

Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited

Corporate Headquarters
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Kashmir, India
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Board Secretariat

Ref:-JKB/BS/F3652/2023/380
Date: 12th June, 2023

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza 5th Floor
Plot No. C/1 G-Block
Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (E) Mumbai - 400 051
Symbol: J&KBANK

The BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street
Mumbai - 400 001
Scrip Code:532209

Sub: - Publication of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account of the Bank for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2023

Dear Sirs,

Pursuant to Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we are enclosing herewith the copy of the newspaper publication of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account of the Bank for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2023 published in local newspaper "Rising Kashmir" (page no. 14, 15, 16, 17 & 18) on 11th June, 2023.

This is for your information and appropriate dissemination.

Yours faithfully

For Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited

(Mohammad Shafi Mir)
Company Secretary



STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

	Schedule	As at	
		31.03.2023	31.03.2022
		₹ '000' Omitted	₹ '000' Omitted
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	1,031,623	933,030
Share Application Money		-	935,000
Reserves and Surplus	2	98,400,757	79,203,630
Deposits	3	1,220,377,383	1,147,103,799
Borrowings	4	28,923,058	23,708,173
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	110,889,767	54,140,492
TOTAL :-		1,459,622,588	1,306,024,124
ASSETS			
Cash and Balance with Reserve Bank of India	6	77,940,577	77,502,028
Balance with Banks & Money at Call & Short Notice	7	10,846,044	10,348,444
Investments	8	348,291,521	338,349,883
Advances	9	822,854,513	704,006,750
Fixed Assets	10	22,715,388	19,536,800
Other Assets	11	176,974,545	156,280,219
TOTAL :-		1,459,622,588	1,306,024,124
Contingent Liabilities	12	52,337,681	55,249,390
Bills for Collection		17,054,071	15,380,639
Principal Accounting Policies	17		
Notes on Accounts	18		

The schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

STANDALONE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

	Schedule	YEAR ENDED	
		31.03.2023	31.03.2022
		₹ '000' Omitted	₹ '000' Omitted
I INCOME			
Interest Earned	13	93,551,062	80,134,754
Other Income	14	7,568,107	7,440,074
TOTAL		101,119,169	87,574,828
II EXPENDITURE			
Interest Expended	15	46,098,253	41,022,458
Operating Expenses	16	36,436,014	35,927,774
Provisions and Contingencies		6,611,102	5,608,975
TOTAL		89,145,369	82,559,207
III NET PROFIT / (LOSS)		11,973,800	5,015,621
TOTAL		101,119,169	87,574,828
IV APPROPRIATIONS			
TRANSFERRED TO			
i) Statutory Reserve		2,993,450	1,253,905
ii) Capital Reserve		-	335,145
iii) Revenue and Other Reserve		8,464,610	3,426,571
iv) Investment Fluctuation Reserve		-	-
v) Special Reserve		-	-
vi) Proposed Dividend		515,740	-
vii) Tax on Dividend		-	-
TOTAL		11,973,800	5,015,621
Principal Accounting Policies	17		
Notes on Accounts	18		
Earnings per Share (Basic/Diluted)		12.43	6.04

The Schedules Referred to above form an integral part of the Profit & Loss Account.

FOR & ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Baldev Prakash Managing Director & CEO DIN: 09421701	R. K. Chhibber Director DIN 08190084	Dr. Rajeev Lochan Bishnoi Director DIN 00130335	Naba Kishore Sahoo Director DIN 07654279
Anil Kumar Goel Director DIN: 00672755	Umesh Chandra Panday Director DIN: 01185085	Sudhir Gupta Director DIN: 09614492	Shahla Ayoub Director DIN: 09834993
Pratik D Punjabi General Manager/CFO	Mohammad Shafi Mir Company Secretary		

Place: Srinagar
Date: 04/05/2023

In terms of our report of even date annexed.

For O. Aggarwal & Co.	For Arora Vohra & Co	For Dharam Raj & Co.
Chartered Accountants FRN: 005755N	Chartered Accountants FRN: 009487N	Chartered Accountants FRN: 014461N
CA. Om Prakash Aggarwal Partner M.No. 083862 UDIN: 23083862BGVZAY6333	CA. Ashwani Aggarwal Partner M.No. 013833 UDIN: 23013833BGXIBM2873	CA. Dharam Raj Partner M.No. 094108 UDIN : 23094108BGSNT07234

Place: Srinagar
Date: 04/05/2023

FOR & ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

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Place: Srinagar
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Chartered Accountants FRN: 005755N	Chartered Accountants FRN: 009487N	Chartered Accountants FRN: 014461N
CA. Om Prakash Aggarwal Partner M.No. 083862 UDIN: 23083862BGVZAY6333	CA. Ashwani Aggarwal Partner M.No. 013833 UDIN: 23013833BGXIBM2873	CA. Dharam Raj Partner M.No. 094108 UDIN : 23094108BGSNT07234

Place: Srinagar
Date: 04/05/2023

STANDALONE SCHEDULES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL		
Authorised Capital		
1,850,000,000 (PY: 1,850,000,000)		
Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each	1,850,000	1,850,000
Issued :-		
1,031,697,861 (PY: 933,104,594) Equity Shares of Rs.1/- each	1,031,698	933,105
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital		
1,031,479,861 (PY: 932,886,594)		
Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each	1,031,479	932,886
Add Forfeited Equity Shares (218,000)	144	144
(PY: 218,000)		
TOTAL*	1,031,623	933,030
Share Application Money Received (Pending Allotment)		935,000
SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES & SURPLUS		
I. Statutory Reserves		
Opening Balance	24,037,433	22,783,528
Additions during the year	2,993,450	1,253,905
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	27,030,883	24,037,433
II. Capital Reserves		
a) Revaluation Reserve Fixed Assets		
Opening Balance	9,498,454	9,726,180
Additions during the year on account of Revaluation Reserve	3,519,560	-
Deduction during the year (depreciation)	(205,389)	(227,726)
Closing Balance	12,812,625	9,498,454
b) Others		
Opening Balance	2,888,472	2,553,327
Additions during the year	-	335,145
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	2,888,472	2,888,472
III. Share Premium		
Opening Balance	17,604,651	10,959,119
Additions during the year	4,219,506	6,645,532
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance*	21,824,157	17,604,651
IV. Revenue and other Reserves		
a) Investment Fluctuation Reserve		
Opening Balance	377,800	377,800
Additions during the year	1,718,000	-
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	2,095,800	377,800
b) Special Reserve (U/S 36 (i) (viii) of I.Tax Act, 1961		
Opening Balance	1,231,600	1,231,600
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	1,231,600	1,231,600
c) Other Reserve		
Opening Balance	23,565,220	19,910,924
Additions during the year	8,670,000	3,654,296
Deductions during the year	(1,718,000)	-
Closing Balance	30,517,220	23,565,220
TOTAL (I,II,III & IV)*	98,400,757	79,203,630

* The amount of Rs. 338.31 crore (7.00 Crore in paid up capital and 331.31 crore in share premium account) mobilized on account of JKBEPS 2023 though included here, has not been reckoned as capital for the purpose of financial ratios involving net worth/capital. (Refer Note No. 15 - notes to accounts.)

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS		
i) Bills Payable	2,985,297	2,710,593
ii) Inter Office Adjustments (Net)	-	-
iii) Interest Accrued	289,481	180,428
iv) Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	-	-
v) Provision Against Standard Assets	5,460,829	4,828,477
vi) Other (Including Provisions)	102,154,160	46,420,994
TOTAL (i to vi)	110,889,767	54,140,492
SCHEDULE 6 - CASH & BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
i) Cash in Hand (Including Foreign Currency Notes)	6,373,076	6,160,287
ii) Balance with Reserve Bank of India		
a) In Current Account	54,567,501	7,791,741
b) In Other Accounts	17,000,000	63,550,000
TOTAL (i & ii)	77,940,577	77,502,028
SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCE WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
I. In India		
a) i) Balance with Banks		
ii) In Current Accounts	416,670	341,548
iii) In Other Deposit Accounts	10	10
TOTAL (i)	416,680	341,558
b) ii) Money At Call and Short Notice		
i) With Banks	1,000,000	-
ii) With Other Institutions	8,708,708	9,745,959
TOTAL (ii)	9,708,708	9,745,959
TOTAL I of (i & ii)	10,125,388	10,087,517
II. Outside India		
i) In Current Accounts	227,636	260,927
ii) In Other Deposit Accounts	493,020	-
iii) Money at Call & Short Notice	720,656	260,927
TOTAL II of (i, ii & iii)	1,441,312	521,854
GRAND TOTAL (I&II)	10,846,044	10,348,444
SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS		
I. Investments in India in		
i) Government Securities	291,558,271	304,126,187
ii) Other Approved Securities	-	-
iii) Shares (Pref. & Equity)	1,018,560	1,094,712
iv) Debentures and Bonds	7,145,437	2,077,460
v) Subsidiaries and/or Joint Ventures	400,000	200,000
vi) Sponsored Institutions	87,508	87,508
vii) Others :-		
a) Certificate of Deposit	47,754,843	30,385,902
b) Suffix	239	-
c) Venture Capital	-	-
d) Commercial Paper	326,663	378,654
e) Security Receipts	326,663	378,654
TOTAL (I)	348,291,521	338,349,883
II. Investments Outside India in		
i) Government Securities	-	-
ii) Subsidiaries and/or Joint Ventures abroad	-	-
iii) Other Investments	-	-
TOTAL (II)	-	-
TOTAL (I & II)	348,291,521	338,349,883
III. Investments Category-Wise		
i) Held to Maturity	268,010,374	233,558,568
ii) Held for Trading	11,726	298,950
iii) Available for Sale	80,269,421	104,492,365
TOTAL (III)	348,291,521	338,349,883
SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES		
A. i) Bills Purchased and Discounted	2,123,234	2,418,979
ii) Cash Credits, Overdrafts and Loans Repayable on Demand	252,298,285	238,597,472
iii) Term Loans	568,432,994	462,990,299
TOTAL (i to iii)	822,854,513	704,006,750
B. i) Secured by Tangible Assets (includes advances against book debts)	566,150,949	487,601,750
ii) Covered by Bank/Govt. Guarantees	3,602,502	4,270,737
iii) Unsecured	253,101,062	212,134,263
TOTAL (i to iii)	822,854,513	704,006,750
C. I. Advances in India		
ii) Priority Sector	253,934,033	288,029,477
iii) Public Sector	6,416,170	7,544,369
iv) Banks	39	15
v) Others	562,504,271	408,432,753
TOTAL (i to v)	822,854,513	704,006,750
II. Advances Outside India		
i) Due from Banks	-	-
ii) Due from Others	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (I & II)	822,854,513	704,006,750
SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS		
I. Premises		
a) At cost/revalued as at 31st March of the preceding year	17,807,006	17,793,568
Additions during the year	3,759,443	13,438
TOTAL (a to d)	21,566,449	17,807,006

	As at	
	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS		
i) Interest Accrued	6,992,882	5,904,195
ii) Inter Office Adjustment (Net)	702,481	703,103
iii) "Tax paid in Advance/Tax Deducted at Source (Net of Provisions)"	1,864,986	2,620,210
iv) Stationery and Stamps	42,769	45,325
v) Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	1,828,499	2,392,815
vi) Non-Banking Assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	92,792	-
vii) Others*	165,542,928	144,521,779
TOTAL (i to viii)	176,974,545	156,280,219
* Includes deposits placed with NABARD/SIDBI/NHB/RIDF/MUDRA amounting to Rs. 68072650 thousand (Previous year Rs. 56912877 thousand)		
SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
i) Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	2,446,709	7,082,854
ii) Liability for partly paid investments	-	-
iii) Liability on account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	19,013,257	17,044,620
iv) Guarantees given on behalf of constituents:-		
a) In India	21,964,418	22,162,782
b) Outside India	247,358	225,239
v) Acceptances, Endorsements & Other Obligations	5,926,586	6,289,224
vi) Other items for which the Bank is Contingently Liable	-	-
vii) Liability on a/c of Depositors Education Awareness Fund (DEAF)	2,739,353	2,444,571

v. Transfer of securities amongst categories is effected at the lower of acquisition cost/ book value/ market value on the date of transfer and the depreciation, if any, on a settlement is fully provided for and the book value of securities is changed accordingly.

vi. The transactions in all securities are recorded on this Schedule and cost is determined on the weighted average cost method.

vii. Investments in subsidiary are valued at acquisition cost.

viii. Investments in J&K Gramen Bank/Sponsored Institutions are valued at carrying cost.

ix. The investment in security received by way of sale of NPA to Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) is recognised at lower of Net Book Value (NBV) (i.e. Book value less provisions held), of the financial asset and redemption value of the Security Receipt.

2.4 The depreciation in value of investments where interest/principal is in arrears is not set-off against the appreciation in respect of other performing securities. Such investments including Non-performing Non-SLR investments are treated applying RBI prudential norms on NPA Classification and appropriate provisions are made as per RBI norms and no income on such investments is recognized.

2.5 Profit or loss on sale of investments is taken to the Profit and Loss account. However, in case of profit on sale of investments in "Held to Maturity" category, an equivalent amount of profit, net of taxes and the amount required to be transferred to Statutory reserve, is appropriated to the "Capital Reserve Account".

2.6 Broken period interest paid/received on debt instruments is treated as interest expense/income and is excluded from cost/ sale consideration.

2.7 Brokerage paid on securities purchased is charged to revenue account except for equity investment operations where the same is added to cost of purchase of investment.

2.8 Repurchase & Reverse repurchase transactions are accounted for in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines.

2.9 In accordance with RBI circular No. F.MRD.DIR.OJ/14.03.036/2018-19 dated July 24, 2018, the Bank has made changes in accounting for Repo/Reverse Repo transactions including Triparty Repo (Other than transactions under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) with the RBI). Accordingly, the securities sold and purchased under Repo/Reverse Repo are accounted for as collateralized lending and borrowing transactions. However, securities are transferred as in the case of normal outright sale/purchase transactions and such movement of securities are reflected using Repo/Reverse Repo accounts and contra entries. The above entries are reversed on the date of maturity. Cost and revenue are accounted as interest expenditure/income as the case may be. Balance in Repo account is classified under schedule 4 (Borrowing) and balance in Reverse Repo account is classified under schedule 5 (Investment in securities).

2.10 In respect of Non-Performing Securities, income is not recognized and appropriate provision is made for depreciation in the value of such securities as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines.

3. Advances

3.1 Classification of Advances and Provisions thereof have been made as per the Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning Norms formulated by the RBI viz., Standard, Sub-Standard, Doubtful and Loss Assets. Bank has made provisions on Non-Performing Assets as per the prudential norms prescribed by the RBI as under:

Category of Assets	Provision norms
Sub-Standard	15% on Secured Exposure 25% on Unsecured Exposure 20% on Unsecured Exposure in respect of Infrastructure loan accounts where certain safeguards such as escrow accounts are available
Doubtful-I	25% on Secured 100% on Unsecured
Doubtful-II	40% on Secured 100% on Unsecured
Doubtful-III	100% on Secured 100% on Unsecured
Loss	100%

3.2 Advances are shown net of unrealized interest and provisions/ Technical write offs made in respect of non-performing advances. Provisions on standard advances are reflected in Schedule 5 of the Balance Sheet under the head "Other Liabilities". Provisions on "Others" are not considered for the purpose of arriving at the Net NPAs.

3.3 Restructuring of Advances and provisioning thereof have been made as per RBI guidelines.

3.4 Amounts recovered against debts written off in earlier years are recognized as revenue in the year of recovery.

3.5 The Bank also makes additional provisions on specific non-performing assets.

3.6 Approval of recoveries in NPAs are made in order of priority as under:
i. Principal Due
ii. Charges, Costs, Commission etc.
iii. Unrealized interest/ Interest

4. Floating Provisions
In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the Bank has an approved policy for creation and utilization of floating provisions for advances. The quantum of floating provisions to be created is assessed at the end of each quarter. These provisions are utilized only for contingencies under extraordinary circumstances specified in the policy with prior permission of Reserve Bank of India.

5. Fixed Assets and Depreciation
5.1 Fixed Assets, other than premises, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Freehold premises are carried at revalued amount, being fair value at the date of revaluation less accumulated depreciation.

5.2 Cost includes cost of purchase, freight, duties, taxes and all expenditure such as site preparation, installation costs and professional fees incurred on the asset before it is put-to-use. Subsequent expenditures incurred on the assets put-to-use are capitalized only when it increases the future benefits from such assets or their functioning capability. The fixed assets are depreciated as per straight line method, considering residual value at 5% of original cost, as per the provisions of Companies Act 2013 based on the useful life of the assets prescribed in Part C of the Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 as given hereunder:

Description of Fixed Assets	Useful Life (Years)
Buildings (With RCC Frame Structure)	60
Buildings (Other than RCC Frame Structure)	30
Boundary Wall	5
Plant and Machinery	15
Furniture and Fixtures	8
Vehicles	10
Others (Including temporary structures etc.)	3

Depreciation on computers (including ATMs/CDMs) along with software, forming integral part of the computers is computed at 33.33% on straight line method in terms of RBI guidelines issued in letter no BP/650/21.04.018/2001 dated 01.02.2001, reduced residual value as Nil. However, in compliance with Section 15(i) of Banking Regulation Act 1949, the bank has written off the entire amount of intangible assets amounting to Rs.35.72 Crores as on March 31, 2023.

Useful life of the premises is considered as 32 years and the depreciation is charged in straight line method as per provisions of Companies Act 2013 with no residual value.

5.3 In respect of assets acquired during the year, depreciation is charged on proportionate basis for the number of days the assets have been put-to-use during the year.

5.4 Premium paid for leasehold properties is amortized over the period of lease.

5.5 The Bank revalues freehold immovable assets every three years. The increase in Net Book Value of the asset due to revaluation is credited to the Revaluation Reserve Account without routing through the Profit and Loss Account. However, where there is a decrease in net book value arising on revaluation which has been charged to profit and loss account, such increase is credited to profit and loss account to the extent that it offsets the previously recorded decrease. A decrease in net book value arising on revaluation of fixed assets is charged to profit and loss account except that, to the extent such a decrease is related to a previous increase on revaluation that is included in Revaluation Reserve, it is charged against that earlier increase. Additional Depreciation on the revalued asset is charged to the Profit and Loss Account and appropriated from the Revaluation Reserve to General Reserve. The revalued asset is depreciated over the balance useful life of the asset as assessed at the time of revaluation.

5.6 Assets costing less than Rs.1,000 each are charged off in the year of purchase.

6. Employee Benefits

6.1 Short Term Employee Benefits: The undiscounted amounts of short-term employee benefits which are expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized during the period when the employee renders the service.

6.2 Long Term Employee Benefits:
i) Defined Contribution Plan: The Bank provides gratuity, a defined benefit plan, to vested employees on retirement or resignation or on death while in employment or on termination of employment. The Bank makes contribution to recognized trust which administers the funds on its own account or through insurance companies. The plan provides for pension payment including dearness relief on the basis of pension benefits based on the respective employee's years of service with the Bank and applicable salary. Actuarial valuation of the pension liability is determined by an independent actuary appointed by the Bank. Actuarial valuation of gratuity liability is determined based on certain assumptions regarding rate of interest, salary growth, mortality and staff attrition and staff attrition as per the projected unit credit method. The actuarial gains or losses arising during the year are recognized in the profit and loss account.

ii) Defined Benefit Plan: The Bank provides gratuity, a defined benefit plan, to vested employees on retirement or resignation or on death while in employment or on termination of employment. The Bank makes contribution to recognized trust which administers the funds on its own account or through insurance companies. The plan provides for pension payment including dearness relief on the basis of pension benefits based on the respective employee's years of service with the Bank and applicable salary. Actuarial valuation of the pension liability is determined by an independent actuary appointed by the Bank. Actuarial valuation of gratuity liability is determined based on certain assumptions regarding rate of interest, salary growth, mortality and staff attrition and staff attrition as per the projected unit credit method. The actuarial gains or losses arising during the year are recognized in the profit and loss account.

iii) Leave Salary: The Bank provides for compensated absence based on actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary, appointed by the Bank.

7. Transactions involving Foreign Exchange
7.1 Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the reporting currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency on the date of transaction.

7.2 Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India (FEDA) closing rate/forward rate as applicable.

7.3 Monetary Assets and Liabilities as on balance sheet date have been translated using closing rate as at year-end announced by FEDA.

7.4 Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded is recognized as income or as an expense in the period in which they arise.

7.5 Outstanding foreign exchange spot and forward contracts held for trading are revalued at the exchange rates notified by FEDA for specified maturities and the resulting Profit or Loss is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

8. Segment Reporting
The Bank recognizes the business segment as the primary reporting segment in accordance with the RBI guidelines and in compliance with the Accounting Standard 17 issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

9. Taxes on Income
Income tax expense is the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax expense incurred by the Bank. The current tax expense and deferred tax expense are determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per Accounting Standard 22 - "Accounting for Income Tax" respectively. Deferred Tax adjustments comprises of changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized by considering the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the current year and carry forward losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The impact of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the profit and loss account.

10. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
10.1 In conformity with AS 29 - "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Bank recognizes provisions only when it has a present obligation because of a past event, and would result in a probable outflow of resources to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

10.2 No provision is recognized for:
I. Any possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Bank; or
II. Any present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because:
* It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
* A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

Such obligations are recorded as Contingent Liabilities. Deferred Tax adjustments comprises of changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized by considering the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the current year and carry forward losses. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The impact of changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the profit and loss account.

10.4 Contingent Assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

11. Impairment of Assets
Fixed assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances warrant that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

12. Share Issue Expenses
Share issue expenses are charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

13. Earnings per Share
I. The Bank reports Basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with AS 20 - "Earnings per Share" issued by the ICAI. Basic Earnings per Share are computed by dividing the Net Profit after Tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year.

II. Diluted Earnings per Share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue equity shares were exercised or converted during the year. Diluted Earnings per Share are computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding at year end.

SCHEDULE 18 - "NOTES ON STANDALONE ACCOUNTS"

Regulatory Capital

1.1 a) Composition of Regulatory Capital (Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(i)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1)	8549.38	7498.58*
(ii)	Additional Tier 1 capital	1000.00	1000.00
(iii)	Tier 1 capital (I + ii)	9549.38	8498.58
(iv)	Tier 2 capital	2352.40	1084.99
(v)	Total capital (Tier 1+Tier 2)	11901.78	9583.57
(vi)	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)	77373.33	72457.73
(vii)	CET 1 Ratio (CET 1 as a percentage of RWAs)	11.05%	10.35%
(viii)	Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	12.34%	11.73%
(ix)	Tier 2 Ratio (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	3.04%	1.50%
x)	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)	15.38%	13.23%
xi)	Leverage Ratio	6.35%	6.27%
xii)	Percentage of the shareholding of a) Government of India	NIL	NIL
xiii)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year Share application money (Pending allotment)	9.85	21.94
xiv)	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year: Base I/II Compliant Unsecured, Subordinated, Non-Convertible, Redeemable, Fully Paid-Up Debentures	NIL 1021	NIL 360

Revaluation Reserve has been reckoned as CET1 capital at a discount of 55% in line with RBI guidelines.

a) Drawdown from Reserves (Amount in ₹ crore)

S No.	Reserves	Amount Drawn	Purpose
1	Revaluation Reserve	20.54	Depreciation on revalued portion of fixed assets amounting to ₹ 20.54 crore has been transferred to General Reserve.
2	General Reserve	171.80	Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve

1.2 The J&K Govt. General Administration Department S.O. No. 339 dated 30/10/2020 apportioned the Assets, Liabilities and Posts of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir between the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh w.e.f. 31.10.2020. As per the said notification 82.33% shareholding of Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd. consisting of 4,58,29,445 shares which amounts to 13.99% of the shareholding of the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir as on 31.10.2019 shall be transferred to the UT of Ladakh and the remaining 51% of shareholding of erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir state would remain with the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. The UT of Jammu and Kashmir has completed the transfer of the said 4,58,29,445 shares to UT of Ladakh on February 10, 2023.

1.3 On 1st April, 2022, the bank has allotted 2,85,93,267 (Two Crores Eighty Five Lacs Ninety Three Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Seven) equity shares at a price of ₹ 32.70 (Rupees Thirty Two and Seventy Paise Only) which was at a discount of 4.97% (i.e. ₹ 1.71 per equity share) to the Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIB) aggregating to a total of ₹ 93,49,99,830.90 (Rupees Ninety Three Crores Forty Nine Lacs Ninety Nine Thousand Eight Hundred Thirty and Ninety Paise Only). The issue opened on March 28, 2022 and closed on March 31, 2022. As on 31st March, 2022 the said amount was received in share application money account (Escrow Account) and was pending allotment subject to allotment of equity shares to the subscribers.

1.4 During the FY 2022-23, the Bank raised its equity capital through Employee Stock Purchase Scheme, 2023 (LKESPS-2023) by allotting 7,00,00,000 (Seven Crores) equity shares to the eligible employees. The issue opened on 14th March 2023 and closed on 21st March 2023.

The scheme was voluntary in nature and the Bank received the subscription amount from the employees in a manner similar to ASBA by placing a lien on the subscription amount in the personal saving bank accounts of the subscribing employees. The Bank did not sanction any loan facility to its employees specifically for subscribing to the issue as prescribed in the scheme itself. Some employees subscribing to the issue had transferred some amounts from their pre-existing general purpose loan

facilities (salary overdraft and personal consumption loans) to their savings bank accounts and used the same for subscribing to the share issue. The Bank has additionally taken an independent legal opinion from a reputed law firm confirming that the scheme has been implemented in conformity with all the governing regulations including compliance with RBI Circular No RBI/2015-16/95 DBR.No.DIR.CB.10/13.03.00/2015-16 on "Loans and Advances - Statutory and Other Restrictions" dated July 01, 2015.

On 21st March 2023, the Compensation Committee of Board of Directors approved the allotment of 700,00,000 (Seven Crore) equity shares with face value of ₹ 100 each to the eligible employees of the Bank under JKB ESPS 2023.

The Bank had accounted for this transaction in line with the "Guidance Note on Accounting for Share-based Payments" issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in September 2020, taking the fair value of the share as ₹48.33, face value of ₹100 per share and a premium of ₹ 47.33 per share (including discount of ₹ 9.08 per share). The total amount received by the Bank on this account is ₹38.31 crores which includes ₹7.00 crores as equity capital and ₹ 31.31 crores as share premium.

However, owing to the observations of the Statutory Auditors regarding transfer of amounts by some employees from their general purpose pre-existing personal loans (Salary Overdraft and Consumption loan) to their Savings Bank account used for subscribing to the issue, we, as a matter of adopting prudent Corporate Governance Standards, have not reckoned the amount in the financial ratios/prudential limits concerning networth/capital funds and a decision in this regard shall be taken after getting the clarifications/clearance.

2. Asset Liability Management: Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities (Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities (Amount in ₹ crore)											
	Day 1	2 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 30 days	31 to 2 months	Over 2 months and up to 3 months	Over 3 months and up to 6 Months	Over 6 months and up to 1 year	Over 1 year and up to 3 years	Over 3 years and up to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	445.78	1926.48	1999.91	2388.11	1284.67	1656.30	4370.12	6744.92	49726.65	35887.37	15607.42	122037.74
Advances Deposits	421.48	1349.54	1538.06	1186.46	932.92	868.58	3662.88	5428.33	38494.02	14586.15	13817.04	82285.45
Investments	3726.34	1.89	333.76	338.19	5517.77	54.75	2145.38	6115.68	5601.83	3975.22	7018.73	34829.15
Borrowings	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	1387.16	0.00	2892.31
Foreign Currency Assets	19.37	68.69	13.15	253.68	0.00	283.18	252.45	194.82	20.66	0.00	0.00	1106.00
Foreign Currency Liabilities	7.16	55.47	0.00	276.45	0.00	250.86	258.80	202.47	1.74	0.00	0.00	1052.95

Classification of assets and liabilities under the maturity buckets is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the bank for compiling the Liquidity Report submitted to the RBI.

b) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Quarter March 2023								Quarter December 2022								Quarter September 2022								Quarter June 2022							
	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)	Total Unweighted value (Average)	Total Weighted value (Average)								
High Quality Liquid Assets	30280.73	30259.92	30102.74	29632.62	30131.40	30131.07	35335.83	35332.85																								
1. Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)																																
Cash Outflows																																
(i) Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	85082.06	6267.89	80874.26	5932.56	82182.59	5977.37	83092.82	6045.23																								
(ii) Stable deposits	46278.27	2313.95	43871.79	2193.60	44744.77	2237.24	45287.60	2264.71																								
(iii) Less stable deposits	38803.78	3953.95	37002.47	3738.96	37437.81	3740.13	37805.23	3780.52																								
(iv) Unsecured	19758.50	9495.77	22041.95	10824.49	24378.14	11556.90	28914.58	13805.36																								
(v) Wholesale funding, of which:																																
(i) Operational Deposits (all HQLA)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																								
(ii) Non Operational Deposits (all counterparties)	19758.50	9495.77	22041.95	10824.49	24378.14	11556.90	28914.58	13805.36																								
(iii) Unsecured debt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																								
4. Secured Wholesale funding	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00																								
5. Additional requirements of which	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.167	4.167																								
Outflows related to derivative exposure and other collateral requirements	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.167	4.167																								
(i) Outflows related to credit and liquidity facilities	0.00																															

Net Interest Margin	3.89%	3.50%
Operating Profit as a percentage to Working Funds	1.37%	0.88%
Return on Assets	0.89%	0.42%
Business (deposits plus advances) per employee(In ₹ crore)	15.57	13.87
Profit per employee (in ₹ crore)	0.09	0.04

b) Bancassurance business

Fees/brokerage earned in respect of the insurance broking, agency and bancassurance business (Amounts in ₹ crore)

Name of the Company	Current Year	Previous Year
PNB MetLife	47.36	41.44
Bajaj Allianz	20.00	17.64
IFFCO Tokio	3.33	3.05
Total	70.69	62.13

c) Marketing and distribution

The details of fees / remuneration received in respect of the marketing and distribution function (excluding bancassurance business) are as under:

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

S.No	Nature of Income	Current Year	Previous Year
1	Commission from JKBFSL on opening DEMAT Accounts	0.03	0.02
2	Commission from JKBFSL on mobilizing Mutual Funds	0.07	0.01
3	Service Charges from PFMBY	0.17	0.15
Total		0.23	0.18

d) Disclosures regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)

The Bank has purchased the following PSLCs during the year:

(In ₹ crore)

Category	Current Year (Currency Face Value)	Previous Year (Currency Face Value)
PSLC Small and Marginal Farmers	50.00	1074.50
PSLC Agriculture	0.00	895.50
Total	50.00	1970.00

The Bank has sold the following PSLCs during the year:

(In ₹ crore)

Category	Current Year (Currency Face Value)	Previous Year (Currency Face Value)
PSLC Micro Enterprises	0.00	2000.00
Total	0.00	2000.00

e) Provisions and contingencies:

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

Provision debited to Profit and Loss Account	Current Year	Previous Year
i) Provisions for NPI	83.46	(20.66)
ii) Provision for bad and doubtful debts	(12.51)	253.35
iii) Provision made towards Income tax		
a. Current Tax	530.55	215.34
b. Deferred Tax	56.43	25.80
iv) Other provisions and contingencies		
a. Provision for depreciation on investments	0.00	0.00
b. Provision for diminution in the fair value of restructured /rescheduled advances	(28.24)	(21.79)
c. Provision for Standard Assets	63.23	81.04
d. Provision for Contingent Liabilities	(2.33)	0.00
e. Provision for Frauds/Embezzlements (other than advances)	(1.74)	0.07
f. Provisions for Contingencies	(27.74)	27.74
Total	661.11	560.89

f) Implementation of IFRS converged Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

RBI vide Circular DBR.BPBC.No.29/21.07.001/2019-19 dated March 22, 2019 deferred implementation of Ind AS till further notice. However, RBI requires all banks to submit Proforma Ind AS financial statements every half year. The bank has hired a consultant for implementation of Ind AS in the current year and has started the process of parallel conversion to Ind AS. It is pertinent to mention that the Bank had previously availed the services of a consultant for implementation of Ind AS but the contract was terminated due to non-performance by the Consultant.

g) Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr.No	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
i)	Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium	140.81	128.88
ii)	Arrears in payment of DICGC premium	Nil	Nil

h) Disclosure on amortisation of expenditure on account of enhancement in family pension of employees of banks
Bank has estimated the additional liability on account of revision in family pension for employees as per IBA Joint Note dated November 11, 2020, amounting to ₹ 72.50 Crores. However, RBI vide their Circular RBI/2021/22/105 DOR.402 REC.57/10.04.018/2021-22 dated 04 October 2021, has permitted Banks to amortize the said additional liability over a period not exceeding 5 (five) years, beginning with financial year ending 31st March 2022, subject to a minimum of 1/5th of the total amount being expensed every year. Bank has opted the said provision of RBI, charged an amount of ₹3.625 Crores & ₹14.50 Crores to the Profit & Loss account for the quarter and year 31st March 2023 respectively and the balance unamortized expense of ₹ 43.50 Crores has been carried forward. Had the Bank charged the entire additional liability to the Profit and Loss Account, the consequential net profit for the year ended March 31, 2023 would have been ₹ 1153.88 crore.

15. Disclosure Requirements as per the Accounting Standards

a) Accounting Standard 5: Net Profit or Loss for the period, Prior Period Items, and Changes in Accounting Policies
During the year, there were no material prior period income/expenditure items.
There is no change in the Significant Accounting Policies adopted during the Financial Policy Year 2022-23 as compared to those followed in the previous Financial Year 2021-22.

b) Accounting Standard - 15 "Employee Benefits"

The bank has recognized in its books of accounts the liability arising out of employee benefits as the sum of the present value of obligation as reduced by fair value of plan assets on the balance sheet date, as under:

i - Principal Actuarial Assumptions as the Balance Sheet date:

Actuarial Assumptions	Pension		Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Discount Rate	7.45%	7.30%	7.45%	7.45%	NA	7.30%
Expected return on Plan Assets	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	NA	7.30%
Rate of Escalation in salary	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Attrition Rate	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

ii - Changes in Present value of the obligation (PVO)-Reconciliation of Opening & Closing Balance

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Present value of Obligation 01.04.2022	2156.57	933.21	469.32
Interest Cost	137.42	65.84	33.03
Current Service Cost	78.14	72.51	36.74
Benefits paid	(548.13)	(64.94)	(34.71)
Actuarial loss/ (gain) on obligations (Balancing figure)	822.47	113.45	(2.98)
Present Value of Obligations, 31.03.2023	2646.48	1120.08	501.41

iii - Changes in the Fair Value of the Plan Assets-Reconciliation of Opening & Closing Balance

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Fair Value of Plan Assets 01.04.2022	2152.00	925.43	0.00
Expected return on Plan assets	161.37	72.30	0.00
Contributions by Bank	665.31	200.00	66.80
Benefits paid	(548.13)	(64.94)	(34.71)
Actuarial (loss)/ gain on Plan Assets (Balancing figure)	129.44	(12.87)	0.00
Fair Value of Plan Assets, 31.03.2023	2560.00	1119.92	0.00

iv - Actual return on Plan Assets

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Expected return on Plan Assets	161.37	72.30	0.00
Actual (loss)/ gain on Plan Assets	129.44	(12.87)	0.00
Actual return on Plan Assets	290.82	59.43	0.00

v - Net Actuarial Gain/ (loss) recognized

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Actuarial gain/ (loss) for the period - Obligation	822.47	113.45	(2.98)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) for the period - Plan Assets	(129.44)	(12.87)	0.00
Total Gain/ (Loss) for the period	693.03	126.32	(2.98)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) recognized in the period	693.03	126.32	(2.98)
Unrecognized Actuarial gain/ (loss) at the end of the year	0.00	0.00	0.00

vi - Amount recognized in Balance Sheet & Related Analysis

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Present value obligation, 31.03.2023	2646.48	1120.08	501.41
Fair Value of Plan Assets, 31.03.2023	(2560.00)	(1119.92)	0.00
Difference	86.48	0.16	501.41
Unrecognized Transitional Liability	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unrecognized Past Service cost-vested benefits-Carried Forward Liability Recognized in the Balance Sheet	86.48	0.16	501.41
Negative amount determined under Paragraph 55 of AS-15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00
Resulting asset as per Paragraph 59 (b) of AS-15	0.00	0.00	0.00

vii-Expense recognized in Profit and Loss Statement

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Current Service Cost	78.14	72.51	36.74
Interest Cost	137.42	65.84	33.03
Expected return on Plan assets	(161.37)	(72.30)	0.00
Net Actuarial gain/ (loss) recognized in the year	693.03	126.32	(2.98)
Past Service Cost-Recognized	0.00	0.00	0.00
Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss	747.22	192.38	66.80

viii-Movement in Net liability to be recognized in Balance Sheet

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Opening Net Liability	4.57	7.78	469.32
Expenses	747.22	192.38	66.80
Contributions/ Benefits paid	(665.31)	(200.00)	(34.71)
Closing Net Liability (Liability recognized in B/S in current period)	86.48	0.16	501.41

ix - Amount for the Current Period

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Pension	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Defined Benefit Obligation	2646.48	1120.08	501.41
Plan Assets	(2560.00)	(1119.92)	0.00
Surplus/(Deficit)	(86.48)	(0.16)	501.41
Experience Adjustments in Plan Liabilities	636.50	130.92	3.25
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	185.97	(17.47)	(6.23)
Experience Adjustments in Plan Assets	(129.44)	(12.87)	0.00
Net actuarial loss/(gain) for the year	693.03	126.32	(2.98)

x - Major Categories of Plan Assets (as percentage of Total Plan Assets)

Particulars	Pension (%)	Gratuity (%)
Government of India Securities	1.00	4.89
State Government Securities	0.00	42.04
High Quality Corporate Bonds	0.00	41.27
Equity Shares of listed companies	0.00	6.23
Funds managed by Insurer	99.00	0.72
Other- Bank Deposits and CD's	0.00	4.89
Treasury Bills	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00

xi - Best Estimate of contribution during next year

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Funded (Funded)	Gratuity (Funded)
Bank's best estimate of Contribution during next year	850.00	215.00

Particular Basis of assumption:

Discount rate: Discount rate has been determined by reference to market yields on the balance sheet date on Government Bonds of term consistent with the estimated term of the obligations as per para 78 of AS-15.
Expected rate of return on plan assets: The expected return on plan assets is based on market expectations, at the beginning of the period, for returns over the entire life of the related obligation.
Rate of escalation in salary: The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuations taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors mentioned in paras 83-91 of AS-15.
Attrition rate: Attrition rate has been determined by reference to past and expected future experience and includes all types of withdrawals other than death but including those due to disability.
The above information is based on the information certified by the actuary except para XI above.

c) Accounting Standard - 17 "Segment Reporting"

The Bank has recognized business segment as its primary reportable segment under AS-17 classified into treasury, Corporate/ Wholesale banking, Retail banking and other banking Business. The necessary disclosure is given below:

(₹ in Crore)

STANDALONE SEGMENT REPORTING PARTICULARS	Current Year	Previous Year
1) Segment Revenue (Income)		
i) Treasury Operations	2406.11	2109.53
ii) Corporate/Wholesale Banking	1847.26	1661.08
iii) Retail Banking*	7016.52	5717.38
iv) Other Banking Business	73.53	62.59
v) Un-Allocated Business	0.00	0.00
Total	11343.82	9950.58
Less: Inter Segment Revenue	1231.90	793.09
Net Income from Operations	10111.92	8757.49
2) Segment Results		
i) Treasury Operations	102.59	149.30
ii) Corporate/Wholesale Banking	748.27	663.53
iii) Retail Banking*	2337.73	1358.73
iv) Other Banking Business	72.51	60.91
v) Un-Allocated Business	(1476.74)	(1489.77)
Profit/(Loss) from Ordinary Activities (Before Tax)	1784.36	742.70
Less: Tax Expenses/(credit)	586.98	241.14
Net Profit/(Loss) from Ordinary Activities (After Tax)	1197.38	501.56
3) Segment Assets		
i) Treasury Operations	4356.46	4147.40
ii) Corporate/Wholesale Banking	26183.85	20520.97
iii) Retail Banking*	76258.85	68933.94
iv) Other Banking Business	3.10	0.10
v) Un-Allocated Business	0.00	0.00
Total-	145962.26	130602.41
4) Segment Liabilities		
i) Treasury Operations	145.18	13.15

ii) Corporate/Wholesale Banking	35468.54	30412.49
iii) Retail Banking*	100402.85	92152.30
iv) Other Banking Business	2.45	10.81
v) Un-Allocated Business	0.00	0.00
Total-	136019.02	122588.75
5) Capital Employed (Segment Assets - Segment Liabilities)		
i) Treasury Operations	43371.28	4114.25
ii) Corporate/Wholesale Banking	(9284.69)	(9891.52)
iii) Retail Banking*	(24144.00)	(23216.36)
iv) Other Banking Business	0.65	(10.71)
v) Un-Allocated Business	0.00	0.00
Total-	9943.24	8013.66

*RBI's Master Direction on Financial Statements - Presentation and Disclosures requires to sub-divide 'Retail Banking' into (a) Digital Banking (as defined in Circular on establishment of Digital Banking Units dated April 07, 2022) and (b) Other Retail Banking segment. During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Bank has commenced operations at two DBUs. Accordingly the segmental results for the retail banking segment for FY 2022-23 is sub-divided as below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Segment Revenue FY 2022-23	Segment Results FY 2022-23	Segment Assets as on March 31, 2023	Segment Liabilities as on March 31, 2023
Retail Banking	7016.52	2337.73	76258.85	100402.85
i) Digital Banking	0.02	(0.38)	0.60	0.22
ii) Other Retail Banking	7016.50	2338.11	76258.25	100402.63

ii) As the Bank does not have any overseas branch there is no requirement as to reporting of Geographical Segment.

d) Accounting Standard - 18 "Related Party Disclosures"

i. Related Parties

(₹ in Crore)

Items/Related Party	JKB Financial Services Ltd. (Subsidiary)	J&K Gramen Bank (Associate)
Outstanding as at 31st March 2023		
Borrowings	0.00	0.00
Deposits	10.56	1448.52
Other Liabilities	0.00	0.00
Advances	7.84	11.67*
Investments	40.00	134.74
Other Assets	0.00	0.00
Maximum outstanding During FY 2022-23		
Borrowings	0.00	0.00
Deposits	10.81	1448.52
Other Liabilities	0.00	0.00
Advances	11.47	26.68*
Investments	40.00	134.74
Other Assets	0.00	0.00
During the year		
Interest Income	0.51	0.04
Interest Expense	0.39	73.07
Fixed Assets purchased from	0.00	0.00
Fixed Assets sold to	0.00	0.00
Income from services rendered to	0.10	0.94
Expenses for receiving services from	0.02	0.00
Remuneration paid	0.43	0.00

*11.67 crore is 50% share of Sponsor Bank for implementation of CBS by J&K Gramen Bank in the form of investment in Tier II Perpetual Bonds.

Key Management Personnel of the Bank:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Shri Baldev Prakash (MD & CEO)	Shri Sudhir Gupta (Executive Director)
Period for which post held during FY 2022-23	From 01-04-2022 to 31-03-2023	From 14-12-2022 to 31-03-2023
Salary	1.03	0.12

Note: Transactions in the nature of Banker-Customer relationship have not been disclosed including those with Key Management Personnel and relatives of Key Management Personnel, in terms of paragraph 5 of AS 18.

e) Accounting Standard - 19 "Leases"

The properties taken on lease/rental basis are renewable/cancellable at the option of the Bank. The lease entered into by the Bank are for agreed period with an option to terminate the leases even during the currency of lease period by giving agreed calendar months' notice in writing. Lease rent paid for operating leases are recognized as an expense in the Profit & Loss account in the year to which it relates. The lease rent recognized during the year is ₹ 83.57 crores (previous year being ₹ 77.79 crores).

f) Accounting Standard - 20 "Earnings per Share"

Rs. 149,95,72,777.38. We have not issued any certificate for the purpose of listing during the financial year 2021-22 so if any similar set of transactions were occurred, we can not comment on those transactions.

c) The possible impact of such misstatement referred to in Points 'a' & 'b' above are as follows If the Regulating Authority declare this issue as illegal & irregular allotment of shares in violation of various statutory provisions aforementioned;

(1) Refer to Note No.1 of the financial statement, the Paid-up Share capital of the Bank is Rs. 103,14,79,861/- which includes Share Capital of Rs. 12,17,62,954/- raised through the ESPS Scheme at a face value of Rs. 1 each (i.e. Rs. 5,17,62,954/- of FY 2021-22 & Rs. 7,00,00,000/- of FY 2022-23). the Share Capital will be overstated by Rs. 12,17,62,954/- i.e. 11.80% of the total paid-up share capital of the bank.

(2) Refer to Note No.2 of the financial statement, the Share premium balance under the head 'Reserve & Surplus' in the Balance Sheet is Rs. 218.41 Crore which includes Share Premium on the said allotted ESPS shares of Rs. 412,53,09,823/- (i.e. Rs. 144,78,09,823 of FY 2021-22 & Rs. 267,75,00,000/- of FY 2022-23). the Share Premium is overstated by Rs. 412,53,09,823/- i.e. 18.22% of the total share premium/securities premium of the bank.

(3) Refer to Note No. 1 of Schedule 1B of the financial statement regarding the composition of Regulatory Capital, the Capital Adequacy ratio (Common Equity Tier 1 & Capital conservation buffer), the financial ratios/prudent limits concerning net worth/capital funds have been adjusted due to observations made above at Sns. 1 and 2 in regard to such overstated Share capital 7-00 crores , Share Premium 331.31 crore due to prohibited advances to the employees for the purchase of shares.

(4) Refer to Note No.9 of the financial statement regarding Advances, a factual position of the Loan and Advances availed by the employees for the purchase of shares is not properly & separately disclosed. In the absence of complete information provided by the management, we are unable to quantify.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

3. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Governance Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

4. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, and provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Bank has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. Materiality is the magnitude of the misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning of the scope of our audit work and evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the financial statements. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Other Matters

6. We did not audit the financial statements / information of 972 branches and processing centres included in the standalone financial statements of the Bank whose financial statements / financial information reflect total assets of Rs. 6603133 crores as at 31st March 2023 and total revenue of Rs. 6503.25 crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the standalone financial statements. These branches and processing centers cover 91.03 % of advances, 93.51 % of deposits and 93.84 % of Non-performing assets as at 31st March 2023 and 64.31 % of revenue for the year ended 31st March 2023. The financial statements / information of these branches have been audited by the branch auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of branches, is based solely on the report of such branch auditors.

7. The annual financial results include the results for the quarter ended 31st March 2023 being the balancing figure between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the published unaudited year to date figures up to the third quarter of the current financial year which were subjected to limited review by us. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

8. The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 .

9. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has issued directions indicating the areas to be examined in terms of sub-section (5) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, the compliance of which is set out in "Annexure-A" to this Report.

10. As required by sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, we report that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory; (b) the transactions of the Bank except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; (c) the returns received from the offices and branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purposes of our audit; (d) the profit and loss account shows a true balance [of profit or loss] for the year then ended.

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

- a) we have sought and except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b) except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;
- c) the reports on the accounts of the branch offices of the bank audited under section 143(8) of the Act by branch auditors of the Bank have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report;
- d) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with in this report are in agreement with the books of account and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us
- e) except for the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI;
- f) As per Notification No. GSR 463(E) sated 05.06.2015 Section 164(2) of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited being a Government Company;
- g) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B";
- h) as per the Notification No.GSR 463(E) dated 05.06.2015 Section 197 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited, being a Government Company;
- i) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us: i. the Bank has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Schedule 12, to the financial statements;
- ii. the Bank has made Nil provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts -
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank;
- iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any other persons) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Bank from any persons) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and (c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate by us in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Bank has not declared or paid any dividend during the year 2022-23.
- vi. The Bank has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.(This Clause is applicable from the financial 2023-2024).

For O Aggarwal & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 005755N	For Arora Vohra & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 009487N	For Dharam Raj & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 014461N
CA O.P.Aggarwal Partner M.No. 083862 UDIN: 23083862BGVZAY6333	CA Ashwani Aggarwal Partner M.No. 013833 UDIN: 23013833BGXIBM2873	CA Dharam Raj Partner M.No. 094108 UDIN: 23094108BGSNT07234

Date: 04/05/2023
Place: Srinagar

Annexure-A to Para 14 of independent auditor's report of even date on the standalone Financial Results of Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited. Directions/sub-directions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143(5) of Companies Act 2013 for the Financial Year 2022-2023

S. No.	Directions/Sub directions	Auditor's comments including action taken wherever required	Impact on accounts and financial statements
1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implication, if any may be stated.	As per information and explanation given to us the bank has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT.	NIL
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/ interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a Government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of lender company).	Yes, the restructuring of loan was done as per the provisions of the Reserve Bank of India and Bank's own Restructuring of loan Policy.	Refer Schedule 18 Note 4(b) and 4(g)

3	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	There are no deviations. The loans received are utilized for the intended purpose. However, during the FY 2022-23 grants/subsidy received has been utilized in accordance with the stipulated guidelines.	NIL
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For O Aggarwal & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 005755N	For Arora Vohra & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 009487N	For Dharam Raj & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 014461N
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Date: 04/05/2023
Place: Srinagar

Annexure B to the independent auditor's report of even date on the standalone financial statements of Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited

(Referred to in paragraph 10(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of The Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited ("the Bank") as at 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing ("the Standards"), issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the bank; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the bank are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the bank; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the bank's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For O Aggarwal & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 005755N	For Arora Vohra & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 009487N	For Dharam Raj & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 014461N
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Date: 04/05/2023
Place: Srinagar