performing assets in our directed lending portfolio, which could adversely impact the quality of our loan portfolio, our business and the price of the equity shares and ADSs” and “Business—Loan Portfolio—Directed Lending”. Also, several of our corporate borrowers in the past suffered from low profitability because of increased competition from economic liberalization, a sharp decline in commodity prices, a high debt burden and high interest rates in the Indian economy at the time of their financing, and other factors. An economic slowdown and a general decline in business activity in India could impose further stress on these borrowers’ financial soundness and profitability and thus expose us to increased credit risk. This may lead to an increase in the level of our non-performing assets and there could be an adverse impact on our business, our future financial performance, our stockholders’ equity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

In addition to credit risks, we also face additional risks as compared with banks in developed economies. We pursue our banking, insurance and other activities in India in a developing economy with all of the risks that come with such an economy. Our activities in India are widespread and diverse and involve employees, contractors, counterparties and customers with widely varying levels of education, financial sophistication and wealth. Although we seek to implement policies and procedures to reduce and manage marketplace risks as well as risks within our own organization, some risks remain inherent in doing business in a large, developing country. We cannot eliminate these marketplace and operational risks, which may lead to legal or regulatory actions, negative publicity or other developments that could reduce our profitability. In the aftermath of the financial crisis, regulatory scrutiny of these risks is increasing.

The enhanced supervisory and compliance environment in the financial sector increases the risk of regulatory action, whether formal or informal. Following the financial crisis, regulators are increasingly viewing us, as well as other financial institutions, as presenting a higher risk profile than in the past.

We are subject to a wide variety of banking, insurance and financial services laws, regulations and regulatory policies and a large number of regulatory and enforcement authorities in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Since the global financial crisis, regulators in India and in the other jurisdictions in which we operate have intensified their review, supervision and scrutiny of many financial institutions, including us. In the aftermath of the financial crisis, regulators are increasingly viewing us, as well as other financial institutions, as presenting a higher risk profile than in the past, in a range of areas. This increased review and scrutiny or any changes in the existing regulatory supervision framework, increases the possibility that we will face adverse legal or regulatory actions. The Reserve Bank of India and other regulators regularly review our operations, and there can be no guarantee that any regulator will agree with our internal assessments of asset quality, provisions, risk management, capital adequacy and management functioning, other measures of the safety and soundness of our operations or compliance with applicable laws, regulations, accounting norms or regulatory policies. Regulators may find that we are not in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, accounting norms or regulatory policies, or with the regulators’ revised interpretations of such laws, regulations or regulatory policies, and may take formal or informal actions against us. Such formal or informal actions might force us to make additional provisions for our non-performing assets or otherwise, divest our assets, adopt new compliance programs or policies, remove personnel, reduce dividend or executive compensation or undertake other changes to our business operations. Any of these changes, if required, could reduce our profitability by restricting our operations, imposing new costs or harming our reputation. See also “—The regulatory environment for financial

institutions is facing unprecedented change in the post-financial crisis environment” and “Supervision and Regulation”.

Our banking subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and Canada have in the past focused primarily on leveraging their deposit franchises in these markets to extend financing to Indian companies for their operations in India and globally, including the financing of overseas acquisitions by Indian companies through structured transactions. In view of regulatory limitations on cross-border financing of this nature, these subsidiaries have experienced a reduction in their business, impacting their profitability and resulting in a sharp reduction in the return on the capital invested in these businesses. While both these subsidiaries are focused on growing their business within the current regulatory framework, the opportunities to do so may be limited. Further, while both these subsidiaries are focused

Table of Contents

on optimizing their capital base and have repatriated capital and made dividend payments to ICICI Bank in the recent past, such initiatives are subject to regulatory approvals. There can be no assurance regarding the timing or grant of such approvals in the future. Our overseas branches are also subject to respective local regulatory requirements, including any requirements related to liquidity, capital and asset classification and provisioning.

In addition to oversight by the Reserve Bank of India, our insurance subsidiaries are also subject to extensive regulation and supervision by India's insurance regulators. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority has the authority to modify and interpret regulations regarding the insurance industry, including regulations governing products, selling commissions, solvency margins and reserving, which can lead to additional costs or restrictions on our insurance subsidiaries' activities. Similarly, our asset management subsidiary is subject to supervision and regulation by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

Failure to comply with applicable regulations in various jurisdictions, including unauthorized actions by employees, representatives, agents and third parties, suspected or perceived failures and media reports, and ensuing inquiries or investigations by regulatory and enforcement authorities, has resulted, and may result in the future, in regulatory actions, including financial penalties and restrictions on or suspension of the related business operations. Following the release on the Internet of videos forming part of a sting operation on banks and insurance companies in India that purported to show the Bank's frontline branch employees engaging in conversations that would violate our Group's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and could have, if any transactions had been consummated, led to violations of anti-money laundering and 'know-your-customer' norms, the Reserve Bank of India undertook investigations at ICICI Bank and over 30 other banks in India. While the Reserve Bank of India's investigations did not reveal any prima facie evidence of money laundering, the Reserve Bank of India imposed an aggregate penalty of Rs. 665 million on 31 Indian banks, including Rs. 10 million on ICICI Bank, for instances of violation of applicable regulations, which the Bank has paid. Although we have not received any formal notice of investigation, there can be no assurance that these incidents will not be the subject of further investigation by the regulatory authorities, including the tax enforcement authorities.

In addition, a failure to comply with the applicable regulations in various jurisdictions by our employees, representatives, agents and third party service providers either in or outside the course of their services, or suspected or perceived failures by them, may result in inquiries or investigations by regulatory and enforcement authorities and in regulatory or enforcement action against either us, or such employees, representatives, agents and third party service providers. Such actions may impact our reputation, result in adverse media reports, lead to increased or enhanced regulatory or supervisory concerns, cause us to incur additional costs, penalties, claims and expenses or impact adversely our ability to conduct business.

If we fail to manage our legal and regulatory risk in the many jurisdictions in which we operate, our business could suffer, our reputation could be harmed and we would be subject to additional legal and regulatory risks. This could, in turn, increase the size and number of claims and damages asserted against us and/or subject us to regulatory investigations, enforcement actions or other proceedings, or lead to increased supervisory concerns. We may also be required to spend additional time and resources on remedial measures, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

Despite our best efforts to comply with all applicable regulations, there are a number of risks that cannot be completely controlled. Our international expansion has led to increased legal and regulatory risks. Regulators in every jurisdiction in which we operate or have listed our securities have the power to restrict our operations, stipulate higher capital and liquidity requirements or bring administrative or judicial proceedings against us (or our employees, representatives, agents and third party service providers), which could result, among other things, in suspension or revocation of one or more of our licenses, cease and desist orders, fines, civil penalties, criminal penalties or other

disciplinary action which could materially harm our reputation, results of operations and financial condition.

We cannot predict the timing or form of any current or future regulatory or law enforcement initiatives, which are increasingly common for international banks and financial institutions, but we would expect to cooperate with any such regulatory investigation or proceeding.

Table of Contents

The value of our collateral may decrease or we may experience delays in enforcing our collateral when borrowers default on their obligations to us which may result in failure to recover the expected value of collateral security exposing us to a potential loss.

A substantial portion of our loans to corporate and retail customers is secured by collateral. See also “Business—Classification of Loans—Non-Performing Asset Strategy”. Changes in asset prices may cause the value of our collateral to decline, and we may not be able to realize the full value of our collateral as a result of delays in bankruptcy and foreclosure proceedings, delays in the creation of security interests, defects or deficiencies in the perfection of collateral (including due to inability to obtain approvals that may be required from various persons, agencies or authorities), fraudulent transfers by borrowers and other factors, including depreciation in the value of the collateral and illiquid market for disposal of and volatility in the market prices for the collateral, current legislative provisions or changes thereto and past or future judicial pronouncements.

In India, foreclosure on collateral consisting of property can be undertaken directly by lenders by fulfilling certain procedures and requirements (unless challenged in courts of law) or otherwise by a written petition to an Indian court or tribunal. An application, when made (or a legal challenge to the foreclosure undertaken directly), may be subject to delays or administrative requirements that may result in, or be accompanied by, a decrease in the value of collateral. These delays can last for several years and might lead to deterioration in the physical condition or market value of the collateral. In the event a corporate borrower is in financial difficulty and unable to sustain itself, it may opt for the process of voluntary winding up. If a company becomes a “sick unit” (as defined under Indian law, which provides for a unit to be so categorized based on the extent of its accumulated losses relative to its stockholders’ equity), foreclosure and enforceability of collateral is stayed.

In addition, for collateral we hold in jurisdictions outside India, the applicable laws and regulations in such jurisdictions may impact our ability to foreclose on collateral and realize its value. Failure to recover the expected value of collateral could expose us to potential losses, which could adversely affect our future financial performance, our stockholders’ equity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

We have a high concentration of loans to certain customers, borrower groups and sectors and if a substantial portion of these loans become non-performing, the overall quality of our loan portfolio, our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs could be adversely affected.

Our loan portfolio and non-performing asset portfolio have a high concentration in certain types of customers. ICICI Bank’s policy is to limit its exposure to any particular industry (other than retail loans) to 15.0% of its total exposure. Our loans and advances to the retail finance segment constituted 40.9% of our gross loans and advances at March 31, 2014. Our loans and advances to (i) the infrastructure sector (excluding power), (ii) the non-finance service sector, (iii) the power sector and (iv) the iron and steel sector constituted 6.9%, 6.7%, 6.0% and 5.1%, respectively, of our gross loans and advances at March 31, 2014. Pursuant to the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, ICICI Bank’s credit exposure to an individual borrower must not exceed 15.0% of its capital funds, unless the exposure is with regards to an infrastructure project. ICICI Bank’s exposure to a group of companies under the same management control generally must not exceed 40.0% of its capital funds unless the exposure is with regards to an infrastructure project, as per the Reserve Bank of India guidelines. Banks may, in exceptional circumstances, with the approval of their boards, enhance the exposure by 5.0% of capital funds (i.e., aggregate exposure can be 20.0% of capital funds for an individual borrower and aggregate exposure can be 45.0% of capital funds for a group of companies under the same management). At March 31, 2014, our largest non-bank borrower accounted for approximately 12.1% of our capital funds. The largest group of companies under the same management control accounted for approximately 29.1% of our capital funds. See also “Business—Loan Portfolio—Loan Concentration”.

We depend on the accuracy and completeness of information about customers and counterparties.

In deciding whether to extend credit or enter into other transactions with customers and counterparties, we may rely on information furnished to us by or on behalf of customers and counterparties, including financial statements and other financial information. We may also rely on certain representations as to the accuracy and completeness of that information and, with respect to financial statements, on reports of their independent auditors. For example, in deciding whether to extend credit, we may assume that a customer's audited financial statements conform to generally accepted accounting principles and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the customer. Our financial condition and results of operations could be negatively

Table of Contents

affected by relying on financial statements that do not comply with generally accepted accounting principles or other information that is materially misleading. In addition, unlike several developed economies, a nationwide credit bureau has only recently built up its database in India. This may affect the quality of information available to us about the credit history of our borrowers, especially individuals and small businesses. As a result, our ability to effectively manage our credit risk may be adversely affected.

Commission, exchange and brokerage income and profit on foreign exchange transactions are important elements of our profitability, and regulatory changes and market conditions could cause these income streams to decline and adversely impact our financial performance.

We earn commission, exchange and brokerage income from a variety of activities, including loan processing, syndication and advisory services for corporate clients with respect to their acquisition and project financing, distribution of retail investment and insurance products, transaction banking and retail credit products. Our commission, exchange and brokerage income is therefore impacted by the level of corporate activity including new financing proposals, the demand for retail financial products and the overall level of economic and trade activity. We also earn commission from the distribution of mutual fund and insurance products. Our commission, exchange and brokerage income is also impacted by applicable regulations governing various products and segments of financial services and changes in these regulations may adversely impact our ability to grow in this area. For example, in May 2014, the Reserve Bank of India directed banks to remove foreclosure charges on floating rate term loans given to individual borrowers and were prohibited from levying penalty for non-maintenance of minimum balance in inoperative accounts. The profit on foreign exchange transactions is dependent on foreign exchange market conditions and the risk management strategies of corporate clients. Volatile market conditions may also have an adverse impact on mergers and acquisitions activity by Indian companies, affecting our fee and other incomes related to such activity. Since fiscal 2012, we have witnessed a moderation in growth in our commission, exchange and brokerage income, primarily due to the decline in corporate investment activity and new financing proposals. While the growth rate of our commission, exchange and brokerage income has improved during fiscal 2014, various factors could adversely impact these income streams in the future and adversely affect our financial performance.

We experienced rapid international growth in earlier years which has increased the complexity of the risks that we face.

Beginning in fiscal 2004, we began international expansion, opening banking subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Canada and Russia and branches and representative offices in several countries. This rapid international expansion into banking in multiple jurisdictions exposes us to a variety of regulatory and business challenges and risks, including cross-cultural risk and has increased the complexity of our risks in a number of areas including price risks, currency risks, interest rate risks, compliance risk, regulatory and reputational risk and operational risk. In the aftermath of the financial crisis and in light of enhanced regulations in many countries, we expect to face additional scrutiny in all of these areas and in the management of our international operations. We also face risks arising from our ability to manage inconsistent legal and regulatory requirements in the multiple jurisdictions in which we operate. Our businesses are subject to changes in legal and regulatory requirements and it may not be possible to predict the timing or nature of such changes.

The loan portfolio of our international branches and subsidiaries includes foreign currency loans to Indian companies for their Indian operations (as permitted by regulation) as well as for their overseas ventures, including cross-border acquisitions. This exposes us to specific additional risks including the failure of the acquired entities to perform as expected, and our inexperience in various aspects of the economic and legal framework in overseas markets. Regulatory changes globally and in specific markets, including increased regulatory oversight following the global financial crisis, may impact our ability to execute our strategy and deliver returns on capital invested in our

international subsidiaries. Our banking subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and Canada have in the past focused primarily on leveraging their deposit franchises in these markets to extend financing to Indian companies for their operations in India and globally, including the financing of overseas acquisitions by Indian companies through structured transactions. In view of the position taken by these subsidiaries' respective regulators in connection with cross-border risk and exposure concentration, these subsidiaries have reduced their business volumes, resulting in a high level of capital relative to their assets and impacting their profitability and return on the capital invested by ICICI Bank in these subsidiaries. While both these subsidiaries are focused on growing their business within the current regulatory framework, the opportunities to do so may be limited. Further, while we are seeking to rationalize the capital invested in our overseas banking subsidiaries and these subsidiaries have repatriated a part of their excess capital to ICICI Bank, there can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve further capital rationalization through repatriation or otherwise. See also “—The enhanced supervisory and compliance environment in the

Table of Contents

financial sector increases the risk of regulatory action, whether formal or informal. Following the financial crisis, regulators are increasingly viewing us, as well as other financial institutions, as presenting a higher risk profile than in the past” and “—The regulatory environment for financial institutions is facing unprecedented change in the post-financial crisis environment”. Our overseas branches and banking subsidiaries have made investments in bonds, certificates of deposits, mortgage backed securities, treasury bills, credit derivatives and asset-backed commercial paper. The global financial and economic crisis resulted in mark-to-market and realized losses on our overseas and other subsidiaries’ investment and derivative portfolios, increased the regulatory scrutiny of our international operations, constrained our international debt capital market borrowings and increased our cost of funding. If we are unable to manage these risks, our business would be adversely affected.

Our funding is primarily short-term and if depositors do not roll over deposited funds upon maturity, our business could be adversely affected.

Most of our incremental funding requirements are met through short-term funding sources, primarily in the form of deposits including deposits from corporate customers and interbank deposits. Our customer deposits generally have a maturity of less than one year. However, a large portion of our assets have medium-or long-term maturities, creating the potential for funding mismatches. In addition, we have seen significant growth in project financing in recent years, where the assets would typically be of longer-term maturities, relative to our funding profile. Our ability to raise fresh deposits and grow our deposit base depends in part on our ability to expand our network of branches, which in the past required the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India. We have recently significantly expanded our branch network pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India’s authorizations for establishing new branches, and the Reserve Bank of India has also recently permitted banks to freely open new branches subject to certain conditions. Our new branches typically operate at lower efficiency levels, as compared to our existing branches, and although we intend to increase their efficiency over time, any inability to use these branches productively, or substantial delays in achieving desired levels of productivity, may have an impact on our ability to grow our deposit base to the desired extent. During September and October 2008, following the disclosure of our exposure to Lehman Brothers and other U.S. and European financial institutions, rumors were circulated about our financial position which resulted in concerns being expressed by depositors and higher than normal transaction levels on a few days. The deregulation of savings account interest rates in October 2011 may also increase the volatility of this component of our funding.

High volumes of deposit withdrawals or failure of a substantial number of our depositors to roll over deposited funds upon maturity or to replace deposited funds with fresh deposits as well as our inability to grow our deposit base, would have an adverse effect on our liquidity position, our business, our future financial performance, our stockholders’ equity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Furthermore, a part of our loan and investment portfolio, consisting primarily of the loan and investment portfolios of our international branches and subsidiaries is denominated in foreign currencies, including the U.S. dollar. Our international branches are primarily funded by debt capital market issuances and syndicated/bilateral loans, while our international subsidiaries generally raise deposits in their local markets. Volatility in the international debt markets may constrain our international capital market borrowings. There can be no assurance that our international branches and subsidiaries will be able to obtain funding from the international debt markets or other sources in a timely manner on terms acceptable to them or at all. This may adversely impact our ability to replace maturing borrowings and fund new assets. In addition, borrowers who have taken foreign currency loans from us may face challenges in meeting their repayment obligations on account of market conditions and currency movements. See also “—Risks Relating to India and Other Economic and Market Risks—Financial instability in other countries, particularly emerging market countries and countries where we have established operations, could adversely affect our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs”, “—Risks Relating to India and Other Economic and Market Risks—Financial difficulty and other problems in certain financial institutions in India could adversely affect our business and the price of our equity shares

and ADSs” and “—Risks Relating to Our Business—We experienced rapid international growth in earlier years which has increased the complexity of the risks that we face”.

The regulatory environment for financial institutions is facing unprecedented change in the post-financial crisis environment.

The global financial crisis has led to significant and unprecedented changes in the laws, regulations and regulatory policies of India and the other jurisdictions in which we operate. Changes in laws, regulations or

Table of Contents

regulatory policies, including changes in the interpretation or application of such laws, regulations and regulatory policies, may adversely affect the products and services we offer, the value of our assets or the collateral available for our loans or our business in general. Recent regulatory changes as well as changes currently under discussion, such as changes with respect to Basel III risk-based and leverage capital requirements, Basel III liquidity requirements; restrictions on cross-border capital flows; enhanced emphasis on local lending obligations in overseas jurisdictions; changes in directed lending regulations in India; and discussions on management compensation, board governance, consumer protection and risk management, among other areas, are expected to have an impact on our business and our future strategy. These changes could require us to reduce or increase our business in specific segments, impact our overall growth and impact our return on capital. For instance, our wholly owned banking subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and Canada reduced their business volumes in response to the regulatory environment, which has impacted their growth and profitability. While both these subsidiaries are focused on growing their business within the current regulatory framework, the opportunities to do so may be limited. Further, while both these subsidiaries are focused on optimizing their capital base and have repatriated capital and made dividend payments to ICICI Bank in the recent past, such measures are subject to regulatory approvals. There can be no assurance regarding the timing or grant of such approvals in the future. The Reserve Bank of India has moved to a risk-based supervision approach for Indian banks, including us, and may require banks to hold additional capital over and above the minimum regulatory requirements based on its assessment of risks for individual banks.

Changes in laws, regulations and regulatory policies, or the interpretation or application thereof, have and we expect will continue to lead to enhanced regulatory oversight and scrutiny and increased compliance costs. In the aftermath of the financial crisis, regulators are increasingly viewing us, as well as other financial institutions, as presenting a higher risk profile than in the past. This increased scrutiny increases the possibility that we will face adverse legal or regulatory actions. The Reserve Bank of India and other regulators regularly review our operations, and there can be no guarantee that any regulator will agree with our internal assessments of asset quality, provisions, risk management, capital adequacy, management functioning or other measures of the safety and soundness of our operations. In addition, regulators may find that we are not in compliance with applicable laws, regulations or regulatory policies, or with the regulators' revised interpretations of such laws, regulations or regulatory policies, and may take formal or informal actions against us. Our ability to predict future legal or regulatory changes is limited and we may face enhanced legal or regulatory burdens without advance notice. For example, the Reserve Bank of India, in its guidelines for new private sector banking licenses issued in February 2013, has mandated all new banks pursuant to the issuance of such licenses, to be set up under a financial holding company structure. In future, such requirements may be extended to existing banks in India, including us. Also, the Reserve Bank of India has released a discussion paper on a new banking structure in India. See also "Overview of the Indian Financial Sector-Recent structural reforms". Any such regulatory or structural changes may result in increased expenses, operational restrictions, increased competition or revisions to our business operations, which may reduce our profitability or force us to forego potentially profitable business opportunities. See also "—The enhanced supervisory and compliance environment in the financial sector increases the risk of regulatory action, whether formal or informal. Following the financial crisis, regulators are increasingly viewing us, as well as other financial institutions, as presenting a higher risk profile than in the past".

Our inability to effectively manage credit, market and liquidity risk and inaccuracy of our valuation models and accounting estimates may have an adverse effect on our earnings, capitalization, credit ratings and cost of funds.

Our risk management strategies may not be effective because in a difficult or less liquid market environment other market participants may be attempting to use the same or similar strategies to deal with difficult market conditions. In such circumstances, it may be difficult for us to reduce our risk positions due to the activity of such other market participants. Our derivatives businesses may expose us to unexpected market, credit and operational risks that could cause us to suffer unexpected losses or enhanced regulatory scrutiny. Severe declines in asset values, unanticipated

credit events, or unforeseen circumstances that may cause previously uncorrelated factors to become correlated may create losses resulting from risks not appropriately taken into account in the development, structuring or pricing of a derivative instrument. In addition, many derivative transactions are not cleared and settled through a central clearing house or exchange, and they may not always be confirmed or settled by counterparties on a timely basis. In these situations, we are subject to heightened credit and operational risk, and in the event of a default, we may find the contract more difficult to enforce. Further, as new and more complex derivative products are created, disputes regarding the terms or the settlement procedures of the contracts could arise, which could force us to incur unexpected costs, including transaction and legal costs, and impair our ability to manage effectively our risk exposure to these products. Many of our hedging strategies and other risk management techniques have a basis in

Table of Contents

historic market behavior, and all such strategies and techniques are based to some degree on management's subjective judgment. To the extent any of the instruments and strategies we use to hedge or otherwise manage our exposure to market or credit risk are not effective, we may not be able to mitigate effectively our risk exposures in particular market environments or against particular types of risk. Our balance sheet growth is dependent upon economic conditions, as well as upon our ability to securitize, sell, purchase or syndicate particular loans or loan portfolios. Our trading revenues and interest rate risk are dependent upon our ability to properly identify, and mark-to-market, changes in the value of financial instruments caused by changes in market prices or rates. Our earnings are dependent upon the effectiveness of our management of migrations in credit quality and risk concentrations, the accuracy of our valuation models and our critical accounting estimates and the adequacy of our allowances for loan losses.

To the extent our assessments, assumptions or estimates prove inaccurate or not predictive of actual results, we could suffer higher than anticipated losses and enhanced regulatory scrutiny. See also “—Further deterioration of our non-performing asset portfolio combined with an increase in Reserve Bank of India requirements on provisioning could adversely affect our business and profitability”. The successful management of credit, market and operational risk is an important consideration in managing our liquidity risk because it affects the evaluation of our credit ratings by domestic and international rating agencies. Rating agencies may reduce or indicate their intention to reduce the ratings at any time. See also “—Risks Relating to India and Other Economic and Market Risks—Any downgrade of India's debt rating by an international rating agency could adversely affect our business, our liquidity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs”. The rating agencies can also decide to withdraw their ratings altogether, which may have the same effect as a reduction in our ratings. Any reduction in our ratings (or withdrawal of ratings) may increase our borrowing costs, limit our access to capital markets and adversely affect our ability to sell or market our products, engage in business transactions particularly longer-term, and derivatives transactions, or retain our customers. Conditions in the international and Indian debt markets may adversely impact our access to financing and liquidity. This, in turn, could reduce our liquidity and negatively impact our operating results and financial condition. For more information relating to our ratings, see also “Business—Risk Management—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk—Liquidity Risk”.

Negative publicity could damage our reputation and adversely impact our business and financial results and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Reputation risk, or the risk to our business, earnings and capital from negative publicity, is inherent in our business. The reputation of the financial services industry in general has been closely monitored as a result of the financial crisis and other matters affecting the financial services industry. Negative public opinion about the financial services industry generally or us specifically could adversely affect our ability to keep and attract customers, and expose us to litigation and regulatory action. Negative publicity can result from our actual or alleged conduct in any number of activities, including lending practices and specific credit exposures, corporate governance, regulatory compliance, mergers and acquisitions, and related disclosure, sharing or inadequate protection of customer information, and actions taken by government, regulators and community organizations in response to that conduct. Although we take steps to minimize reputation risk in dealing with customers and other constituencies, we, as a large financial services organization are inherently exposed to this risk. Our subsidiaries' businesses include mutual fund, portfolio and private equity fund management, which are exposed to various risks including diminution in value of investments and inadequate liquidity of the investments. We also distribute products of our insurance, asset management and private equity subsidiaries. Investors in these funds and schemes may allege mismanagement or weak fund management as well as mis-selling and conflicts of interest which may impact our overall reputation as a financial services group and may require us to support these businesses with liquidity and may result in a reduction in business volumes and revenues from these businesses. We are also exposed to the risk of litigation by customers across our businesses.

We may seek opportunities for growth through acquisitions, divest our existing businesses, or be required to undertake mergers by the Reserve Bank of India and could face integration and other acquisitions risks.

We may seek opportunities for growth through acquisitions or be required to undertake mergers mandated by the Reserve Bank of India under its statutory powers. We have undertaken mergers and acquisitions in the past. Most recently, the Bank of Rajasthan, a private sector bank, merged with us effective August 12, 2010. In the past, the Reserve Bank of India has ordered mergers of weak banks with other banks primarily in the interest of depositors of the weak banks. We may in the future examine and seek opportunities for acquisitions in countries where we currently operate. Our non-banking subsidiaries in India may also undertake mergers and acquisitions.

Table of Contents

Any future acquisitions or mergers, both Indian or international, may involve a number of risks, including the possibility of a deterioration of asset quality, financial impact of employee related liabilities, diversion of our management's attention required to integrate the acquired business and the failure to retain key acquired personnel and clients, leverage synergies or rationalize operations, or develop the skills required for new businesses and markets, or unknown and known liabilities including any ongoing litigation, claims or disputes concerning such acquisition, merger, its shareholders, share capital or its legal and regulatory compliance obligations or practices, some or all of which could have an adverse effect on our business.

We may also sell all or part of one or more of our businesses, including our subsidiaries, for a variety of reasons including changes in strategic focus, redeployment of capital, contractual obligations and regulatory requirements. See also "Business— Overview of Our Products and Services — Insurance".

We and our customers are exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Several of our borrowers enter into derivative contracts to manage their foreign exchange risk exposures. Volatility in exchange rates may result in increased mark-to-market losses in derivative transactions for our clients. Upon the maturity or premature termination of the derivative contracts, these mark-to-market losses become receivables owed to us. Consequently, we become exposed to various kinds of risks including but not limited to credit risk, market risk and exchange risk.

Since fiscal 2012, following the volatility in the global capital markets and the economic slowdown in India, the rupee has depreciated sharply against the U.S. dollar. The rupee depreciated by 14.6% in fiscal 2012 and by 6.3% in fiscal 2013. During fiscal 2014, the rupee depreciated sharply against the U.S. dollar following the commencement of tapering of quantitative easing in the United States and the consequent withdrawal of capital flows from many emerging economies. During April-August 2013, the rupee depreciated by 22.4% to Rs. 68.4 per U.S. dollar before stabilising at Rs. 60.1 per U.S. dollar at end-March 2014. Some of our borrowers with foreign exchange and derivative exposures may be adversely impacted by the depreciation of the rupee. These include borrowers impacted by higher rupee denominated interest or principal repayment on unhedged foreign currency borrowings; increases in the cost of raw material imports where there is limited ability to pass through such escalations to customers; and the escalation of project costs due to higher imported equipment costs; and borrowers that may have taken adverse positions in the foreign exchange markets. The failure of our borrowers to manage their exposures to foreign exchange and derivative risk, particularly adverse movements and volatility in foreign exchange rates, may adversely affect our borrowers and consequently the quality of our exposure to our borrowers and our business volumes and profitability. In January 2014, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines requiring higher capital and provisioning requirements for banks on their exposures to companies having unhedged foreign currency exposure, based on an assessment of likely loss on such exposures compared to the earnings of the corporate. An increase in non-performing or restructured assets on account of our borrowers' inability to manage exchange rate risk and any increased capital or provisioning requirement against such exposures may have an adverse impact on our profitability, our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs. We have adopted certain risk management policies to mitigate such risk. However there is no assurance that such measures will be fully effective in mitigating such risks.

Entry into new businesses or expansions of existing businesses may expose us to increased risks that may adversely affect our business.

The rapid growth of our retail loan business and our rural initiative exposes us to increased risks within India including higher levels of non-performing loans in our unsecured retail credit portfolio, increased operational risk, increased fraud risk and increased regulatory and legal risk. Since fiscal 2012 we have focused on scaling up our retail lending volumes and in fiscal 2014, have also seen an increase in our retail unsecured portfolio. Our retail loan portfolio grew by 25.6% in fiscal 2014 compared to an increase of 17.1% in our overall gross loan portfolio. Further,

we are also focusing on scaling up our business and distribution network in rural areas. While we have taken measures to address the risks in these businesses, there can be no assurance that the businesses would perform as per our expectations or that there would not be any adverse developments in these businesses in the future. Our inability to manage such risks may have an adverse impact on our future business and strategy, our asset quality and profitability and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

During fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2012, we have seen a significant increase in our project finance exposure to the power sector. We cannot be sure that these projects will begin operations as scheduled or perform as anticipated.

Table of Contents

Any delays in operations or the inability of these projects to perform in accordance with our expectations may have an adverse impact on our asset quality and profitability. See also “—Our loan portfolio includes long-term project finance loans, which are particularly vulnerable to completion and other risks”.

Our business is very competitive and our strategy depends on our ability to compete effectively.

Within the Indian market, we face intense competition from other commercial banks, investment banks, insurance companies and non-bank finance companies. Some Indian public and private sector banks have experienced higher growth, achieved better profitability and increased their market shares relative to us. In addition, the moderation of growth in the Indian banking sector may lead to greater competition for business opportunities. Recent changes in the Indian banking sector include deregulation of interest rates on savings bank deposits, following which some smaller banks have significantly increased interest rates paid on savings deposits to compete with larger banks, including us, and removal of foreclosure charges or prepayment penalties payable by borrowers for floating rate home loans, which may lead to a higher proportion of higher yielding loans being prepaid as borrowers seek to refinance their existing loans. In February 2013, the Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines on the entry of new banks in the private sector including eligibility criteria, structure, capital requirements, shareholding structure and corporate governance practices. The Reserve Bank of India has issued in-principle licenses to two applicants during fiscal 2014. Further, in October 2013, the Reserve Bank of India completely deregulated branch licensing requirements and banks are permitted to open branches across tier 1 to tier 6 centers without the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India, subject to them maintaining a prescribed proportion of 25% of their incremental branches in rural and semi-urban areas. See also “Supervision and Regulation-Regulations Relating to the Opening of Branches and Automated Teller Machines”. Greater presence of existing competitors or new entrants of banks offering a wider range of products and services could increase competition. The Reserve Bank of India released a discussion paper in August 2013 on the banking structure in India which proposes a differentiated licensing policy for different types of banks for niche business areas. It also recommends having a continuous licensing policy for entry of new banks compared to the current practice of issuing licenses intermittently. The Reserve Bank of India has also released the framework for the presence of foreign banks in India, and has proposed according treatment substantively similar to domestic banks for foreign banks, based on the principles of reciprocity and subsidiary mode of presence. In January 2014, the Reserve Bank of India had constituted a committee to review governance of boards of banks in India which, among others, proposes several measures aimed at improving the governance, ownership and board oversight of public sector banks. In July 2014, the Reserve Bank of India issued draft guidelines for licensing of payments banks and small banks. The Reserve Bank of India has also indicated that it would issue guidelines with respect to continuous licensing policy for universal banks. Any changes in the banking structure in India, including the entry of new banks, greater competition between existing players and improvement in the efficiency and competitiveness of existing banks may have an adverse impact on our business. Due to competitive pressures, we may be unable to successfully execute our growth strategy or offer products and services at reasonable returns and this may adversely impact our business. See also “Business—Competition” and “Overview of the Indian Financial Sector—Commercial Banks—Foreign Banks”.

In our international operations we also face intense competition from the full range of competitors in the financial services industry, both banks and non-banks and both Indian and foreign banks. We remain a small to mid-size player in the international markets and many of our competitors have resources much greater than our own.

Changes in the regulation and structure of the financial markets in India may adversely impact our business.

The Indian financial markets have in recent years experienced, and continue to experience, changes and developments aimed at reducing the cost and improving the quality of service delivery to users of financial services. We may experience an adverse impact on the cash float and fees from our cash management business resulting from the development and increased usage of payment systems, as well as other similar structural changes. Some recent

structural changes in banking transactions in India include free access for a customer of any bank to ATMs of all other banks with restrictions on the amount and number of transactions. Furthermore, the Reserve Bank of India, from time to time, also imposes limits on transaction charges levied by banks on customers, including those on cash and card transactions. In fiscal 2013, banks were directed to remove foreclosure charges on home loans. In fiscal 2014, banks were mandated to have a uniform pricing policy for all customers across all branches, irrespective of the branch in which the account was opened. Also, banks were directed to remove foreclosure charges on floating rate term loans given to individual borrowers and were prohibited from levying penalty on inoperative accounts for non-maintenance of minimum balance. Such developments may adversely impact the profitability of banks, including us, by reducing float balances and fee incomes, and increasing costs. See also “—The regulatory

Table of Contents

environment for financial institutions is facing unprecedented change in the post-financial crisis environment”. Our subsidiaries are also subject to similar risks. For example, in the Union Budget for fiscal 2015, the Finance Minister announced an increase in the long term capital gains tax rate on investments in debt mutual funds from 10% to 20% and also increased the minimum holding period for qualification as a long term investment from 12 months to 36 months. These changes may have an impact on the inflows seen by mutual funds, including the funds managed by our asset management subsidiary, into debt schemes.

Additional capital requirements of our insurance subsidiaries may adversely impact our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

While our life insurance business has recorded accounting profits since fiscal 2011, and the growth of our life insurance subsidiary has moderated, additional capital may be required to support the insurance business. In accordance with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority’s order dated March 12, 2011, all general insurance companies in India, including our general insurance subsidiary, were required to provide for losses on the third party motor pool (a multilateral arrangement for insurance in respect of third party claims against commercial vehicles, the results of which are shared by all general insurance companies in proportion to their overall market share) at a provisional rate of 153.0% from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2011, as compared to the earlier loss rate of 122%-127%. Since the losses are allocated to general insurance companies based on their overall market shares, the profitability and solvency ratio of our general insurance subsidiary were adversely impacted. Accordingly, we invested Rs. 2.5 billion of capital into our general insurance subsidiary, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Limited, in fiscal 2011. In fiscal 2012, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority ordered the dismantling of the motor pool and advised that motor pool liabilities be recognized as per the loss rates estimated by the General Actuaries Department of the United Kingdom, for all underwriting years from fiscal 2008 to fiscal 2012. Our general insurance subsidiary recognized additional pool losses of Rs. 6.9 billion in fiscal 2012 and Rs. 1.0 billion in fiscal 2013. We invested Rs. 740.0 million into our general insurance subsidiary in fiscal 2013.

Our ability to invest additional capital in these businesses is subject to the Reserve Bank of India’s regulations on capital adequacy and its para-banking guidelines that prescribe limits for our aggregate investment in financial sector enterprises. All such investments require prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India. See also “—Loss reserves for our general insurance business are based on estimates as to future claims liabilities and adverse developments relating to claims could lead to further reserve additions and materially adversely affect the operation of our general insurance subsidiary”, “Business—Insurance” and “Supervision and Regulation—The Reserve Bank of India Regulation—Holding Companies”. The capital requirements of our insurance subsidiaries and restrictions on our ability to capitalize them could adversely impact their growth, our future capital adequacy, our financial performance and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

While our insurance businesses are becoming an increasingly important part of our business, there can be no assurance of their future rates of growth or levels of profitability.

Our life insurance and general insurance joint ventures are becoming an increasingly important part of our business. See also “Business—Overview of Our Products and Services—Insurance”. These businesses have seen a moderation in growth since fiscal 2009. There can be no assurance of their future rates of growth. Our life insurance business comprises provision of life, pension and health products. Reduction in capital market valuations and volatility in capital markets have had an adverse impact on the demand for unit-linked products. Our life insurance subsidiary has also been impacted by the substantial changes in unit-linked and non-unit linked product regulations specified by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority. Effective September 1, 2010, changes for unit-linked products include caps on charges including surrender charges, an increase in minimum premium paying term and the introduction of minimum guaranteed returns on pension products. In March 2013, the Insurance Regulatory and

Development Authority issued guidelines on non-linked and linked life insurance products which included limits on the commission rates payable by insurance companies, introduction of a minimum guaranteed surrender value and minimum death benefits for non-linked products. The new guidelines require life insurance companies to modify existing products to comply with the revised guidelines. These revisions have impacted the growth, margins and profitability of life insurance companies. Further, in August 2013, the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority permitted banks to act as brokers and sell insurance products of more than one insurer. The guidelines restrict sales of insurance policies of any single insurer to 50% of total sales, and to 25% of total sales in case the insurer is part of the same promoter group as the bank. Banks have the option to continue as corporate agents or become insurance brokers with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India. In November 2013, the Reserve Bank of India issued draft guidelines on permitting banks to enter the insurance broking business.

Table of Contents

See also “Supervision and Regulation—Regulations Governing Insurance Companies— Draft Guidelines on permitting banks to enter insurance broking business”. A change in the guidelines relating to insurance distribution by banks may require our insurance subsidiaries to change their distribution strategies, which may result in increased costs and lower business volumes, as well as impacting ICICI Bank’s distribution of their products and the associated fee income.

The growth of our general insurance business has been adversely impacted by the deregulation of pricing on certain products since 2007, which has resulted in a reduction in premiums for those products. There can be no assurance of the future rates of growth in the insurance business.

Further, our general insurance subsidiary has also been adversely impacted by higher losses on the mandated third party motor insurance pool, which resulted in a loss of Rs. 0.8 billion in fiscal 2011 and a loss of Rs. 4.2 billion in fiscal 2012 for the subsidiary. This subsidiary has been making profits since fiscal 2013. See also “—Additional capital requirements of our insurance subsidiaries may adversely impact our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs” and “Supervision and Regulation—Regulations Governing Insurance Companies”. A slowdown in the Indian economy, further regulatory changes or customer dissatisfaction with our insurance products could adversely impact the future growth of these businesses. See also “—The regulatory environment for financial institutions is facing unprecedented change in the post-financial crisis environment”. Any slowdown in these businesses and in particular in the life insurance business could have an adverse impact on our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

Actuarial experience and other factors could differ from assumptions made in the calculation of life actuarial reserves.

The assumptions our life insurance subsidiary makes in assessing its life insurance reserves may differ from what it experiences in the future. Our life insurance subsidiary derives its actuarial reserves using prudent assumptions. These assumptions include the assessment of the long-term development of interest rates, investment returns, the allocation of investments between equity, fixed income and other categories, mortality and morbidity rates, policyholder lapses, policy discontinuation and future expense levels. Our life insurance subsidiary monitors its actual experience of these assumptions and to the extent that it considers any deviation from assumption to continue in the longer term, it refines its long-term assumptions. Changes in any such assumptions may lead to changes in the estimates of life and health insurance reserves.

Loss reserves for our general insurance business are based on estimates as to future claims liabilities and adverse developments relating to claims could lead to further reserve additions and materially adversely affect the operation of our general insurance subsidiary.

In accordance with the general insurance industry practice and accounting and regulatory requirements, our general insurance subsidiary establishes reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses related to its general insurance business. Reserves are based on estimates of future payments that will be made in respect of claims, including expenses relating to such claims. Such estimates are made on both a case-by-case basis, based on the facts and circumstances available at the time the reserves are established, as well as in respect of losses that have been incurred but not reported. These reserves represent the estimated ultimate cost necessary to bring all pending claims to final settlement.

Reserves are subject to change due to a number of variables which affect the ultimate cost of claims, such as changes in the legal environment, results of litigation, costs of repairs and other factors such as inflation and exchange rates. Our general insurance subsidiary’s reserves for environmental and other latent claims are particularly subject to such variables. The results of operations of our general insurance subsidiary depend significantly upon the extent to which its actual claims experience is consistent with the assumptions it uses in setting the prices for products and establishing the liabilities for obligations for technical provisions and claims. To the extent that its actual claims

experience is less favorable than the underlying assumptions used in establishing such liabilities, it may be required to increase its reserves, which may materially adversely affect its results of operations.

Established loss reserves estimates are periodically adjusted in the ordinary course of settlement, using the most current information available to management, and any adjustments resulting from changes in reserve estimates are reflected in current results of operations. Our general insurance subsidiary also conducts reviews of various lines of

Table of Contents

business to consider the adequacy of reserve levels. Based on current information available and on the basis of internal procedures, the management of our general insurance subsidiary considers that these reserves are adequate. However, because the establishment of reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses is an inherently uncertain process, there can be no assurance that ultimate losses will not materially exceed the established reserves for loss and loss adjustment expenses and have a material adverse effect on the results of operations of our general insurance subsidiary. See also “—Additional capital requirements of our insurance subsidiaries may adversely impact our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs”.

The financial results of our general insurance business could be materially adversely affected by the occurrence of catastrophe.

Portions of our general insurance subsidiary’s business may cover losses from unpredictable events such as hurricanes, windstorms, monsoons, earthquakes, fires, industrial explosions, floods, riots and other man-made or natural disasters, including acts of terrorism. The incidence and severity of these catastrophes in any given period are inherently unpredictable.

Although the subsidiary monitors its overall exposure to catastrophes and other unpredictable events in each geographic region and determines its underwriting limits related to insurance coverage for losses from catastrophic events, the subsidiary generally seeks to reduce its exposure through the purchase of reinsurance, selective underwriting practices and by monitoring risk accumulation. Claims relating to catastrophes may result in unusually high levels of losses and may require additional capital to maintain solvency margins and could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

There is operational risk associated with the financial industry which, when realized, may have an adverse impact on our business.

We, like all financial institutions, are exposed to many types of operational risk, including the risk of fraud or other misconduct by employees or outsiders, unauthorized transactions by employees and third parties (including violation of regulations for prevention of corrupt practices, and other regulations governing our business activities), misreporting or non-reporting with respect to statutory, legal or regulatory reporting and disclosure obligations, or operational errors, including clerical or recordkeeping and reconciliation errors or errors resulting from faulty computer or telecommunications systems. We have experienced significant growth in a fast changing environment, and management as well as our regulators, are aware that this may pose significant challenges to our control framework. As a result of our internal evaluations, we and our regulators have noted certain areas where our processes and controls could be improved. Our growth, particularly in retail lending, our rural initiative, our international business and our insurance businesses exposes us to additional operational and control risks. Regulatory scrutiny of areas related to operational risk, including internal audit information, systems and data processing is increasing. The large size of our treasury and retail operations, which use automated control and recording systems as well as manual checks and recordkeeping, exposes us to the risk of errors in control, recordkeeping and reconciliation. The increasing size of our insurance business and the complexities of the products expose us to the risk that the models set up on actuarial software to compute the actuarial liabilities and deferred acquisition cost may contain errors or may require continuous improvement over a period of time. We also outsource some functions, like collections, to other agencies. Given our high volume of transactions, certain errors may be repeated or compounded before they are discovered and successfully rectified. In addition, our dependence upon automated systems to record and process transactions may further increase the risk that technical system flaws or employee tampering or manipulation of those systems will result in losses that are difficult to detect. We may also be subject to disruptions of our operating systems, arising from events that are wholly or partially beyond our control (including, for example, computer viruses or electrical or telecommunication outages), which may give rise

Table of Contents

to deterioration in customer service and to loss or liability to us. We are further exposed to the risk that external vendors may be unable to fulfil their contractual obligations to us (or will be subject to the same risk of fraud or operational errors by their respective employees as we are), and to the risk that our (or our vendors') business continuity and data security systems prove not to be sufficiently adequate. We also face the risk that the design of our controls and procedures prove inadequate, or are circumvented, thereby causing delays in detection or errors in information. Although we maintain a system of controls designed to keep operational risk at appropriate levels, like all banks and insurance companies we have suffered losses from operational risk and there can be no assurance that we will not suffer losses from operational risks in the future that may be material in amount, and our reputation could be adversely affected by the occurrence of any such events involving our employees, customers or third parties. In addition, regulators or legal authorities may also hold banks, including us, liable for losses on account of customer errors such as inadvertent sharing of confidential account related information. There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system especially of controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error, circumvention or over-riding of the controls and procedures, in a fast changing environment or when entering new areas of business or expanding geographic reach. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. We are committed to continuing to implement and improve internal controls and our risk management processes, and this remains a key priority for us. If, however, we are unable to manage operational risk in India and in the other jurisdictions in which we operate, or if we are perceived as being unable to manage such risk, we may be subject to enhanced regulatory oversight and scrutiny. For a discussion of how operational risk is managed. See also “—Business—Risk Management—Operational Risk”.

Fraud and significant security breaches in our computer system and network infrastructure could adversely impact our business.

Our business operations are based on a high volume of transactions. Although we take adequate measures to safeguard against system-related and other fraud, there can be no assurance that we would be able to prevent fraud. Our reputation could be adversely affected by fraud committed by employees, customers or outsiders, or by our perceived inability to properly manage fraud-related risks. Our inability or perceived inability to manage these risks could lead to enhanced regulatory oversight and scrutiny. Our rural initiative, our international growth and our expansion to product lines such as insurance may create additional challenges with respect to managing the risk of fraud due to increased geographical dispersion and use of intermediaries. See also “—Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Provisions for Restructured Loans and Non-performing Assets” and “Business—Risk Management—Operational Risk”. Physical or electronic break-ins, security breaches or other disruptions caused by power disruptions or the increased use of technology could also affect the security of information stored in and transmitted through our computer systems and network infrastructure. Technology has been undergoing rapid evolution driven by mobility, cloud computing and social networks and this has led to increased cyber threats such as distributed denial of service attacks, spear phishing attacks and proliferation of malware and trojans. Given our focus on technology and presence in diverse geographies, we are exposed to such attacks which may impact the confidentiality, integrity or availability of data pertaining to us or our customers, which in turn may cause damage to our reputation and adversely impact our business and financial results. While ICICI Bank maintains insurance coverage that may, as per the policy terms and conditions, cover certain aspects of cyber risks, such insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover all losses. The Bank has a governance framework in place for security and has implemented information security policies, procedures and technologies. However, considering that technology is currently in a phase of rapid evolution and considering that the methods used for cyber attacks are also changing frequently or, in some cases, are not recognized until an actual attack, we may not be able to anticipate or to implement effective preventive measures against all security breaches. The Bank, like many other large global financial institutions has also experienced a distributed denial of services attack which was intended to disrupt customer access to the Bank's main portal. While the Bank's monitoring and mitigating controls were able to detect and effectively respond to this incident, there can be no assurance that these security measures will be successful in future scenarios. A significant failure in security measures could have a

material adverse effect on our business, our future financial performance, our stockholders' equity and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

System failures could adversely impact our business.

Given the large share of retail products and services and transaction banking services in our total business, the importance of systems technology to our business has increased significantly. We have also launched delivery of banking services through mobile telephones. Our principal delivery channels include ATMs, call centers and the Internet. While we have procedures to monitor for and prevent system failures, and to recover from system failures in the event they occur, there is no guarantee that these procedures will successfully prevent a system failure or allow us to recover quickly from a system failure. Any failure in our systems, particularly for retail products and services and transaction banking, could significantly affect our operations and the quality of our customer service and could result in enhanced regulatory scrutiny and business and financial losses that would adversely affect the price of our equity shares and ADSs. Regulatory scrutiny in this area is increasing. See also “—The enhanced supervisory and compliance environment in the financial sector increases the risk of regulatory action, whether formal or informal. Following the financial crisis, regulators are increasingly viewing us, as well as other financial institutions, as presenting a higher risk profile than in the past”.

Table of Contents

A determination against us in respect of disputed tax assessments may adversely impact our financial performance.

We are regularly assessed by the government of India's tax authorities, and on account of outstanding tax demands we have included in contingent liabilities Rs. 46.9 billion in additional taxes in excess of our provisions at March 31, 2014. These additional tax demands mainly relate to issues disputed by us and the tax authorities, such as the disallowance of depreciation on leased assets, disallowance of expenditure incurred towards exempt income, withdrawal of a special reserve, marked-to-market losses, double taxation of income of two of our venture capital funds and indirect tax matters. The Rs. 46.9 billion included in our contingent liabilities does not include further disputed tax assessments amounting to Rs. 39.8 billion relating to bad debts written off and penalties levied, which has been considered remote based on favorable Supreme Court decisions in other similar cases. See also "—Business—Legal and Regulatory Proceedings". We have appealed all of these demands. While we expect that no additional liability will arise out of these disputed demands based on our consultations with tax counsel and favorable decisions in our own and other cases, there can be no assurance that these matters will be settled in our favor or that no further liability will arise out of these demands. Any additional tax liability may adversely impact our financial performance and the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

We are involved in various litigations. Any final judgment awarding material damages against us could have a material adverse impact on our future financial performance and, our stockholders' equity.

We and our group companies, or our or their directors or officers, are often involved in litigations (civil and criminal) in India and in the other jurisdictions in which we operate for a variety of reasons, which generally arise because we seek to recover our dues from borrowers or because customers seek claims against us. The majority of these cases arise in the normal course of business and we believe, based on the facts of the cases and consultation with counsel, that these cases generally do not involve the risk of a material adverse impact on our financial performance or stockholders' equity. We estimate the probability of losses that may be incurred in connection with legal and regulatory proceedings as of the date on which our unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements are prepared. We recognize a provision when we have a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. We determine the amount of provision based on our estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, supplemented by our experience in similar situations. We review provisions at each balance sheet date and adjust them to reflect current estimates. In cases where the available information indicates that a loss is reasonably possible but the amount of such loss cannot be reasonably estimated, we make a disclosure to this effect in the unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements. In certain instances, present and former employees have instituted legal and other proceedings against us alleging irregularities. When there is only a remote risk of loss, we do not recognize a provision nor do we include a disclosure in the unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements. See also "Business—Legal and Regulatory Proceedings". We cannot guarantee that the judgments in any of the litigation in which we are involved would be favorable to us and if our assessment of the risk changes, our view on provisions will also change.

Any inability to attract and retain talented professionals may adversely impact our business.

Our business has become more complex with both product line expansion into the insurance area and geographic expansion internationally and through the rural initiatives. Our continued success depends in part on the continued service of key members of our management team and our ability to continue to attract, train, motivate and retain highly qualified professionals is a key element of our strategy and we believe it to be a significant source of competitive advantage. The successful implementation of our strategy depends on the availability of skilled management, both at our head office and at each of our business units and international locations and on our ability to attract and train young professionals. A substantial portion of our compensation structure for middle and senior

management is in the form of employee stock options, and dependent on the market price of our equity shares. Depending on market and business conditions, we may decide to reduce our employee strength in certain of our businesses. Further, increased competition, including the entry of new banks into an already competitive sector, may affect our ability to hire and retain qualified employees. If we or one of our business units or other functions fail to staff operations appropriately, or lose one or more key senior executives or qualified young professionals and fail to replace them in a satisfactory and timely manner, our business, financial condition and results of operations, including our control and operational risks, may be adversely affected. Likewise, if we fail to attract and appropriately train, motivate and retain young professionals or other talent, our business may likewise be affected. See also “Business—Employees”.

Table of Contents

Adoption of a different basis of accounting or new accounting standards may result in changes in our reported financial position and results of operations for future and prior periods.

The financial statements and other financial information included in this annual report are based on our unconsolidated and consolidated financial statements under Indian GAAP. It is expected that Indian accounting standards will converge with International Financial Reporting Standards and we may be required to prepare financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted in India, according to a schedule to be determined by regulators for Indian companies in the future. However, the ongoing project undertaken by the International Accounting Standards Board, which will replace the current International Financial Reporting Standards on financial instruments, particularly IAS 39, in a phased manner, may impact the schedule for the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards by Indian companies. We may issue financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards prior to the schedule that may be announced by Indian regulators, for compliance with regulations in certain jurisdictions where we have operations or where our securities are listed. Financial statements prepared under standards different from Indian GAAP, as presently in existence, may diverge significantly from the financial statements and other financial information included in this annual report. See also “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Convergence of Indian accounting standards with International Financial Reporting Standards”.

Risks Relating to ADSs and Equity Shares

You will not be able to vote your ADSs and your ability to withdraw equity shares from the depository facility is uncertain and may be subject to delays.

Our ADS holders have no voting rights unlike holders of our equity shares who have voting rights. For certain information regarding the voting rights of the equity shares underlying our ADSs, see also “Business—Shareholding Structure and Relationship with the Government of India”. If you wish, you may withdraw the equity shares underlying your ADSs and seek to exercise your voting rights under the equity shares you obtain from the withdrawal. However, for foreign investors, this withdrawal process may be subject to delays and is subject to a cap of 49.0% in the total shares foreign institutional investors and non-resident Indians may hold in us. For a discussion of the legal restrictions triggered by a withdrawal of the equity shares from the depository facility upon surrender of ADSs, see also “Restriction on Foreign Ownership of Indian Securities”.

Your holdings may be diluted by additional issuances of equity and any dilution may adversely affect the market price of our equity shares and ADSs.

In fiscal 2008, we concluded a capital raising exercise comprising a public offering in India and an ADS offering aggregating Rs. 199.7 billion. We may conduct additional equity offerings to fund the growth of our business, including our international operations, our insurance business or our other subsidiaries. In addition, up to 10.0% of our issued equity shares from time to time, may be granted in accordance with our Employee Stock Option Scheme. Any future issuance of equity shares or ADSs or exercise of employee stock options would dilute the positions of investors in equity shares and ADSs and could adversely affect the market price of our equity shares and ADSs.

You may be unable to exercise preemptive rights available to other shareholders.

A company incorporated in India must offer its holders of equity shares preemptive rights to subscribe and pay for a proportionate number of shares to maintain their existing ownership percentages prior to the issuance of any new equity shares, unless these rights have been waived by at least 75.0% of the company’s shareholders present and voting at a shareholders’ general meeting. United States investors in ADSs may be unable to exercise these preemptive rights

for equity shares underlying ADSs unless a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) is effective with respect to such rights or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act is available. Our decision to file a registration statement will depend on the costs and potential liabilities associated with any such registration as well as the perceived benefits of enabling investors in ADSs to exercise their preemptive rights and any other factors we consider appropriate at such time. To the extent that investors in ADSs are unable to exercise preemptive rights, their proportional ownership interests in us would be reduced.

Table of Contents

Your ability to sell in India any equity shares withdrawn from the depository facility, the conversion of rupee proceeds from such sale into a foreign currency and the repatriation of such foreign currency may be subject to delays if specific approval of the Reserve Bank of India is required.

ADS holders seeking to sell in India any equity shares withdrawn upon surrender of ADSs, convert the rupee proceeds from such sale into a foreign currency or repatriate such foreign currency may need the Reserve Bank of India's approval for each such transaction. See also "Restriction on Foreign Ownership of Indian Securities". We cannot guarantee that any such approval will be obtained in a timely manner or at terms favorable to the investor. Because of possible delays in obtaining the requisite approvals, investors in equity shares may be prevented from realizing gains during periods of price increases or limiting losses during periods of price declines.

Restrictions on deposit of equity shares in the depository facility could adversely affect the price of our ADSs.

Under current Indian regulations, an ADS holder who surrenders ADSs and withdraws equity shares may deposit those equity shares again in the depository facility in exchange for ADSs. An investor who has purchased equity shares in the Indian market may also deposit those equity shares in the ADS program. However, the deposit of equity shares may be subject to securities law restrictions and the restriction that the cumulative aggregate number of equity shares that can be deposited as of any time cannot exceed the cumulative aggregate number represented by ADSs converted into underlying equity shares as of such time. These restrictions increase the risk that the market price of our ADSs will be below that of the equity shares.

Certain shareholders own a large percentage of our equity shares and their actions could adversely affect the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India, the General Insurance Corporation of India and other government-owned general insurance companies, all of which are directly controlled by the Indian government, are among our principal shareholders. At June 30, 2014, the Life Insurance Corporation of India held 8.3% and the General Insurance Corporation of India and other government-owned general insurance companies held 1.8% of our outstanding equity shares. See also "Business—Shareholding Structure and Relationship with the Government of India". Any substantial sale of our equity shares by these or other large shareholders could adversely affect the price of our equity shares and ADSs. Under the Indian Banking Regulation Act, no person holding shares in a banking company can exercise more than 10.0% of the total voting power. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas held approximately 29.1% of our equity shares at June 30, 2014 as depository for ADS holders and votes on these shares in accordance with the directions of our board of directors. Pursuant to the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act as currently effective, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas can only vote 10.0% of our equity shares. After taking into consideration the restriction of 10.0%, the effective outstanding voting rights at June 30, 2014 for Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas were 10.0%. An amendment to the Banking Regulation Act has increased the voting rights cap from 10.0% to 26.0%. However, this is pending notification by the Reserve Bank of India.

Conditions in the Indian securities market may adversely affect the price or liquidity of our equity shares and ADSs.

The Indian securities markets are smaller and more volatile than securities markets in developed economies. In the past, the Indian stock exchanges have experienced high volatility and other problems that have affected the market price and liquidity of the listed securities, including temporary exchange closures, broker defaults, settlement delays and strikes by brokers. In April 2003, the decline in the price of the equity shares of a leading Indian software company created volatility in the Indian stock markets and created temporary concerns regarding our exposure to the equity markets. On May 17, 2004, the Bombay Stock Exchange Sensex fell by 565 points from 5,070 to 4,505, creating temporary concerns regarding our exposure to the equity markets. Both the BSE and the NSE halted trading

on the exchanges on May 17, 2004 in view of the sharp fall in prices of securities. The Indian securities markets experienced rapid appreciation during fiscal 2006 but underwent a sharp correction in May 2006. The markets experienced a recovery thereafter and the BSE Sensex reached an all-time high of 20,873 on January 8, 2008 but subsequently experienced a sharp correction, with the BSE Sensex declining to 8,160 on March 9, 2009. In the 24 months since then, the equity markets had recovered with the BSE Sensex at 19,445 at March 31, 2011. However, the European debt crisis, volatile crude oil prices and concerns on growth in India caused a decline in the domestic equity markets with the BSE Sensex at 17,404 at March 30, 2012, which recovered to 18,836 at March 29, 2013 and further to 22,254 at March 31, 2014. In recent years, there have been changes in laws and regulations regulating the taxation of dividend income, which have impacted the Indian equity capital markets. See also “Dividends”.

Table of Contents

Similar problems or changes in the future could adversely affect the market price and liquidity of our equity shares and ADSs.

We are subject to regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividend to shareholders. Any change in such restrictions or increase in capital requirements may have an impact on our dividend payout to our equity share and ADS holders.

The Reserve Bank of India has prescribed limits on the dividend payout ratio of banks in India linked to certain parameters such as the risk-based capital ratio and net non-performing assets ratio. Under the Reserve Bank of India's Basel III guidelines, banks are subject to higher minimum capital requirements and must maintain a capital conservation buffer above the minimum requirements to avoid restrictions on capital distributions and discretionary bonus payments. Any change in restrictions on payment of dividend or capital requirements may limit our ability to pay dividends to our equity share and ADS holders.

Settlement of trades of equity shares on Indian stock exchanges may be subject to delays.

The equity shares represented by ADSs are currently listed on the BSE and the NSE. Settlement on those stock exchanges may be subject to delays and an investor in equity shares withdrawn from the depository facility upon surrender of ADSs may not be able to settle trades on such stock exchanges in a timely manner. See also “—Conditions in the Indian securities market may adversely affect the price or liquidity of our equity shares and ADSs”.

Changes in Indian regulations on foreign ownership, a change in investor preferences or an increase in the number of ADSs outstanding could adversely affect the price of our equity shares and ADSs.

ADSs issued by companies in certain emerging markets, including India, may trade at a discount or a premium to the underlying equity shares, in part because of the restrictions on foreign ownership of the underlying equity shares. See also “Restriction on Foreign Ownership of Indian Securities”. Historically, our ADSs have generally traded at a small premium to the trading price of our underlying equity shares on the Indian stock exchanges. See also “Market Price Information”. We believe that this price premium resulted from the limited portion of our market capitalization represented by ADSs, restrictions imposed by Indian law on the conversion of equity shares into ADSs and an apparent preference among some investors to trade dollar-denominated securities. In fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2008, we conducted offerings of ADSs which increased the number of outstanding ADSs and we may conduct similar offerings in the future. Also, over time, some of the restrictions on the issuance of ADSs imposed by Indian law have been relaxed. As a result, any premium enjoyed by ADSs as compared to the equity shares may be reduced or eliminated as a result of offerings made or sponsored by us, changes in Indian law permitting further conversion of equity shares into ADSs or a change in investor preferences.

Because the equity shares underlying ADSs are quoted in rupees in India, you may be subject to potential losses arising out of exchange rate risk on the Indian rupee.

Investors who purchase ADSs are required to pay for ADSs in U.S. dollars and are subject to currency fluctuation risk and convertibility risks since the equity shares underlying ADSs are quoted in rupees on the Indian stock exchanges on which they are listed. Dividends on the equity shares will also be paid in rupees and then converted into U.S. dollars for distribution to ADS investors. Investors who seek to convert the rupee proceeds of a sale of equity shares withdrawn upon surrender of ADSs into foreign currency and repatriate the foreign currency may need to obtain the approval of the Reserve Bank of India for each such transaction. See also “—Your ability to sell in India any equity shares withdrawn from the depository facility, the conversion of rupee proceeds from such sale into a foreign currency and the repatriation of such foreign currency may be subject to delays if specific approval of the Reserve Bank of India is required” and “Exchange Rates”.

You may be subject to Indian taxes arising out of capital gains.

Generally, capital gains, whether short-term or long-term, arising on the sale of the underlying equity shares in India are subject to Indian capital gains tax. Investors are advised to consult their own tax advisers and to carefully consider the potential tax consequences of an investment in ADSs. See also “Taxation—Indian Tax”.

Table of Contents

There may be less company information available in Indian securities markets than in securities markets in the United States.

There is a difference between India and the United States in the level of regulation and monitoring of the securities markets and the activities of investors, brokers and other market participants. The Securities and Exchange Board of India is responsible for improving disclosure and regulating insider trading and other matters for the Indian securities markets. There may, however, be less publicly available information about Indian companies than is regularly made available by public companies in the United States.

Table of Contents

BUSINESS

Overview

We are a diversified financial services group offering a wide range of banking and financial services to corporate and retail customers through a variety of delivery channels. We are the largest private sector bank in India in terms of total assets. Apart from banking products and services, we offer life and general insurance, asset management, securities brokering and private equity products and services through our specialized subsidiaries. Our total assets at year-end fiscal 2014 were Rs. 7,475.3 billion. Our consolidated capital and reserves at year-end fiscal 2014 were Rs. 764.3 billion. In fiscal 2014, we earned a net profit of Rs. 110.4 billion compared to Rs. 96.0 billion in fiscal 2013.

Our primary business consists of commercial banking operations for corporate and retail customers. We provide a range of commercial banking and project finance products and services, including loan products, fee and commission-based products and services, deposit products and foreign exchange and derivatives products to India's leading corporations, middle market companies and small and medium enterprises. Our commercial banking operations for retail customers consist of retail lending and deposit taking and distribution of third party investment products. We also offer agricultural and rural banking products. We deliver our products and services through a variety of channels, including bank branches, ATMs, call centers, the internet and mobile phones. ICICI Bank had a network of 3,753 branches and 11,315 ATMs in India at year-end fiscal 2014.

In our international banking operations, our primary focus is on offering products and services to the Indian diaspora, Indian businesses, select local businesses and multi-national corporations and insured mortgage products in our Canadian subsidiary as well as offering deposit products to the larger community. ICICI Bank's overseas branches take deposits, raise borrowings and make loans primarily to Indian companies for their overseas operations as well as for their foreign currency requirements in India. They also engage in advisory and syndication activities for fund-raising by Indian companies and their overseas operations. We currently have banking subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Canada and Russia, branches in Singapore, Dubai, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, Qatar, the United States and Bahrain and representative offices in China, the United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, South Africa, Malaysia and Indonesia. Our subsidiary in the United Kingdom has established a branch in each of Antwerp, Belgium and Frankfurt, Germany. Our subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and Canada and our branches in Bahrain, Singapore and Hong Kong have the largest share of our international assets and liabilities. See also "Risk factors— Risks Relating to Our Business — We experienced rapid international growth in earlier years which has increased the complexity of the risks that we face".

Our treasury operations include the maintenance and management of regulatory reserves, proprietary trading in equity and fixed income and a range of foreign exchange and derivatives products and services for corporate customers, such as forward contracts and interest rate and currency swaps. We take advantage of movements in markets to earn treasury income. Our overseas branches and subsidiaries also have investments in credit derivatives, bonds of non-India financial institutions and asset backed securities.

We are also engaged in insurance, asset management, securities business and private equity fund management through specialized subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company, ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company and ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company provide a wide range of life and general insurance and asset management products and services to retail and corporate customers. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company was the largest private sector life insurance company in India during fiscal 2014, with a market share of 7.2% in new business written (on retail weighted new business premium basis) according to Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority. ICICI Prudential Pension Funds Management Company Limited, a 100% subsidiary of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company, is one of the fund managers for the pension assets of Indian citizens (other than the mandated pension funds of government employees) under the National Pension System. This

pension scheme was launched by the Indian government in 2004 for all citizens on a voluntary basis, and has allowed professional fund managers to invest the scheme's funds since 2008. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company was the largest private sector general insurance company in India during fiscal 2014, with a market share of 9.4% in gross written premium according to Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority. ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company manages the ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund, which was the second largest mutual fund in India in terms of average funds under management for the three months ended March 31, 2014 according to Association of Mutual Funds in India. We cross-sell the products of our insurance and asset management subsidiaries and of other asset management companies to our retail and corporate customers. Our

Table of Contents

subsidiaries ICICI Securities Limited and ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited are engaged in equity underwriting and brokerage and primary dealership in government securities and fixed income market operations, respectively. ICICI Securities owns icicidirect.com, a leading online brokerage platform. ICICI Securities Limited has a subsidiary in the United States, ICICI Securities Holdings Inc. that in turn has an operating subsidiary in the United States, ICICI Securities Inc., which is engaged in brokerage services. Our private equity fund management subsidiary, ICICI Venture Funds Management Company, manages funds that make private equity investments. In fiscal 2013, ICICI Bank, in partnership with domestic and international banks and financial institutions, launched India's first infrastructure debt fund structured as a non-banking finance company in which ICICI Bank and a wholly owned subsidiary together have a shareholding of 31.0%.

Our legal name is ICICI Bank Limited but we are known commercially as ICICI Bank. We were incorporated on January 5, 1994 under the laws of India as a limited liability corporation. The duration of ICICI Bank is unlimited. Our principal corporate office is located at ICICI Bank Towers, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Mumbai 400 051, India, our telephone number is +91 22 2653 1414 and our web site address is www.icicibank.com. None of the contents of our and our subsidiaries' websites are incorporated in this annual report. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Mr. Akashdeep Sarpal, Joint General Manager, ICICI Bank Limited, New York Branch, 500 Fifth Avenue, Suite 2830, New York, New York 10110.

History

ICICI was formed in 1955 at the initiative of the World Bank, the government of India and Indian industry representatives. The principal objective was to create a development financial institution for providing medium-term and long-term project financing to Indian businesses. Until the late 1980s, ICICI primarily focused its activities on project finance, providing long-term funds to a variety of industrial projects. With the liberalization of the financial sector in India in the 1990s, ICICI transformed its business from a development financial institution offering only project finance to a diversified financial services provider that, along with its subsidiaries and other group companies, offered a wide variety of products and services. As India's economy became more market-oriented and integrated with the world economy, ICICI capitalized on the new opportunities to provide a wider range of financial products and services to a broader spectrum of clients.

ICICI Bank was incorporated in 1994 as a part of the ICICI group. ICICI Bank's initial equity capital was contributed 75.0% by ICICI and 25.0% by SCICI Limited, a diversified finance and shipping finance lender of which ICICI owned 19.9% at December 1996. Pursuant to the merger of SCICI into ICICI, ICICI Bank became a wholly owned subsidiary of ICICI. Effective March 10, 2001, ICICI Bank acquired Bank of Madura, a private sector bank, in an all-stock merger.

The issue of universal banking, which in the Indian context means conversion of long-term lending institutions such as ICICI into commercial banks, had been discussed at length in the late 1990s. Conversion into a bank offered ICICI the ability to accept low-cost demand deposits and offer a wider range of products and services, and greater opportunities for earning non-fund based income in the form of banking fees and commissions. ICICI Bank also considered various strategic alternatives in the context of the emerging competitive scenario in the Indian banking industry. ICICI Bank identified a large capital base and size and scale of operations as key success factors in the Indian banking industry. In view of the benefits of transformation into a bank and the Reserve Bank of India's pronouncements on universal banking, ICICI and ICICI Bank decided to merge.

At the time of the merger, both ICICI Bank and ICICI were publicly listed in India and on the New York Stock Exchange. The amalgamation was approved by each of the boards of directors of ICICI, ICICI Personal Financial Services, ICICI Capital Services and ICICI Bank at their respective board meetings held on October 25, 2001. The

amalgamation was approved by ICICI Bank's and ICICI's shareholders at their extraordinary general meetings held on January 25, 2002 and January 30, 2002, respectively. The amalgamation was approved by the High Court of Gujarat at Ahmedabad on March 7, 2002 and by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on April 11, 2002. The amalgamation was approved by the Reserve Bank of India on April 26, 2002. The amalgamation became effective on May 3, 2002. The date of the amalgamation for accounting purposes under Indian GAAP was March 30, 2002.

The Sangli Bank Limited, an unlisted private sector bank, merged with ICICI Bank with effect from April 19, 2007. On the date of acquisition, the Sangli Bank had over 190 branches and extension counters, total assets of Rs. 17.6 billion, total deposits of Rs. 13.2 billion and total loans of Rs. 2.0 billion.

Table of Contents

The Bank of Rajasthan, a listed Indian private sector bank, merged with ICICI Bank with effect from the close of business on August 12, 2010. At August 12, 2010, the Bank of Rajasthan had total assets of Rs. 156.0 billion, deposits of Rs. 134.8 billion, loans of Rs. 65.3 billion and investments of Rs. 71.0 billion. During fiscal 2010, it incurred a loss of Rs. 1.0 billion. The Bank of Rajasthan was also a sponsoring entity of a regional rural bank called Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank, with a holding of 35%. This holding was transferred to ICICI Bank pursuant to the merger. Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank had 60 branches with total deposits of Rs. 6.2 billion and total loans of Rs. 2.8 billion at year-end fiscal 2014. It made a profit of Rs. 57 million in fiscal 2014. The Government of India has notified that Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank and another regional rural bank, Marudhara Gramin Bank, were amalgamated into a single regional rural bank, Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank. ICICI Bank does not have any shareholding in the new bank.

Shareholding Structure and Relationship with the Government of India

The following table sets forth, at June 30, 2014, certain information regarding the ownership of our equity shares.

	Percentage of Total Equity Shares Outstanding	Number of Equity Shares Held
Government Controlled Shareholders:		
Life Insurance Corporation of India	8.3	% 95,969,997
General Insurance Corporation of India and government-owned general insurance companies	1.8	20,969,963
UTI and UTI Mutual Fund	0.9	9,950,471
Other government-controlled institutions, mutual funds, corporations and banks	0.0	634,275
Total government-controlled shareholders	11.0	127,524,706
Other Indian investors:		
Individual domestic investors(1),(2)	4.9	56,785,349
Mutual funds and banks (other than government-controlled mutual funds and banks)		
(2)	7.4	85,151,076
Other Indian corporations and others(2)	7.2	83,205,876
Total other Indian investors	19.5	225,142,301
Total Indian investors	30.5	352,667,007
Foreign investors:		
Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as depository for ADS holders	29.1	336,713,170
Dodge And Cox International Stock Fund	3.6	42,074,757
Europacific Growth Fund	2.7	31,318,399
Carmignac Gestion A\C Carmignac Patrimoine	1.6	18,256,935
Centaura Investments (Mauritius) PTE Ltd	1.2	13,809,852
Aberdeen Global Indian Equity (Mauritius) Limited	1.1	12,420,000
Other foreign institutional investors, foreign banks, overseas corporate bodies, foreign companies, foreign nationals, foreign institutional investors and non-resident Indians(2)	30.2	348,751,609
Total foreign investors	69.5	803,344,722
Total	100.0	1,156,011,729

(1)

Executive officers and directors (including non-executive directors) as a group held about 0.08% of ICICI Bank's equity shares at June 30, 2014.

(2) No single shareholder in this group owned 5.0% or more of ICICI Bank's equity shares as of this date.

The holding of government-controlled shareholders was 11.0% at June 30, 2014 against 10.5% at June 30, 2013 and 12.9% at June 30, 2012. The holding of Life Insurance Corporation of India was 8.3% at June 30, 2014 against 7.5% at June 30, 2013, and 9.3% at June 30, 2012.

We operate as an autonomous commercial enterprise and the Indian government has never directly held any of our shares. We are not aware of or a party to any shareholders' agreement or voting trust relating to the ownership of

Table of Contents

the shares held by the government-controlled shareholders. We do not have any agreement with our government-controlled shareholders regarding management control, voting rights, anti-dilution or any other matter. Our Articles of Association provide that the government of India is entitled, pursuant to the provisions of guarantee agreements between the government of India and ICICI, to appoint a representative to our Board. The government of India has appointed one representative to our Board. We have traditionally invited a representative of each of the government-controlled insurance companies that are among our principal institutional shareholders, Life Insurance Corporation of India and General Insurance Corporation of India to join our Board. There is currently a representative of Life Insurance Corporation of India but no representative of General Insurance Corporation of India on our Board. See “Management—Directors and Executive Officers” for a discussion of the composition of our Board of Directors.

The holding of other Indian investors was 19.5% at June 30, 2014 against 20.8% at June 30, 2013 and 24.4% at June 30, 2012. The total holding of Indian investors was 30.5% at June 30, 2014 against 31.3% at June 30, 2013 and 37.3% at June 30, 2012. The holding of foreign investors was 69.5% at June 30, 2014 against 68.7% at June 30, 2013 and 62.7% at June 30, 2012. See “Supervision and Regulation—Reserve Bank of India Regulations—Ownership Restrictions”. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas holds the equity shares represented by 168 million American Depositary Receipts outstanding as depository on behalf of the holders of the American Depositary Shares. The American Depositary Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Under the Indian Banking Regulation Act, no person holding shares in a banking company can exercise more than 10.0% of the total voting power. This means that Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (as depository), which held approximately 29.1% of our equity shares at June 30, 2014 against 29.2% at June 30, 2013 and 27.4% at June 30, 2012 could only vote 10.0% of our equity shares, in accordance with the directions of our Board of Directors. An amendment to the Banking Regulation Act approved by the Indian Parliament in fiscal 2013 has increased the voting rights cap to 26.0%. However, this is not yet effective pending notification in the government of India’s official gazette. See “Overview of the Indian Financial Sector—Recent Structural Reforms— Amendments to the Banking Regulation Act”. Except as stated above, no shareholder has differential voting rights.

Strategy

The key elements of our business strategy are to:

- focus on opportunities for sustainable profitable growth by:
 - enhancing our retail and corporate franchise
- maintaining the proportion of current and savings account and retail term deposits in our domestic deposit base;
 - building a rural & inclusive banking franchise; and
- strengthening our insurance, asset management and securities businesses;
 - emphasize conservative risk management practices;
 - use technology for competitive advantage; and
 - attract and retain talented professionals.

Following the financial and economic crisis in fiscal 2009, we focused on capital conservation, liquidity management and risk containment. We tightened our lending norms, especially in the unsecured retail segment and moderated our

credit growth. We expanded our branch network with a focus on increasing our low cost and retail deposit base. At the same time, we maintained a strict control on operating expenses.

From fiscal 2011, we focused on growing our loan book by capitalizing on selected credit segments such as mortgages, secured retail loans and project finance, mobilizing low cost current account and savings deposits, reducing credit costs, optimizing operating expenses and improving our customer service capabilities. Considering the challenging economic environment during fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2014 and a sharp slowdown in economic growth in India, our strategic focus was to maintain an optimal balance among profitability, risk management and

Table of Contents

growth across various businesses. During this period, we adopted a cautious approach to incremental lending while closely monitoring asset quality.

Our objective going forward will be to leverage our capital base for profitable growth, while sustaining the improvements in our deposit profile, cost ratios and credit quality. As we grow our businesses, meeting customer expectation on service quality will be a critical element of our strategy.

Overview of Our Products and Services

We offer products and services in the commercial banking area to corporate and retail customers, both domestic and international. We also undertake treasury operations and offer treasury-related products and services to our customers. We are also engaged in insurance, asset management, securities business venture capital and private equity fund management through specialized subsidiaries.

Commercial Banking for Retail Customers

Our commercial banking operations for retail customers consist of retail lending and deposits, credit cards, depositary share accounts, distribution of third party investment and insurance products, other fee-based products and services, and the issuance of unsecured redeemable bonds.

Retail Lending Activities

Our retail lending activities include home loans, automobile loans, commercial business loans (including primarily commercial vehicle loans), business banking loans (including dealer funding and small ticket loans to small businesses), personal loans, credit cards, loans against time deposits, loans against securities, jewel loans and retail lending in rural markets. We also fund dealers who sell automobiles, consumer durables and commercial vehicles. The retail portfolio increased from Rs. 1,290.2 billion constituting 38.1% of gross loans at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 1,621.3 billion constituting 40.9% of gross loans at year-end fiscal 2014. This was driven by growth in secured retail lending categories like mortgages, automobile loans and business banking loans, resulting in an increase in the retail portfolio. We also selectively offer unsecured products such as personal loans and credit cards to our customers. Our retail loans also include rural and agricultural loan products. We believe that retail credit has a robust long-term growth potential due to rising income levels and the expansion of the middle class.

Our retail asset products are generally fixed rate products repayable in equated monthly installments other than our floating rate home loan portfolio, where any change in the benchmark rate to which the rate of interest on the loan is referenced is passed on to the borrower on the first day of the succeeding quarter or succeeding month, as applicable. Any decrease in the rate of interest payable on floating rate home loans is generally implemented by an acceleration of the repayment schedule, keeping the monthly installment amount unchanged. Any increase in the rate of interest payable on floating rate home loans is generally effected in the first instance by an extension of the repayment schedule, keeping the monthly installment amount unchanged, and based on certain criteria, by changing the monthly installment amount. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—Our banking and trading activities are particularly vulnerable to interest rate risk and volatility in interest rates could adversely affect our net interest margin, the value of our fixed income portfolio, our income from treasury operations, the quality of our loan portfolio and our financial performance”.

Commercial Banking for Rural and Agricultural Customers

The Reserve Bank of India's directed lending norms also require us to lend a portion of advances to the rural and agricultural sector. See also "—Loan Portfolio—Directed Lending". Our rural banking operations include serving the financial requirements of customers in rural and semi-urban locations, primarily engaged in agriculture and allied activities. We provide corporate banking products and services to corporate clients engaged in agriculture-linked businesses. We finance suppliers and vendors of corporations and medium enterprises engaged in agriculture-linked businesses. We have also strengthened our relationships with co-operatives that are constituted by farmers. We offer financial solutions to farmers, commodity traders and processors and to micro-finance institutions. We also provide loans against warehouse receipt finance and loans to self help groups. As per the Reserve Bank of India requirements, we have formulated a board-approved financial inclusion plan to facilitate opening of basic deposit accounts for customers in rural and unbanked areas. Rural banking presents significant challenges in terms of geographical coverage and high unit transaction costs. We are exploring various models for operating through lower cost secured structures in rural locations, including technology-based channels, and have opened 448 low-cost

Table of Contents

branches in rural locations, which offer basic banking services to rural customers. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—Entry into new businesses or expansions of existing businesses may expose us to increased risks that may adversely affect our business”.

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, the break-down of our gross (net of write-offs) retail finance portfolio.

	At March 31, 2012	2013	2014	2014	2014
		(Rs. in billions)		(% share)	(US\$ in millions)
Home loans	Rs. 638.3	Rs. 744.6	Rs. 891.1	55.0 %	US\$ 14,852
Automobile loans	94.7	115.9	155.1	9.6	2,586
Commercial business loans	180.7	151.2	125.3	7.7	2,088
Business banking(1)	47.3	44.7	57.8	3.5	962
Others(2),(3)	119.5	139.1	268.5	16.6	4,475
Total secured retail finance portfolio	1,080.5	1,195.5	1,497.8	92.4 %	24,963
Personal loans	29.6	31.8	46.9	2.9	782
Business banking(1)	25.8	22.7	25.4	1.6	422
Credit card receivables	46.0	36.4	36.2	2.2	603
Others(2)	2.0	3.8	15.0	0.9	251
Total unsecured retail finance portfolio	103.4	94.7	123.5	7.6 %	2,058
Total retail finance portfolio	Rs. 1,183.9	Rs. 1,290.2	Rs. 1,621.3	100.0 %	US\$27,021

(1) Includes dealer financing and small ticket loans to small businesses.

(2) Includes rural loans and loans against securities.

(3) Includes loans against foreign currency non-resident (bank) deposits of Rs. 82.4 billion at March 31, 2014.

Our unsecured retail portfolio primarily includes personal loans and loans against credit card receivables. Following the global financial crisis leading to increase in interest rates, tightening liquidity and challenging macroeconomic environment and also changes in regulations pertaining to the use of recovery agents by banks, we witnessed higher than anticipated losses in the unsecured retail portfolio. We reduced incremental lending in personal loans and credit card issuances, resulting in a decline in the overall unsecured retail lending portfolio. Since fiscal 2013, we have been growing our personal loans and credit card lending portfolio, primarily by offering these products to existing customers of the Bank. During fiscal 2014, ICICI Bank’s personal loans disbursements were about 6.0% of total retail loan disbursements at Rs. 36.3 billion and the number of outstanding credit cards increased from around 2.9 million at year-end fiscal 2013 to about 3.2 million at year-end fiscal 2014. ICICI Bank’s personal loans typically range from Rs. 100,000 to Rs. 1,000,000 in size with tenors of 1-4 years and yields ranging from 13-18%. At year-end fiscal 2014, our personal loans portfolio was Rs. 46.9 billion compared to Rs. 31.8 billion at year-end fiscal 2013. The credit card receivables portfolio at year-end fiscal 2014 was Rs. 36.2 billion compared to Rs. 36.4 billion at year-end fiscal 2013. The proportion of unsecured retail loans in the total retail portfolio was 7.6% at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to 7.3% at year-end fiscal 2013 and 8.7% at year-end fiscal 2012.

We offer retail lending products primarily in India through ICICI Bank and our wholly owned subsidiary, ICICI Home Finance Company Limited. Our home loan portfolio includes both loans for the purchase and construction of homes as well as loans against property. Our policies for such loans are based on certain stipulated ratios such as the loan-to-value ratio and the ratio of fixed debt obligations to a borrower's income. The Reserve Bank of India, through a guideline issued on July 1, 2013, has capped the loan-to-value ratio at 90% for home loans up to Rs. 2.0 million, at 80% for home loans between Rs. 2.0 million and Rs. 7.5 million and at 75% for home loans above Rs 7.5 million. The initial repayment term of such loans is 15 to 20 years with payments in the form of equated monthly installments. We conduct a part of our housing loan business through ICICI Home Finance Company.

Our banking subsidiary in Canada offers residential mortgages in the local market. The mortgages are insured and primarily have federal-backed insurance. At year-end fiscal 2014, ICICI Bank Canada held residential mortgages amounting to CAD 2,365 million (Rs. 128.4 billion) as compared to CAD 2,015 million (Rs. 107.7 billion) at year-end fiscal 2013. This includes mortgages of CAD 1,973 million (Rs. 107.1 billion) at year-end fiscal 2014 as compared to CAD 1,745 million (Rs. 93.2 billion) at year-end fiscal 2013 securitized under the Canadian

Table of Contents

National Housing Act – Mortgage Backed Securities program. We also undertake retail lending activities to a very limited extent in certain of our other overseas branches and subsidiaries.

Retail Deposits

Our retail deposit products include time deposits and savings account deposits. We also offer targeted products to specific customer segments such as high net worth individuals, defense personnel, trusts and businessmen, and have corporate salary account products. We offer current account (i.e., checking accounts for businesses) products to our small enterprise customers, who maintain balances with us. Further, we offer an international debit card in association with VISA International. At year-end fiscal 2014, we had a debit card base in excess of 22 million cards.

We are currently placing enhanced emphasis on increasing our current and savings account deposit base and improving the proportion of current and savings accounts in our total deposits. Expansion of our branch network in India is a critical element of this strategy.

For a description of the Reserve Bank of India’s regulations applicable to deposits in India and required deposit insurance, see “Supervision and Regulation—Reserve Bank of India Regulations—Regulations Relating to Deposits” and “Supervision and Regulation—Deposit Insurance”. For more information on the type, cost and maturity profile of our deposits, see “Business—Funding”.

Fee-Based Products and Services

Through our distribution network, we offer government of India savings bonds, insurance policies from ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company and ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company, bullion and public offerings of equity shares and debt securities by Indian companies. We offer several card-based products such as credit cards, debit cards, prepaid cards, travel cards and commercial cards. We also offer a variety of mutual fund products from ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company and other select mutual funds. We levy services charges on deposit accounts.

We also offer foreign exchange products to retail customers including sale of currency notes, traveler’s checks and travel cards. We also facilitate retail inward remittances from foreign geographies.

As a depository participant of the National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited, we offer depository share accounts to settle securities transactions in a dematerialized mode. Further, we are one of the banks designated by the Reserve Bank of India for issuing approvals to non-resident Indians and overseas corporate bodies to trade in shares and convertible debentures on the Indian stock exchanges.

Lending to Small and Medium Enterprises

We have segmented offerings for the small and medium enterprise sector while adopting a cluster based financing approach to fund small enterprises that have a homogeneous profile such as engineering, information technology, transportation and logistics and pharmaceuticals. We also offer supply chain financing solutions to the channel partners of corporate clients and business loans (in the form of cash credit/overdraft/term loans) to meet the working capital needs of small businesses. We are also proactively reaching out to small and medium enterprises through various initiatives such as the “SME toolkit” —an online business and advisory resource for small and medium enterprises; and the “Emerging India Awards” —a small and medium enterprises recognition platform. We also offer fee-based products and services including transaction banking services, documentary credits and guarantees to small and medium enterprises.

Commercial Banking for Corporate Customers

We provide a range of commercial and investment banking products and services to India's leading corporations and middle market companies. Our product suite includes working capital and term loan products, fee and commission-based products and services, deposits and foreign exchange and derivatives products. The Corporate Banking Group focuses on origination and coverage of all corporate clients. The Corporate Banking Group comprises relationship and credit teams. The Commercial Banking Group is responsible for growing the trade services and transaction banking business through identified branches, while working closely with the corporate relationship teams. The Markets Group provides foreign exchange and other treasury products to corporations. The

Table of Contents

Project Finance Group focuses on origination of large project finance mandates. We seek to syndicate corporate and project financing among domestic and international banks and institutions.

Corporate Loan Portfolio

Our corporate loan portfolio consists of project and corporate finance (including structured finance and cross-border acquisition financing) and working capital financing. For further details on our loan portfolio, see “—Loan Portfolio—Loan Concentration”. For a description of our credit rating and approval system, see “—Risk Management—Credit Risk”.

Our project finance business consists principally of extending medium-term and long-term rupee and foreign currency loans to the manufacturing and infrastructure sectors. We also provide financing by way of investment in marketable instruments such as fixed rate and floating rate debentures. We generally have a security interest and first charge on the fixed assets of the borrower.

Our working capital financing consists mainly of cash credit facilities, overdraft, demand loans and non-fund based facilities including bill discounting, letters of credit and guarantees. For more details on our credit risk procedures, see “—Risk Management—Credit Risk”.

Fee and Commission-Based Activities

We generate fee income from our syndication, structured financing and project financing activities. We seek to leverage our project financing and structuring skills and our relationships with companies and financial institutions and banks to earn fee incomes from structuring and syndication.

We offer our corporate customers a wide variety of fee and commission-based products and services including documentary credits and standby letters of credit (called guarantees in India).

We also offer commercial banking services such as cash management services (such as collection, payment and remittance services), escrow, trust and retention account facilities, online payment facilities, custodial services and tax collection services on behalf of the government of India and the governments of Indian states. At year-end fiscal 2014, total assets held in custody on behalf of our clients (mainly foreign institutional investors, offshore funds, overseas corporate bodies and depositary banks for GDR investors) were Rs. 1,700.5 billion. As a registered depositary participant of National Securities Depository Limited and Central Depository Services (India) Limited, the two securities depositories operating in India, we also provide electronic depositary facilities to investors.

Corporate Deposits

We offer a variety of deposit products to our corporate customers including current accounts, time deposits and certificates of deposits. For more information on the type, cost and maturity profile of our deposits, see “—Business—Funding”.

Foreign Exchange and Derivatives

We provide customer specific products and services, which cater to risk hedging needs of corporations at domestic and international locations, arising out of currency and interest rate fluctuations. The products and services include:

- Foreign Exchange Products

Products include cash, spot and forwards transactions. We offer customized hedging and trading solutions to clients, on the basis of their business needs. These products are offered in India and across our international locations covering a number of time zones.

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Derivatives

We offer derivative products including interest rate swaps, currency swaps, options and currency futures. We provide market making in interest rate and currency derivatives in all G7 currencies.

Table of Contents

Commercial Banking for International Customers

Our strategy for growth in international markets is based on leveraging home country links and technology for international expansion in selected international markets. Our international strategy is focused on building a retail deposit franchise in geographies where we have such licenses, meeting the foreign currency needs of our Indian corporate clients, taking select non-India trade finance exposures linked to imports to India, carrying out select local lending and achieving the status of the preferred nonresident Indian community bank in key markets. We also seek to build stable wholesale funding sources and strong syndication capabilities to support our corporate and investment banking business, and to expand private banking operations for India-centric asset classes.

We currently have subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, Canada and Russia, branches in Bahrain, Dubai International Finance Center, Hong Kong, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Qatar Financial Centre and the United States and representative offices in Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates. Our subsidiary in the United Kingdom has established a branch in Antwerp, Belgium and a branch in Frankfurt, Germany.

Many of the commercial banking products that we offer through our overseas branches and subsidiaries, as well as to international customers from our domestic network, such as debt financing, trade finance and letters of credit, are similar to the products offered to our customers in India. Some of the products and services that are unique to international customers are:

- **Remittance services:** Remittances into India were US\$ 70.0 billion in calendar year 2014, with India being the largest remittance receiving country in the world. We recognized the remittance opportunity early on in the decade and started offering a host of remittance services tailored to meet the needs of diverse customer segments. To facilitate easy transfer of funds to India, we offer a suite of online as well as offline money transfer services that enable non-resident Indians from across 50 countries worldwide to send money to any beneficiary in India with a wide choice of delivery channels including electronic transfers to accounts with over 100,000 bank branches in India. With partnerships with over 200 correspondent banks and exchange houses worldwide, ICICI Bank is a significant participant in facilitating cross-border remittance flows into India.
- **TradeWay:** An Internet-based document collection product to provide correspondent banks access to real-time online information on the status of their export bills collections routed through us.
- **Remittance Tracker:** An Internet-based application that allows a correspondent bank to check on the status of its payment instructions and to get various information reports online.
 - **Offshore banking deposits:** Multi-currency deposit products in U.S. dollar, pound sterling and euro.
- **Foreign currency non-resident deposits:** Foreign currency deposits offered in nine main currencies —U.S. dollar, pound sterling, euro, yen, Canadian dollar, Singapore dollar, Australian dollar, Hong Kong dollar and Swiss franc.
 - **Non-resident external fixed deposits:** Deposits maintained in Indian rupees.
 - **Non-resident external savings account:** Savings accounts maintained in Indian rupees.
 - **Non-resident ordinary savings accounts and non-resident ordinary fixed deposits.**

Total assets (net of inter-office balances) of ICICI Bank's overseas branches at year-end fiscal 2014 were Rs. 1,046.4 billion and total advances were Rs. 897.0 billion compared to total assets of Rs. 935.1 billion and total advances were

Rs. 733.6 billion at year-end fiscal 2013. The increase in assets and advances of ICICI Bank's overseas branches at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to year-end fiscal 2013 primarily reflects the depreciation of the rupee against the U.S. dollar by 10.1% during fiscal 2014 and loans against foreign currency non-resident (bank) deposits. Our overseas branches are primarily funded by debt capital market borrowings, syndicated/bilateral loans and borrowings from external commercial agencies. See also "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—Our funding is primarily short-term and if depositors do not roll over deposited funds upon maturity, our business could be adversely affected".

Table of Contents

Our subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and Canada are full service banks offering retail and corporate banking services. In the United Kingdom and Canada, our subsidiaries offer direct banking using the internet as the access channel.

At year-end fiscal 2014, ICICI Bank UK PLC had 11 branches, including one in Belgium and one in Germany and total assets of US\$ 4 billion. ICICI Bank UK made a net profit of US\$ 25 million during fiscal 2014, compared to US\$ 14 million during fiscal 2013.

At year-end fiscal 2014, ICICI Bank Canada had nine branches and total assets of CAD 5 billion. ICICI Bank Canada made a net profit of CAD 48 million in fiscal 2014 as compared to CAD 44 million in fiscal 2013.

At year-end fiscal 2014, ICICI Bank Eurasia Limited Liability Company had one branch and total assets of US\$ 120 million. ICICI Bank Eurasia Limited Liability Company made a net profit of US\$ 2 million in fiscal 2014 as compared to US\$ 6 million in fiscal 2013.

See also “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to India and Other Economic and Market Risks—Financial instability in other countries, particularly emerging market countries and countries where we have established operations, could adversely affect our business and the price of our equity shares and ADSs” and “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—We have experienced rapid international growth in earlier years, which has increased the complexity of the risks that we face”.

Delivery Channels

We deliver our products and services through a variety of channels, ranging from traditional bank branches to ATMs, call centers and the Internet. At year-end fiscal 2014, we had a network of 3,753 branches across several Indian states.

As a part of its branch licensing conditions, the Reserve Bank of India has stipulated that at least 25.0% of our branches must be located in tier 5 and tier 6 centers. See also “Supervision and Regulation—Regulation Relating to the opening of Branches and Automated Teller Machines”. The following table sets forth the number of branches broken down by area at year-end fiscal 2014.

	At March 31, 2014		
	Number of branches and extension counters	% of total	
Metropolitan	935	24.9	%
Urban	865	23.0	%
Semi-urban	1,114	29.7	%
Rural	839	22.4	%
Total branches and extension counters	3,753	100.0	%

At year-end fiscal 2014, we had 11,315 ATMs, of which 3,874 were located at our branches. During fiscal 2014, we opened 653 branches, of which 374 branches were located in tier 5 and tier 6 centers. We expect our branch network to become key points of customer acquisition and service. Accordingly, during fiscal 2011, we changed our organization structure to provide greater empowerment to our branches. The branch network is expected to serve as an

integrated channel for deposit mobilization and selected retail asset origination. Through our website, www.icicibank.com, we offer our customers online access to account information, payment and fund transfer facilities and internet banking business for our corporate clients. We provide telephone banking services through our call centers. We also provide mobile banking services and plan to focus on further strengthening these delivery channels.

Investment Banking

Our investment banking operations principally consist of ICICI Bank's treasury operations and the operations of ICICI Securities Primary Dealership Limited and ICICI Securities Limited.

Table of Contents

Treasury

Through our treasury operations, we seek to manage our balance sheet, including the maintenance of required regulatory reserves, and to optimize profits from our trading portfolio by taking advantage of market opportunities. Our domestic trading and securities portfolio includes our regulatory reserve portfolio, as there is no restriction on active management of our regulatory reserve portfolio. Our treasury operations include a range of products and services for corporate and small enterprise customers, such as forward contracts and interest rate and currency swaps, and foreign exchange products and services. See also “—Commercial Banking for Corporate Customers—Foreign Exchange and Derivatives”.

Our treasury undertakes liquidity management by seeking to maintain an optimum level of liquidity and complying with the cash reserve ratio requirement and ensuring the smooth functioning of all our branches. We maintain a balance between interest-earning liquid assets and cash to optimize earnings and undertake reserve management by maintaining statutory reserves, including the cash reserve ratio and the statutory liquidity ratio. At year-end fiscal 2014, ICICI Bank was required to maintain the statutory liquidity ratio requirement percentage at 23% of its domestic net demand and time liabilities by way of approved securities such as government of India securities and state government securities. ICICI Bank maintains the statutory liquidity ratio through a portfolio of government of India securities that it actively manages to optimize the yield and benefit from price movements. The Reserve Bank of India in its policy dated June 3, 2014 reduced the statutory liquidity ratio by 50 basis points from 23.0% to 22.5% with effect from the fortnight beginning June 14, 2014. Further, as a prudent liquidity management strategy, ICICI Bank generally maintains excess investments in securities eligible for classification under the statutory liquidity ratio requirement. See also “Supervision and Regulation—Legal Reserve Requirements”.

ICICI Bank engages in domestic investments and foreign exchange operations from a centralized trading floor in Mumbai. As part of our treasury activities, we also maintain proprietary trading portfolios in domestic debt and equity securities and in foreign currency assets. Our treasury manages our foreign currency exposures and the foreign exchange and risk hedging derivative products offered to our customers and engages in proprietary trading in currencies. Our investment and market risk policies are approved by the Board of Directors.

ICICI Bank’s domestic investment portfolio is classified into three categories —held to maturity, available-for-sale and held for trading. Investments are classified as held to maturity subject to the current regulation issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Investments acquired by us with the intention to trade by taking advantage of the short-term price/interest rate movements are classified as held for trading. The investments which do not fall in the above two categories are classified as available-for-sale. Investments under the held for trading category should be sold within 90 days; in the event of inability to sell due to adverse factors including tight liquidity, extreme volatility or a uni-directional movement in the market, the unsold securities should be shifted to the available-for-sale category. Under each category the investments are classified under (a) government securities (b) other approved securities (c) shares (d) bonds and debentures (e) subsidiaries and joint ventures and (f) others. Investments classified under the held to maturity category are not marked to market and are carried at acquisition cost, unless the acquisition cost is more than the face value, in which case the premium is amortized over the period until maturity of such securities. At year-end fiscal 2014, 82.0% of ICICI Bank’s government securities portfolio was in the held to maturity category. The individual securities in the available-for-sale category are marked to market. Investments under this category are valued security-wise and depreciation/appreciation is aggregated for each classification. Net depreciation, if any, is provided for. Net appreciation, if any, is ignored. The individual securities in the held for trading category are accounted for in a similar manner as those in the available-for-sale category.

The following tables set forth, at the dates indicated, certain information related to our available-for-sale investments portfolio.

	At March 31, 2012			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gain	Gross unrealized loss	Fair value
	(in millions)			
Corporate debt securities	Rs. 242,284	Rs. 3,741	Rs. (3,265)	Rs. 242,760
Government securities	227,890	250	(381)	227,760
Other securities(1)	11,186	523	(88)	11,621
Total debt investments	481,360	4,514	(3,734)	482,141
Equity shares	29,646	5,626	(6,659)	28,613
Other investments(2)	69,512	2,029	(8,734)	62,808
Total	Rs.580,518	Rs.12,169	Rs.(19,127)	Rs.573,562

(1) Includes credit linked notes.

(2) Includes preference shares, mutual fund units, venture fund units and security receipts.

Table of Contents

	Amortized cost	At March 31, 2013		Fair value
		Gross unrealized gain	Gross unrealized loss	
(in millions)				
Corporate debt securities	Rs. 169,497	Rs. 3,533	Rs. (505)	Rs. 172,525
Government securities	205,050	432	(152)	205,330
Other securities(1)	94,512	708	(1,119)	94,101
Total debt investments	469,059	4,673	(1,776)	471,956
Equity shares	38,374	7,789	(8,090)	38,073
Other investments(2)	37,564	2,413	(6,644)	33,333
Total	Rs.544,997	Rs.14,875	Rs. (16,510)	Rs.543,362

(1) Includes credit linked notes.

(2) Includes preference shares, mutual fund units, venture fund units and security receipts.

	Amortized cost	At March 31, 2014		Fair value
		Gross unrealized gain	Gross unrealized loss	
(in millions)				
Corporate debt securities	Rs. 117,214	Rs. 2,260	Rs. (1,909)	Rs. 117,565
Government securities	202,088	745	(535)	202,298
Other securities	139,277	1,789	(829)	140,237
Total debt investments	458,579	4,794	(3,273)	460,100
Equity shares	38,307	12,176	(6,999)	43,484
Other investments(1)	32,893	3,431	(5,942)	30,382
Total	Rs.529,779	Rs.20,401	Rs. (16,214)	Rs.533,966

(1) Includes preference shares, mutual fund units, venture fund units and security receipts.

The investments in corporate debt securities decreased from Rs. 242.3 billion at year-end fiscal 2012 to Rs. 169.5 billion at year-end fiscal 2013, primarily due to the redemption/sale of debentures held by ICICI Bank and decrease in investment in corporate debt securities by ICICI Bank UK. The investments in other debt securities increased from Rs. 11.2 billion at year-end fiscal 2012 to Rs. 94.5 billion at year-end fiscal 2013, primarily due to increase in investment in India-linked pass through certificate securities. Other investments decreased from Rs. 69.5 billion at year-end fiscal 2012 to Rs. 37.6 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 primarily due to decrease in investment in mutual funds and security receipts.

The investments in corporate debt securities decreased from Rs. 169.5 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 117.2 billion at year-end fiscal 2014, primarily due to the redemption/sale of debentures and corporate bonds held by ICICI Bank and transfer of corporate bonds held by ICICI Bank Canada to loans and receivables during fiscal 2014. The investments in other debt securities increased from Rs. 94.5 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 139.3 billion at year-end fiscal 2014, primarily due to increase in investment in India-linked pass through certificate securities,

Table of Contents

offset, in part, by decrease in investment in commercial paper. Other investments decreased from Rs. 37.6 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 32.9 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 primarily due to decrease in investment in security receipts and preference shares.

Net unrealized gain on debt investments was Rs. 2.9 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 as compared to a net unrealized gain of Rs. 0.8 billion at year-end fiscal 2012, primarily due to net unrealized gain on corporate debt securities of Rs. 3.0 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 compared to net unrealized gain of Rs. 0.5 billion at year-end fiscal 2012. Net unrealized gain on corporate debt securities increased primarily due to a decrease in yield. The yield on 10-year government of India securities decreased from 8.57% at year-end fiscal 2012 to 7.96% at year-end fiscal 2013. Net unrealized loss on other securities was Rs. 0.4 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 compared to net unrealized gain of Rs. 0.4 billion at year-end fiscal 2012. Net unrealized loss on equity securities decreased from Rs. 1.0 billion at year-end fiscal 2012 to Rs. 0.3 billion at year-end fiscal 2013. Net unrealized losses on other investments decreased from Rs. 6.7 billion at year-end fiscal 2012 to Rs. 4.2 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 primarily due to a decrease in net unrealized losses on security receipts issued by asset reconstruction company on redemption of securitization trusts.

Net unrealized gain on debt investments was Rs. 1.5 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 as compared to a net unrealized gain of Rs. 2.9 billion at year-end fiscal 2013, primarily due to net unrealized gain on corporate debt securities of Rs. 0.4 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to net unrealized gain of Rs. 3.0 billion at year-end fiscal 2013. Net unrealized gain on corporate debt securities decreased primarily due to an increase in yield. The yield on 10-year government of India securities increased from 7.96% at year-end fiscal 2013 to 8.80% at year-end fiscal 2014. Further, there was net unrealized gain on other debt securities of Rs. 1.0 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to net unrealized loss of Rs. 0.4 billion at year-end fiscal 2013. Net unrealized gain on equity securities was Rs. 5.2 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to a net unrealized loss on equity securities of Rs. 0.3 billion at year-end fiscal 2013. The benchmark equity index, the BSE Sensex, increased by 18.8% from 18,836 at year-end fiscal 2013 to 22,386 at year-end fiscal 2014. Net unrealized losses on other investments decreased from Rs. 4.2 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 2.5 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 primarily due to a decrease in net unrealized losses on security receipts issued by asset reconstruction company on redemption of securitization trusts and preference shares.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, income from available-for-sale securities.

	2012	Year ended March 31,		
		2013	2014	2014
		(in millions)		
Interest	Rs. 30,688	Rs. 35,521	Rs. 35,837	US\$ 593
Dividend	5,866	3,142	1,393	23
Total	Rs. 36,554	Rs. 38,663	Rs. 37,230	US\$ 616
Gross realized gain	8,199	6,679	8,031	US\$ 133
Gross realized loss	(4,379)	(1,197)	(2,680)	(44)
Total	Rs. 3,820	Rs. 5,482	Rs. 5,351	US\$ 89

Interest and dividend income from our available-for-sale securities decreased from Rs. 38.7 billion in fiscal 2013 to Rs. 37.2 billion in fiscal 2014 primarily due to decrease in dividends received on investments in mutual funds in fiscal 2014 compared to fiscal 2013 due to decrease in investments in mutual funds. Interest and dividend income from our available-for-sale securities increased from Rs. 36.6 billion in fiscal 2012 to Rs. 38.7 billion in fiscal 2013 primarily due to an increase in yield on investments, offset, in part by decrease in dividends received on investments in mutual funds in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012.

The following table sets forth, at the date indicated, an analysis of the maturity profile of our investments in debt securities classified as available-for-sale investments, and yields thereon. This maturity profile is based on repayment dates and does not reflect re-pricing dates of floating rate investments.

Table of Contents

At March 31, 2014

	Up to one year		One to five years		Five to ten years		More than ten years	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
	(in millions, except percentages)							
Corporate debt securities	Rs. 17,749	11.1 %	Rs. 41,811	8.3 %	Rs.40,784	11.0 %	Rs. 16,870	9.0 %
Government securities	140,250	5.7	31,290	8.2	30,337	8.9	210	9.8
Other securities	33,566	8.1	65,658	8.5	18,915	8.5	21,138	7.6
Total amortized cost of interest-earning securities(1)	Rs. 191,565	6.6 %	Rs. 138,759	8.4 %	Rs. 90,036	9.8 %	Rs. 38,218	8.2 %
Total fair value	Rs. 191,843		Rs. 138,841		Rs.90,650		Rs. 38,765	

(1) Includes securities denominated in different currencies.

The amortized cost of our held to maturity portfolio amounted to Rs. 1,293.0 billion at year-end fiscal 2014, Rs. 1,154.2 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 and Rs. 1,042.7 billion at year-end fiscal 2012. Net unrealized loss on the held to maturity portfolio was Rs. 41.9 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to net unrealized gain of Rs. 0.2 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 and net unrealized loss of Rs. 26.4 billion at year-end fiscal 2012. Net unrealized loss on government securities was Rs. 43.1 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to Rs. 0.9 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 primarily due to an increase in yield on government securities. The yields on the benchmark 10-year government securities decreased from 8.57% at year-end fiscal 2012 to 7.96% at year-end fiscal 2013 and then increased to a high of 9.24% at August 19, 2013 following significant outflow of foreign portfolio funds, particularly debt funds. Yields remained volatile and elevated at above 8.00% levels thereafter and ended fiscal 2014 at 8.80%.

The fair value of investments in held-for-trading securities decreased to Rs. 247.3 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to Rs. 286.8 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 primarily due to decrease in portfolio of corporate bonds and debentures and government securities. Interest and dividend income on held-for-trading securities decreased marginally from Rs. 16.0 billion in fiscal 2013 to Rs. 15.8 billion in fiscal 2014 reflecting decrease in held-for-trading portfolio, offset, in part, by increase in yield on the portfolio. Net realized and unrealized gain on held-for-trading portfolio decreased from Rs. 3.4 billion in fiscal 2013 to Rs. 1.9 billion in fiscal 2014 primarily due to lower gains on sale of our government and other domestic fixed income securities during fiscal 2014.

We have investment in equity shares amounting to Rs. 44.6 billion. The Reserve Bank of India restricts investments in equity securities by banks by prescribing limits linked to capital funds. See also “Supervision and Regulation—Reserve Bank of India Regulations—Regulations Relating to Investments and Capital Market Exposure Limits”.

In general, we pursue a strategy of active management of our long-term equity portfolio to maximize our return on investment. To ensure compliance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India’s insider trading regulations, all dealings in our equity and debt investments in listed companies are undertaken by our treasury’s equity and corporate bonds dealing desks, which are segregated from both the other groups and desks in the treasury and from our other business groups, and which do not have access to unpublished price sensitive information about these companies that may be available to us as a lender.

We deal in several major foreign currencies and take deposits from non-resident Indians in major foreign currencies. We also manage onshore accounts in foreign currencies. The foreign exchange treasury manages our portfolio through money market and foreign exchange instruments to optimize yield and liquidity.

We provide a variety of risk management products to our corporate and small and medium enterprise clients, including foreign currency forward contracts and currency and interest rate swaps. We control market risk and credit risk on our foreign exchange trading portfolio through an internal model which sets counterparty limits, stop-loss limits and limits on the loss of the entire foreign exchange trading operations and exception reporting. See also “Risk Management—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk—Exchange Rate Risk”.

Through our branches and subsidiaries outside India and our offshore banking unit in Mumbai, we have made investments in corporate and financial sector bonds and debt securities and mortgage and asset backed securities outside India.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth, at the date indicated, investments in corporate and financial sector debt securities and mortgage and asset backed securities by our overseas branches and banking subsidiaries by region and the mark-to-market and realized losses thereon.

At March 31, 2014											
	Asset backed securities (1),(2)		Bonds(2),(3)		Others		Total		Realized gain/(loss)/ Impairment loss in		
	Available-for-sale and held to maturity		Available-for-sale and held to maturity		Available-for-sale and held to maturity		Available-for-sale and held to maturity		Mark-to-market gain/(loss) in fiscal 2014	income statement for fiscal 2014	Mark-to-market gain/(loss) at March 31, 2014
	Trading	Trading	Trading	Trading	Trading	Trading	Trading	Trading	2014	2014	31, 2014
	(Rs. in millions)										
U.S.	–	–	–	820	–	–	–	820	15	2	(5)
Canada	737	117	–	32,997	–	1,198	737	34,312	(369)	(1)	390
Europe	–	9,818	–	–	–	1,198	–	11,016	543	(111)	(1,377)
India	–	–	–	30,602	–	–	–	30,602	(397)	(75)	(198)
Rest of Asia	–	–	–	420	–	899	–	1,319	6	(32)	0
Others	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total portfolio	737	9,935	–	64,839	–	3,295	737	78,069	(201)	(217)	(1,190)

- (1) Includes residential mortgage backed securities, commercial mortgage backed securities and other asset backed securities.
- (2) Includes asset backed securities and bonds classified under loans and receivable by our UK subsidiary including those transferred in fiscal 2009 from investment to loans and receivables pursuant to Accounting Standard Board issuing amendments to “FRS 26 – ‘Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement’ which permitted reclassification of financial assets in certain circumstances from ‘held for trading’ and ‘available-for-sale categories’ to the ‘loans and receivables’ category.
- (3) Includes corporate bonds classified under loans and receivables by our Canadian subsidiary during fiscal 2014.

Investments in corporate and financial sector debt securities and mortgage and asset backed securities by our overseas branches and banking subsidiaries increased from Rs. 60.7 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 78.8 billion at year-end fiscal 2014. Investment in asset backed securities increased from Rs. 9.6 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 10.6 billion at year-end fiscal 2014. We had no investment in funded credit derivatives at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to Rs. 0.8 billion at year-end fiscal 2013. Our bond portfolio increased from Rs. 47.6 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 64.8 billion at year-end fiscal 2014, primarily due to purchase of bonds by our Canadian and UK subsidiaries. Our investments in Europe increased from Rs. 10.7 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 11.0 billion at year-end fiscal 2014. The majority of our investments in Europe is in the United Kingdom.

The mark-to-market losses on our investment portfolio were Rs. 0.9 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 and Rs. 1.2 billion at year-end fiscal 2014. During fiscal 2014, there was a mark-to-market loss of Rs. 0.2 billion compared to a gain of Rs. 4.1 billion during fiscal 2013. Net realized and impairment loss was Rs. 0.2 billion during fiscal 2014 as compared to a net realized and impairment loss of Rs. 1.1 billion during fiscal 2013.

The following table sets forth a summary of the investment portfolio of our overseas branches and banking subsidiaries based on the category of investments.

Category	At March 31	
	2013 (in millions)	2014
Bonds		
Banks and financial institutions	Rs. 15,831	Rs. 17,632
Corporate	31,727	47,207
Total bonds	47,558	64,839
Asset backed securities	9,608	10,672
Funded credit derivatives	803	..
Others(1)	2,714	3,295
Total	Rs. 60,683	Rs. 78,805

(1) Includes investments in certificates of deposits.

Table of Contents

Our investments in securities of banks and financial institutions is spread over a number of banks and of this the investment in the top 10 banks accounts for approximately 84.6% of the total investments in banks and financial institutions at year-end fiscal 2014 as compared to approximately 92.1% at year-end fiscal 2013. Approximately 32.9% of our investment in securities of corporate entities is India-linked at year-end fiscal 2014 as compared to approximately 31.2% at year-end fiscal 2013.

Our total investment in asset backed securities represents less than 0.5% of our total assets at year-end fiscal 2014. The portfolio size of such securities was Rs. 10.6 billion and primarily comprised retail mortgage backed securities of Rs. 9.6 billion, commercial mortgage backed securities of Rs. 0.1 billion and asset backed commercial paper of Rs. 0.7 billion. The retail mortgage backed securities portfolio consists primarily of UK residential mortgage backed securities portfolio backed by prime and buy-to-let mortgages. The asset backed commercial paper portfolio consists of investments made by ICICI Bank Canada in securities issued by securitization trusts. These trusts have in turn invested in various Canadian and United States assets.

At year-end fiscal 2014, the fair value of investments in the government securities held by our overseas branches and banking subsidiaries was Rs. 42.4 billion, primarily in Canada.

The investments in these securities are governed by the respective investment policies of ICICI Bank and its banking subsidiaries. To mitigate significant concentrations in credit risk, the investment policy lays down a number of limits that need to be adhered to before investments can be made. The investment policy lays down rating and issuer wise investment limits at each of these units. Further, there are counterparty limits for individual banks and financial institutions. Country exposure limits have also been established for various countries. In addition, ICICI Bank monitors the credit spread risk arising out of such investments while ICICI Bank UK has instituted credit spread sensitivity limits on its portfolio. Any exceptions to the above limits are made with due approvals from the appropriate forums. ICICI Bank has not bought credit protection against any of its international investments.

ICICI Securities Limited

ICICI Securities Limited is engaged in the business of broking (institutional and retail), merchant banking and advisory services. ICICI Securities Limited has an online share trading portal called icidirect.com. The primary objective of icidirect.com is to enable individuals to make investments and to offer a wide range of investment options by providing a seamless structure that integrates a customer's bank account, demat account and trading account. ICICI Securities Limited has a subsidiary in the United States, ICICI Securities Holdings Inc., which in turn has a subsidiary in the United States, ICICI Securities Inc., which is engaged in brokerage services. ICICI Securities Limited's net profit remained flat at Rs. 0.7 billion in fiscal 2014.

ICICI Securities Primary Dealership

ICICI Securities Primary Dealership is engaged in the primary dealership of Indian government securities. It also deals in other fixed income securities. In addition to this, it has underwriting, portfolio management services and placement of debt and money market operations. ICICI Securities Primary Dealership made a net profit of Rs. 1.3 billion in fiscal 2014 compared to a net profit of Rs. 1.2 billion in fiscal 2013. The revenues of the business are directly linked to conditions in the fixed income market.

Venture Capital and Private Equity

Our subsidiary ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Limited manages funds that provide venture capital funding to start-up companies and private equity to a range of companies. At year-end fiscal 2014, ICICI Venture managed or advised funds of about Rs. 129.0 billion. ICICI Venture made a net profit of Rs. 0.3 billion in fiscal 2014 compared to a net profit of Rs. 0.2 billion in fiscal 2013.

Asset Management

We provide asset management services through our subsidiary, ICICI Prudential Asset Management. ICICI Prudential Asset Management is a joint venture with Prudential PLC of UK. We have approximately 51.0% interest

Table of Contents

in the entity. ICICI Prudential Asset Management also provides portfolio management services and advisory services to clients. ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company had average mutual fund assets under management of Rs. 1,068.2 billion during fiscal 2014. ICICI Prudential Asset Management made a net profit of Rs. 1.8 billion during fiscal 2014 compared to a net profit of Rs.1.1 billion in fiscal 2013.

Insurance

We provide a wide range of insurance products and services through our subsidiaries ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company and ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company and ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company are joint ventures with Prudential PLC of UK and Fairfax Financial Holdings Limited of Canada, respectively. We have approximately 74.0% interest in both of these entities. Our agreement with Prudential PLC provides that subject to the amendment of foreign ownership regulations, Prudential PLC would increase its shareholding in ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company to 49.0% at the market value of the shares to be determined as mutually agreed. Laws and regulations governing insurance companies currently provide that each promoter should eventually reduce its stake to 26.0% following the completion of 10 years from the commencement of business by the concerned insurance company. The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill introduced in the Indian Parliament in 2008, would remove the requirement that promoters dilute their stake to 26.0%. See also “Overview of the Indian Financial Sector—Recent Structural Reforms—Proposed Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill 2008”. As per the agreement between ICICI Bank and Prudential PLC, if a higher level of promoter shareholding is permitted, then this would be in the proportion of 51% being held by us and 49.0% being held by Prudential PLC. In the Union Budget for fiscal 2015, the government announced an increase in the composite foreign shareholding cap in the insurance sector to 49% from 26%, through the Foreign Investment Promotion Board route. It has also proposed to take up the pending Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill in the Parliament. See also “Supervision and Regulation—Taxation—Regulations Governing Insurance Companies”. Further, we and each of our joint venture partners have a right of first refusal in case the other partner proposes to sell its shareholding in the joint venture (other than transfer to a permitted affiliate of the transferor).

ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company made a net profit of Rs. 15.7 billion in fiscal 2014, compared to Rs. 15.0 billion in fiscal 2013. The retail new business premium decreased marginally from Rs. 36.4 billion in fiscal 2013 to 35.9 billion in fiscal 2014. The retail renewal premium witnessed marginal growth from Rs. 80.6 billion in fiscal 2013 to 81.0 billion during fiscal 2014 after declining for two consecutive years in fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2013. The total premium declined by 8.2% from Rs. 135.4 billion during fiscal 2013 to Rs. 124.3 billion during fiscal 2014 which was mainly due to the decrease in group premium. ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company maintained its market leadership in the private sector with an overall market share of 7.2% based on retail weighted new business received premium during fiscal 2014 compared to 7.0% in fiscal 2013 and a market share of 18.9% in the private market in fiscal 2014 compared to 18.5% in fiscal 2013.

Following the regulatory changes issued by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority with respect to unit-linked products in fiscal 2011, the Indian life insurance industry witnessed a significant shift in product mix towards conventional products. The proportion of unit-linked products declined from 54.8% in fiscal 2010 to 10.1% in fiscal 2013 on the basis of new business premium received. Further, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority issued guidelines on non-linked life insurance products which included limits on the commission rates payable by insurance companies, introduction of minimum guaranteed surrender value and minimum death benefits. The new guidelines, which were effective in phases on October 1, 2013 and January 1, 2014, require life insurance companies to modify existing non-linked products which do not comply with the revised guidelines. These changes had an impact on the non-linked life insurance business which resulted in a lower share of non-linked products in the product mix of insurance companies. The regulatory changes on unit-linked as well as non-unit linked products have impacted the margins of insurance companies. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business— While our

insurance businesses are becoming an increasingly important part of our business, there can be no assurance of their future rates of growth or levels of profitability”. Considering these product changes, the business mix of ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company has also changed with an increase in the proportion of retail unit-linked products in fiscal 2014. Linked products contributed to 66.5% of the retail weighted received premium business of the company in fiscal 2014 as compared to 54.5% in fiscal 2013. See also “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Segment Revenues and Assets—Life Insurance”.

ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company’s gross written premiums (excluding its share of declined risk pool and inward reinsurance) increased by 11.8% to Rs. 68.6 billion during fiscal 2014, as compared to Rs. 61.3 billion

Table of Contents

for fiscal 2013. ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company was the largest private general insurer with a market share of about 9.4% in gross written premiums amongst all general insurance companies during fiscal 2014 according to Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.

ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company made a net profit of Rs. 5.1 billion in fiscal 2014 compared to net profit of Rs. 3.1 billion in fiscal 2013 primarily due to the increase in investment income in fiscal 2014.

ICICI Bank earns commissions and fees from these subsidiaries as their distributor for sales of life and general insurance products.

Funding

Our funding operations are designed to ensure stability of funding, minimize funding costs and effectively manage liquidity. Since the amalgamation of ICICI with ICICI Bank, the primary source of domestic funding has been deposits raised from both retail and corporate customers. We also raise funds through short-term rupee borrowings and domestic or overseas bond offerings pursuant to specific regulatory approvals. As ICICI was not allowed to raise banking deposits as a financial institution, its primary sources of funding prior to the amalgamation were retail bonds and rupee borrowings from a wide range of institutional investors. ICICI also raised funds through foreign currency borrowings from commercial banks and other multilateral institutions like the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, which were guaranteed by the government of India. With regard to these guarantees by the government of India for purposes of obtaining foreign currency borrowings, the government of India has, in its letter dated May 31, 2007, instructed us to take steps to either repay or prepay such foreign currency borrowings for which a guarantee has been provided by the government of India or to substitute the guarantees provided by the government of India with other acceptable guarantees. At year-end fiscal 2014, the total outstanding loans/bonds of ICICI Bank that are guaranteed by the government of India were Rs. 16.4 billion, constituting approximately 1.1% of the total borrowings of ICICI Bank at that date.

Our overseas branches are primarily funded by bond issuances, syndicated loans from banks, money market borrowings, inter-bank bilateral loans and borrowings from external commercial agencies. See also “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—Our funding is primarily short-term and if depositors do not roll over deposited funds upon maturity, our business could be adversely affected”. Our subsidiaries in the United Kingdom and Canada fund themselves primarily through retail deposits. Our Canadian subsidiary also funds itself through securitization of insured mortgages.

Our deposits were 48.1% of our total liabilities at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to 46.6% of our total liabilities at year-end fiscal 2013. Our borrowings, including preference shares issued by us, were 24.6% of our total liabilities at year-end fiscal 2014 compared to 25.6% of our total liabilities at year-end fiscal 2013. Our deposits increased by 14.2% from Rs. 3,147.7 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 3,595.1 billion at year-end fiscal 2014. Our borrowings (including redeemable non-cumulative preference shares and subordinated debt) increased by 6.2% from Rs. 1,728.9 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 1,835.4 billion at year-end fiscal 2014 primarily due to increase in overseas borrowings including call and term borrowings and refinance borrowings offset, in part, by a decrease in borrowings under liquidity adjustment facility with the Reserve Bank of India. The increase in overseas borrowings was primarily due to increase in securitization of insured mortgages by ICICI Bank Canada and increase in borrowings by way of bankers’ acceptance, bilateral borrowings and repurchase borrowings by ICICI Bank UK. The overseas borrowings also increased due to rupee depreciation.

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, the composition of deposits by type of deposit.

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	At March 31, 2012		2013		2014			
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total		
	(in millions, except percentages)							
Current account deposits	Rs. 358,694	12.7 %	Rs. 379,705	12.1 %	Rs. 443,647	12.3 %		
Savings deposits	829,071	29.4	921,660	29.3	1,078,310	30.0		
Time deposits	1,631,740	57.9	1,846,340	58.6	2,073,170	57.7		
Total deposits	Rs. 2,819,505	100.0 %	Rs. 3,147,705	100.0 %	Rs. 3,595,127	Rs. 100.0 %		

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the average volume and average cost of deposits by type of deposit.

	Year ended March 31, (1)					
	2012		2013		2014	
	Amount	Cost(2)	Amount	Cost(2)	Amount	Cost(2)
	(in millions, except percentages)					
Interest-bearing deposits:						
Savings deposits	Rs. 732,138	3.7 %	Rs. 822,611	3.7 %	Rs. 947,800	US\$ 15,797 3.7 %
Time deposits	1,647,818	7.6	1,815,828	8.0	1,934,262	32,238 7.7
Non-interest-bearing deposits:						
Other demand deposits	254,219	–	260,800	–	293,741	4,896 –
Total deposits	Rs. 2,634,175	5.8 %	Rs. 2,899,239	6.1 %	Rs. 3,175,803	US\$ 52,931 5.8 %

(1) The average balances are based on daily average balances outstanding, except for the averages of foreign branches of ICICI Bank, which are calculated on fortnightly basis.

(2) Represents interest expense divided by the average balances.

Our average deposits in fiscal 2014 were Rs. 3,175.8 billion at an average cost of 5.8% compared to average deposits of Rs. 2,899.2 billion at an average cost of 6.1% in fiscal 2013. Our average time deposits in fiscal 2014 were Rs. 1,934.3 billion at an average cost of 7.7% compared to average time deposits of Rs. 1,815.8 billion at an average cost of 8.0% in fiscal 2013. The cost of time deposits decreased primarily due to benefit on account of re-pricing of time deposits at lower rates in the beginning of fiscal 2014, offset, in part, by the impact of high cost time deposits mobilized during the second quarter of fiscal 2014 due to higher systemic interest rates during that period. The average cost of savings deposits was 3.7% in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2014. Our savings deposits include retail savings deposits accepted by ICICI Bank UK. Term deposits of ICICI Bank increased primarily due to foreign currency non-resident (bank) deposits mobilized during fiscal 2014. See also “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Financial Condition—Deposits”.

The following table sets forth, at the date indicated, the contractual maturity profile of deposits, by type of deposit.

	At March 31, 2014			Total
	Up to one year	After one year and within three years	After three years	
	(in millions)			
Interest-bearing deposits:				
Savings deposits	Rs. 1,078,310	Rs. –	Rs. –	Rs. 1,078,310
Time deposits	1,501,408	447,173	124,589	2,073,170
Non-interest-bearing deposits:				
Other demand deposits	443,647	–	–	443,647

Total deposits	Rs. 3,023,365	Rs. 447,173	Rs. 124,589	Rs. 3,595,127
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(1) Savings and other demand deposits are payable on demand and hence are classified in the 'Up to one year' bucket.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, average outstanding rupee borrowings and the percentage composition by category of borrowing. The average cost (interest expense divided by average balances) for each category of borrowings is provided in the footnotes.

Table of Contents

	At March 31,(1) 2012		2013		2014			
	Amount	% of total	Amount	% of total	Amount	Amount	% of total	
(in millions, except percentages)								
Statutory liquidity ratio bonds(2)	Rs. 2,810	0.5 %	Rs. –	0.0 %	Rs. –	US\$ –	–	0.0 %
Borrowings from Indian government(3)	162	0.0	20	0.0	–	–	–	0.0
Money market borrowings(4),(5)	194,147	33.3	243,415	37.9	261,461	4,358	–	38.6
Other borrowings(6),(7)	386,423	66.2	399,562	62.1	416,756	6,625	–	61.4
Total	Rs.583,542	100.0 %	Rs.642,997	100.0 %	Rs.678,217	US\$ 11,304	–	100.0 %

(1) The average balances are based on daily average balances outstanding, except for the averages of foreign branches of ICICI Bank which are calculated on fortnightly basis.

(2) With an average cost of 11.6% in fiscal 2012.

(3) With an average cost of 12.6% in fiscal 2012 and 13.1% in fiscal 2013.

(4) Includes call market, repurchase agreements and transactions by ICICI Bank with the Reserve Bank of India under the liquidity adjustment facility.

(5) With an average cost of 9.1% in fiscal 2012, 8.7% in fiscal 2013 and 8.6% in fiscal 2014.

(6) Includes publicly and privately placed bonds, borrowings from institutions, inter-bank overnight borrowings and inter-corporate deposits.

(7) With an average cost of 11.9% in fiscal 2012, 12.2% in fiscal 2013 and 12.5% in fiscal 2014.

The following table sets forth, at the date indicated, the maturity profile of our rupee term deposits of Rs. 10 million or more.

	At March 31,				% of total deposits
	2013 (in millions, except percentages)	2014	2013	2014	
Less than three months	Rs. 349,854	Rs. Rs.306,094	US\$ 5,102	–	8.5 %
Above three months and less than six months	182,205	163,212	2,720	–	4.5 %

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Above six months and less than 12 months	359,007	315,222	5,254	8.8
More than 12 months	35,975	36,805	613	1.0
Total deposits of Rs. 10 million and more	Rs. 927,041	Rs. 821,333	US\$ 13,689	22.8 %

Rupee term deposits of Rs. 10 million or more decreased from Rs. 927.0 billion at year-end fiscal 2013 to Rs. 821.3 billion at year-end fiscal 2014.

The following table sets forth, at the dates indicated, certain information related to short-term rupee borrowings.

	At March 31, (1)		
	2012	2013	2014
	(in millions, except percentages)		
Year-end balance	Rs.277,587	Rs.283,998	Rs.228,815
Average balance during the year (2)			