

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The President of India

REPORT ON AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of State Bank of India ("the Bank") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and Notes to Standalone Financial Statements including Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information in which are included returns for the year ended on that date of:

- i. The Central offices, 17 Local Head offices, 1 Admin & Business Unit, Global Market Unit, International Business Group, Corporate Accounts Group (Central), Commercial Client Group (Central), Stressed Asset Resolution Group (Central), Central Accounts Offices and 42 branches audited by us;
- ii. 9135 Indian branches audited by respective Statutory Branch Auditors;
- iii. 34 Foreign branches audited by respective Local Auditors;

The branches audited by us and those audited by other auditors have been selected by the Bank in accordance with the guidelines issued to the Bank by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Also incorporated in the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement are the returns from 14021 Indian branches (including other accounting units) which have not been subjected to audit. These unaudited branches account for 9.54 percent of advances, 24.70 per cent of deposits, 10.98 per cent of interest income and 23.37 per cent of interest expenses.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and State Bank of India Act, 1955 (together referred to as "the Act"), in the manner so required for the Bank and are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India and give:

- a) true and fair view in case of the Balance Sheet, of the State of Affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2020;
- b) true balance of profit in case of the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on that date; and
- c) true and fair view of the cash flows in case of the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

2. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 ICAI together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

3. We draw attention to Note No. 10.30 of Schedule 18 of the Standalone Financial Statements regarding impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The situation continues to be uncertain and the Bank is evaluating the situation on an ongoing basis with respect to the challenges faced.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

4. Key Audit Matters are those matters that in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the Key Audit Matters to be communicated in our report:

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
i	<p>Classification of Advances, Income Recognition, Identification of and provisioning for non-performing Advances (Refer Schedule 9 read with Note 3 of Schedule 17 to the financial statements)</p> <p>Advances include Bills purchased and discounted, Cash credits, Overdrafts, Loans repayable on demand and Term loans. These are further categorised as secured by Tangible assets (including advances against Book Debts), covered by Bank/Government Guarantees and Unsecured advances.</p>	<p>Our audit approach towards advances with reference to the IRAC norms and other related circulars/directives issued by the RBI and also internal policies and procedures of the Bank includes the testing of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The accuracy of the data input in the system for income recognition, classification into performing and non performing Advances and provisioning in accordance with the IRAC norm in respect of the branches allotted to us;

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	<p>Advances constitute 58.85 per cent of the Bank's total assets. They are, inter-alia, governed by income recognition, asset classification and provisioning (IRAC) norms and other circulars and directives issued by the RBI from time to time which provides guidelines related to classification of Advances into performing and non-performing Advances (NPA) except in case of foreign offices, classification of advances and provisioning thereof is made as per local regulations or RBI guidelines, whichever is more stringent. The Bank classifies these Advances based on IRAC norms as per its accounting policy No. 3.</p> <p>Identification of performing and non-performing Advances involves establishment of proper mechanism. The Bank accounts for all the transactions related to Advances in its Information Technology System (IT System) viz. Core Banking Solution (CBS) which also identifies whether the advances are performing or non-performing. Further,</p> <p>NPA classification and calculation of provision is done through another IT System viz. Centralised Credit Data Processing (CCDP) Application.</p> <p>The carrying value of these advances (net of provisions) may be materially misstated if, either individually or in aggregate, the IRAC norms are not properly followed.</p> <p>Considering the nature of the transactions, regulatory requirements, existing business environment, estimation/ judgement involved in valuation of securities, it is a matter of high importance for the intended users of the Standalone Financial Statements. Considering these aspects, we have determined this as a Key Audit Matter.</p> <p>Accordingly, our audit was focused on income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances due to the materiality of the balances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Existence and effectiveness of monitoring mechanisms such as Internal Audit, Systems Audit, Credit Audit and Concurrent Audit as per the policies and procedures of the Bank; c. Examination of advances including stressed advances on a sample basis with respect to compliance with the RBI Master Circulars / Guidelines; d. We have also relied on the reports of External IT System Audit experts with respect to the business logics / parameters inbuilt in CBS for tracking, identification and stamping of NPAs and provisioning in respect thereof. e. We tested the mapping of advances in the CCDP application software and the financial statement preparation software to ensure compliance with the presentation and disclosure requirements as per the aforesaid RBI Circular/directions. f. We have examined the efficacy of various internal controls over advances to determine the nature, timing and extent of the substantive procedures and compliance with the observations of the various audits conducted as per the monitoring mechanism of the Bank and RBI Inspection. g. In carrying out substantive procedures at the branches allotted to us, we have examined all large advances/ stressed advances while other advances have been examined on a sample basis including review of valuation reports of independent valuers provided by the Bank's management. h. We assessed and evaluated the process of identification of NPAs and corresponding reversal of income and creation of provision; i. Reliance is also placed on Audit Reports of other Statutory Branch Auditors with whom we have also made specific communication.
ii	<p>Classification and Valuation of Investments, Identification of and provisioning for Non-Performing Investments (Schedule 8 read with Note 2 of Schedule 17 to the financial statements)</p> <p>Investments include investments made by the Bank in various Government Securities, Bonds, Debentures, Shares, Security receipts and other approved securities.</p> <p>Investments constitute 26.50 per cent of the Bank's total assets. These are governed by the circulars and directives of the RBI. These directions of RBI, inter-alia, cover valuation of investments, classification of investments, identification of non-performing investments, the corresponding non-recognition of income and provision there against.</p>	<p>Our audit approach towards Investments with reference to the RBI Circulars/directives included the understanding of internal controls and substantive audit procedures in relation to valuation, classification, identification of non performing investments (NPIs), provisioning/depreciation related to Investments. In particular,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. We evaluated and understood the Bank's internal control system to comply with relevant RBI guidelines regarding valuation, classification, identification of NPIs, provisioning/depreciation related to investments; b. We assessed and evaluated the process adopted for collection of information from various sources for determining fair value of these investments;

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	<p>The valuation of each category (type) of the aforesaid securities is to be done as per the method prescribed in circulars and directives issued by the RBI which involves collection of data/information from various sources such as FIMMDA rates, rates quoted on BSE/NSE, financial statements of unlisted companies etc. Considering the complexities and extent of judgement involved in the valuation, volume of transactions, investments on hand and degree of regulatory focus, this has been determined as a Key Audit Matter.</p> <p>Accordingly, our audit was focused on valuation of investments, classification, identification of non performing investments and provisioning related to investments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. For the selected sample of investments in hand, we tested accuracy and compliance with the RBI Master Circulars and directions by re-performing valuation for each category of the security. Samples were selected after ensuring that all the categories of investments (based on nature of security) were covered in the sample; d. We assessed and evaluated the process of identification of NPIs and corresponding reversal of income and creation of provision; e. We carried out substantive audit procedures to recompute independently the provision to be maintained and depreciation to be provided in accordance with the circulars and directives of the RBI. Accordingly, we selected samples from the investments of each category and tested for NPIs as per the RBI guidelines and recomputed the provision to be maintained in accordance with the RBI Circular for those selected sample of NPIs; f. We tested the mapping of investments between the Investment application software and the financial statement preparation software to ensure compliance with the presentation and disclosure requirements as per the aforesaid RBI Circular/directions.
iii	<p>Assessment of Provisions and Contingent liabilities in respect of certain litigations including Direct and Indirect Taxes, various claims filed by other parties not acknowledged as debt (Schedule 12 read with Note 18.9 of Schedule 18 to the financial statements) :</p> <p>There is high level of judgement required in estimating the level of provisioning. The Bank's assessment is supported by the facts of matter, their own judgment, past experience, and advice from legal and independent tax consultants wherever considered necessary. Accordingly, unexpected adverse outcomes may significantly impact the Bank's reported profit and state of affairs presented in the Balance Sheet.</p> <p>We determined the above area as a Key Audit Matter in view of associated uncertainty relating to the outcome of these matters which requires application of judgment in interpretation of law. Accordingly, our audit was focused on analysing the facts of subject matter under consideration and judgments/ interpretation of law involved.</p>	<p>Our audit approach involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Obtaining an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design our audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances; b. Understanding the current status of the litigations/tax assessments; c. Examining recent orders and/or communication received from various tax authorities/ judicial forums and follow up action thereon; d. Evaluating the merit of the subject matter under consideration with reference to the grounds presented therein and available independent legal / tax advice including opinion of our internal tax experts; e. Review and analysis of evaluation of the contentions of the Bank through discussions, collection of details of the subject matter under consideration, the likely outcome and consequent potential outflows on those issues; and f. Verification of disclosures related to significant litigations and taxation matters.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
iv	<p>Modified Audit Procedures carried out in light of COVID-19 outbreak:</p> <p>Due to COVID-19 pandemic, Nation-wide lockdown and travel restrictions imposed by Central / State Government / Local Authorities during the period of our audit and the RBI directions to Bank to facilitate carrying out audit remotely wherever physical access was not possible, audit could not be conducted by visiting the premises of certain Branches / LHOs/ Business Units in the Corporate Office of the bank.</p> <p>As we could not gather audit evidence in person/ physically/ through discussions and personal interactions with the officials at the Branches/Circle / Administrative /Corporate Offices, we have identified such modified audit procedures as a Key Audit Matter.</p> <p>Accordingly, our audit procedures were modified to carry out the audit remotely.</p>	<p>Due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic that caused nationwide lockdown and other travel restrictions imposed by the Central and State Governments/local administration during the period of our audit, we could not travel to the Branches/Circle /Administrative /Corporate Offices and carry out the audit processes physically at the respective offices.</p> <p>Wherever physical access was not possible, necessary records/ reports/ documents/ certificates were made available to us by the Bank through digital medium, emails and remote access to CBS, CCDP and other relevant application software. To this extent, the audit process was carried out on the basis of such documents, reports and records made available to us which were relied upon as audit evidence for conducting the audit and reporting for the current period.</p> <p>Accordingly, we modified our audit procedures as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conducted verification of necessary records/ documents/ CBS/ CCDP and other Application software electronically through remote access/emails in respect of some of the Branches / LHOs / Administrative Offices and other offices of the Bank wherever physical access was not possible. b. Carried out verification of scanned copies of the documents, deeds, certificates and the related records made available to us through emails and remote access over secure network of the Bank. c. Making enquiries and gathering necessary audit evidence through Video Conferencing, dialogues and discussions over phone calls/conference calls, emails and similar communication channels. d. Resolution of our audit observations telephonically/ through email instead of a face-to-face interaction with the designated officials.

Other Matters

5. We did not audit the financial statements / information of 9169 branches included in the Standalone Financial Statements of the Bank whose financial statements/ financial information reflects total assets of ₹30,87,788.72 crore at March 31, 2020 and total revenue of ₹1,20,151.17 crore for the year ended on that date, as considered in the Standalone Financial Statements. The financial statements/ information of these branches have been audited by the branch auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and in 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.
- Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matter.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

6. 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 auditors' report thereon), which we obtained at the time of issue of this auditors' report, and the Directors' Report including annexures in annual report, if any, thereon, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.
- Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and Pillar 3 disclosures under the Basel III Disclosure and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, 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.

When we read the Directors' Report, including annexures in annual report, if any, thereon, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

7. The Bank's Board of Directors is responsible 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 issued by ICAI, and provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and circulars and guidelines issued by 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.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Standalone Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control.
- 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Standalone 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 auditors' 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone 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 controls 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 Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the Key Audit Matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9. The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; and these give information as required to be given by virtue of the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and regulations there under.

Subject to the limitations of the audit indicated in paragraphs 5 and 6 above and as required by the State Bank of India Act, 1955, and subject also to the limitations of disclosure required therein and 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 which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and
- c) The returns received from the offices and branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purposes of our audit.

10. We further report that:

- a) 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;
- b) the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us;
- c) the reports on the accounts of the branch offices audited by branch auditors of the Bank as per the provisions of the section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and the State Bank of India Act, 1955 have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report; and
- d) in our opinion, the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement comply with the applicable accounting standards, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the RBI.

11. As required by letter No. DOS.ARG.No.6270/08.91.001/2019-20 dated March 17, 2020 on "Appointment of Statutory Central Auditors (SCAs) in Public Sector Banks – Reporting obligations for SCAs from FY 2019-20", read with subsequent communication dated May 19, 2020 issued by the RBI, we further report on the matters specified in paragraph 2 of the aforesaid letter as under:

- a) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards issued by ICAI, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the RBI.
- b) There are no observations or comments on financial transactions or matters which have any adverse effect on the functioning of the bank.
- c) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- d) There are no qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith.
- e) As the Bank has exercised the option to implement "Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements" from the financial year 2020-21 as permitted by RBI on May 19, 2020, we do not provide any comment in this regard.

FOR J.C. BHALLA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

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Firm Regn. No. 001111 N

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Place: New Delhi

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Chartered Accountants

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**FOR K. VENKATACHALAM
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Chartered Accountants

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**FOR UMAMAHESWARA
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FOR CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP

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S. R. TOTLA

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FOR S. K. KAPOOR & CO.

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Place: Kanpur

FOR SCV & CO. LLP

Chartered Accountants

SANJAY VASUDEVA

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FOR KHANDELWAL JAIN & CO.

Chartered Accountants

PANKAJ JAIN

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FOR S K MITTAL & CO.

Chartered Accountants

S MURTHY

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FOR N.C. RAJAGOPAL & CO.

Chartered Accountants

V. CHANDRASEKARAN

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UDIN: 20024844AAAABB9243

Place: Chennai

FOR KARNAVAT & CO.

Chartered Accountants

VIRAL JOSHI

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Place: Mumbai

FOR SHAH GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

VIPUL K CHOKSI

Partner: M. No. 37606

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UDIN: 20037606AAAAAW5094

Place: Mumbai

Date : June 05, 2020