

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 ST MARCH, 2011			
(₹ in thousands)			
PARTICULARS	Sch. No.	As on 31.03.2011	As on 31.03.2010
CAPITAL & LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	829 77 00	829 77 00
Reserves and Surplus	2	8691 33 43	7442 34 11
Deposits	3	105804 18 27	88227 65 81
Borrowings	4	2100 36 94	957 35 76
Other Liabilities & Provisions	5	4292 64 94	3932 18 79
TOTAL		121718 30 58	101389 31 47
ASSETS			
Cash & Balances with R B I	6	6877 93 85	7060 71 67
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	7	1684 37 22	1052 48 40
Investments	8	34783 75 90	28268 32 84
Advances	9	75249 90 56	62146 13 23
Fixed Assets	10	1606 03 92	1579 55 08
Other Assets	11	1516 29 13	1282 10 25
TOTAL		121718 30 58	101389 31 47
Contingent Liabilities	12	33897 35 33	19817 32 03
Bills for Collection	13	1919 30 73	1791 32 85
Significant of Accounting Policies	-		
Notes of Accounts	18		
Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet			

T M Bhasin
Chairman & Managing Director

V RamaGopal
Executive Director

Rajeev Rishi
Executive Director

R RAVI
General Manager

For GANESAN AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.000859S

For CHANDRAN & RAMAN
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.000571S

For SURI & CO
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.004283S

For S MOHAN & CO
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.000608N

For A B P & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.315104E

S SWAMINATHAN
Partner
(M. No. 023998)

P N RAMACHANDRAN
Partner
(M. No. 13871)

S SWAMINATHAN
Partner
(M. No. 20583)

K RAMESHKUMAR
Partner
(M. No. 23962)

V M BHUTANI
Partner
(M. No. 12457)

BIMAL KUMAR CHANDUKA
Partner
(M No. 053714)

Place : Chennai
Date : 23 04 2011

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 ST MARCH, 2011			
(₹ in thousands)			
PARTICULARS	Sch. No.	Year Ended 31.03.2011	Year Ended 31.03.2010
I. INCOME			
Interest earned	13	9361 02 80	7714 36 95
Other Income	14	1181 88 65	1316 40 80
TOTAL		10542 91 65	9030 77 75
II. EXPENDITURE			
Interest expended	15	5324 91 58	4553 18 38
Operating expenses	16	1926 31 64	1730 24 59
Provisions & Contingencies	-	1572 60 97	1192 36 07
TOTAL		8828 84 19	7475 79 04
III. PROFIT/LOSS			
Net Profit/Loss(-) for the year		1714 07 46	1554 98 71
Profit/Loss(-) Brought forward		87 90 95	86 08 70
TOTAL		1801 98 42	1641 07 41
IV. APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfers to :			
Statutory Reserves		428 52 00	390 00 00
Capital Reserve		1 18 41	30 07 68
Special Reserve u/s 36(1)(viii)		90 00 00	66 00 00
Investment Reserve			28 83 03
Revenue Reserve		759 00 00	650 00 00
Staff Welfare Fund		15 00 00	15 00 00
Proposed Equity Dividend		322 32 75	279 35 05
Proposed Preference Dividend		40 00 00	40 00 00
Dividend Distribution Tax		57 22 66	53 90 69
Bal. carried over to Balance Sheet		88 72 60	87 90 96
TOTAL		1801 98 42	1641 07 41
Earnings Per Share in Rs. (basic & diluted)		38.79	35.09
Significant of Accounting Policies	17		
Notes of Accounts	18		
Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet			

Directors :

SHAKTIKANTA DAS, S KARUPPASAMY, M JAYANATH, C K RANGANATHAN, PROF.NARENDRA KUMAR AGRAWAL

For KALYANASUNDARAM & CO
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.001676S

For S MOHAN & CO
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.000608N

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SCHEDULE 15 – INTEREST EXPENDED			
(₹ in thousands)			
Particulars	Y E 31.03.2011	Y E 31.03.2010	
I. Interest on deposits	5133 22 13	4474 16 56	
II. Interest on Reserve Bank of India/ Inter Bank borrowings	175 54 34	46 49 79	
III. Others	16 15 11	32 52 03	
TOTAL	5324 91 58	4553 18 38	
SCHEDULE 16 – OPERATING EXPENSES			
(₹ in thousands)			
Particulars	Y E 31.03.2011	Y E 31.03.2010	
I. Payments to and provisions for employees	1332 68 51	1212 39 27	
II. Rent, Taxes and Lighting	131 13 43	110 75 71	
III. Printing and Stationery	19 39 44	18 98 46	
IV. Advertisement and Publicity	10 33 41	10 63 15	
V. Depreciation on Bank's property			
Less: Transferred from Revaluation Reserve	1021599 1184134		
	305273 305273	71 63 26	87 88 61
716326 878861			
VI. Directors' fees, allowance and expenses	41 17	32 71	
VII. Auditors' fees and expenses(including branch auditors)	15 91 53	15 20 03	
VIII. Law Charges	6 63 60	3 61 63	
IX. Postage, Telegrams and Telephones	10 75 83	10 28 24	
X. Repairs and Maintenance	41 92 28	37 15 38	
XI. Insurance	83 29 68	72 17 91	
XII. Other Expenditure	202 19 50	150 83 49	
TOTAL	1926 31 64	1730 24 59	

SCHEDULE 17 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- ACCOUNTING CONVENTION
The financial statements are prepared by following the going concern concept on historical cost convention and conform to the statutory provisions and practices prevailing in India unless otherwise stated and in respect of foreign branches as per statutory provisions and practices prevailing in the respective countries.
- TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Foreign Currency transactions of Indian operations and non-integral foreign operations are accounted for as per Accounting Standard-11(AS-11) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).
- Translation in respect of Indian operations
1. Foreign exchange transactions are recorded at the Weekly Average Rate (WAR) notified by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI).
2. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rates notified by FEDAI at the year end.
3. Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations and guarantees in foreign currency are carried at the closing rates notified by FEDAI at the year end.
4. Exchange differences arising on settlement and translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities at the end of the financial year are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.
5. Outstanding forward exchange contracts are disclosed at the Contracted rates, and revalued at FEDAI closing rates, and the resultant effect is recognized in the Profit and Loss account.
- Translation in respect of non-integral foreign operations.
Foreign branches are classified as non-integral foreign operations and the financial statements are translated as follows:
1. Assets and liabilities including contingent liabilities are translated at the closing rates notified by FEDAI at the year end.
2. Income and expenses are translated at the Quarterly Average Closing rate notified by FEDAI at the end of the respective quarter.
3. All resulting exchange differences are accumulated in a separate account "Exchange Fluctuation Fund" till the disposal of the net investments.
- INVESTMENTS
3.1 The investment portfolio of the Bank is classified in accordance with the RBI guidelines into three categories viz.,
 - Held To Maturity (HTM)
 - Available For Sale (AFS)
 - Held For Trading (HFT)The securities acquired with the intention to be held till maturity are classified under "HTM" category. The securities acquired with the intention to trade by taking advantage of short-term price/interest movements are classified as "HFT". All other securities which do not fall under any of the two categories are classified under "AFS" category.
3.2 Profit on sale of securities under HTM category is first taken to Profit and Loss account and thereafter appropriated to Capital Reserve account (net of taxes and amount required to be transferred to statutory reserves) and loss, if any, charged to Profit & Loss account.
3.3 Investments in India are valued in accordance with RBI guidelines, as under:
a) Securities in HTM category are valued at acquisition cost except where the acquisition cost is higher than the face value, in which case, such excess of acquisition cost over the face value is amortised over the remaining period of maturity. Any diminution, other than temporary, in value of investments in subsidiaries/joint ventures which are included under HTM category is recognized and provided. Such diminution is being determined and provided for each investment individually.
b) Investments in AFS category are marked to market, scrip-wise and classification wise, at quarterly intervals. Net depreciation, if any, is provided for in the Profit and Loss account while net appreciation, if any, is ignored. The book value of the individual securities does not undergo any change after marking to market.
c) The individual scrips in the HFT category are marked to market at daily intervals. Net depreciation, if any, is provided for in the Profit and Loss account while net appreciation, if any, is ignored. The Book Value of the individual securities in this category does not undergo any change.
d) Securities in AFS and HFT categories are valued as under:
i. Central Government Securities are valued at prices / YTM Rates as announced by Primary Dealers Association of India (PDAI) jointly with Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA).
ii. State Government and Other approved securities are valued applying the YTM method by marking up 25 basis points above the yields of the Central Government Securities of equivalent maturity put out by PDAI / FIMMDA periodically.
iii. Equity shares are valued at market price, if quoted. Unquoted equity shares are valued at break-up value (without considering revaluation reserves if any) as per the company's latest balance sheet (not more than one year prior to the date of valuation). Otherwise, the shares are valued at Re. 1 per company.
iv. Preference shares are valued at market price, if quoted; otherwise at lower of the value determined based on the appropriate YTM rates or redemption value.
v. All debentures/bonds, other than those which are in the nature of advances, are valued on the YTM basis.
vi. Treasury bills, Certificate of deposits and Commercial papers are valued at carrying cost.
vii. Units of Mutual Funds are valued at market price, if quoted; otherwise at lower of repurchase price or Net Asset Value (NAV). In case of funds with a lock-in period, where repurchase price / market quote is not available, units are valued at NAV, else valued at cost till the end of the lock-in period.
- Investments of Foreign Branches are valued as per the practice prevailing in the respective countries.
- Debentures and Bonds, where interest / principal is in arrears for more than 90 days are valued applying the prudential norms prescribed by RBI.
- Brokerages / Commission / incentive received on subscriptions are deducted from the cost of securities. Brokerage / Commission / Stamp duty paid in connection with acquisition of securities are treated as revenue expenses.
- Interest Rate Swap transactions for hedging are accounted on accrual basis and transactions for trading are marked to market at quarterly intervals. The fair value of the total swaps is computed on the basis of the amount that would be received/ receivable or paid/ payable on termination of the swap agreements as on the balance sheet date. Losses arising therefrom, if any, are fully provided for, while the profit, if any, is ignored. Gains or loss on termination of swaps is deferred and recognised over the shorter period of the remaining contractual life of the swap or the remaining life of the designated asset or liability.
- Exchange traded FX Derivatives i.e. Currency Futures, are valued at the Exchange determined prices and the resultant gains and losses are recognized in the Profit and Loss account.
- Investments backed by guarantee of the Central Government though overdue are treated as Non Performing Asset (NPA) only when the Government repudiates its guarantee when invoked.
- Investment in State Government guaranteed securities, including those in the nature of 'deemed advances', are subjected to asset classification and provisioning as per prudential norms if interest/ instalment of principal (including maturity proceeds) or any other amount due to the Bank remains unpaid for more than 90 days.
- FINANCIAL ASSETS SOLD TO ASSET RECOVERY COMPANIES
4.1 Security Receipts (SR) issued by ARCs in respect of financial assets sold to them is recognized at lower of redemption value of SRs and Net Book Value of financial assets. SRs are valued at Net Asset Value declared by ARCs on the Balance Sheet date and depreciation, if any, is provided for and appreciation is ignored.
- The net-shortfall, if any, arising on sale of financial assets to ARCs is charged to Profit & Loss Account.
- ADVANCES
5.1 In accordance with the prudential norms issued by RBI, advances in India are classified into standard, sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets borrower-wise.
5.2 Provisions are made for non performing advances irrespective of availability of security:
For substandard category – 20 %
For others – 100 %
5.3 General provision is made for standard advances as per RBI directives.
5.4 In respect of foreign branches, income recognition, asset classification and provisioning for loan losses are made as per local requirement or as per RBI prudential norms, whichever is more stringent.
5.5 Advances disclosed are net of provisions made for non-performing assets, DICGC/ ECGC/ CGTSI claims received and held pending adjustment, repayments received and kept in sundries account, participation certificates and usance bills rediscounted.
- FIXED ASSETS / DEPRECIATION
6.1 Premises and other fixed assets are stated at historical cost and at revalued amount in respect of assets revalued.
6.2 Depreciation on buildings (including cost of land wherever inseparable/ not segregated) and other fixed assets (excluding items referred in 6.3 to 6.5) in India is provided for on the straight-line method at rates specified in Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956 and in the Bank determined rates based on Residual Life in the case of 'Revalued Assets'. Depreciation relating to revalued component is charged against revaluation reserve.
6.3 Depreciation on computers (hardware and software) and Uninterrupted Power Supply Systems (UPS) is provided at the rate of 33.33% per annum on Straight Line Method (SLM).
6.4 The rate of depreciation on motor car is 20 % on straight line method.
6.5 100% depreciation is provided on all cell phones and on small value items costing upto Rs.5000/-.
6.6 Depreciation on fixed assets acquired on or before 30th September is charged at 100% of the prescribed rates and at 50% of the prescribed rates on the fixed assets acquired thereafter.
6.7 Premium on leasehold land is capitalised in the year of acquisition and amortized over the period of lease.
6.8 Depreciation in respect of fixed assets at foreign branches is provided as per the practice prevailing in the respective countries.
6.9 In respect of Non Banking Assets, no depreciation is charged.
- REVENUE RECOGNITION
7.1 Income and expenditure are generally accounted for on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated.
7.2 Income from non-performing assets, Central Government guaranteed assets (where it is overdue beyond 90 days), dividend income, insurance claims, commission on letters of credit/ guarantees issued (other than those relating to project finance), income from bancassurance products, additional interest/ overdue charges on bills purchased, locker rent, finance charges on credit cards, income on Bank's right to recompense, etc. are accounted for on realisation.
7.3 In case of overdue foreign bills, interest and other charges are recognised till the date of crystallisation as per FEDAI guidelines.
- CREDIT CARD REWARD POINTS
Reward points earned by card members on use of Card facility is recognized as expenditure on such use.
- NET PROFIT/ LOSS
The result disclosed in the Profit and Loss Account is after considering:
- Provision for Non-Performing Advances and/ or Investments.
- General provision on Standard Advances
- Provision for Restructured Advances
- Provision for Depreciation on Fixed Assets
- Provision for Depreciation on Investments
- Transfer to/ from Contingency Fund
- Provision for direct taxes
- Usual and/ other necessary provisions
- STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS
10.1 Annual contributions to Pension Fund and Gratuity Fund are determined and provided for:
(i) on the basis of actuarial valuation
(ii) as per the local laws in respect of foreign branches
10.2 Leave encashment benefit for employees is accounted for on actuarial basis.
10.3.1 Transitional liability relating to employee benefits determined as per actuarial valuation is written off over a period of five years in terms of Revised Accounting Standard 15 (AS-15), "Employee Benefits", issued by ICAI.
10.3.2 Liability determined in accordance with RBI Guidelines in respect of pension (second option) for existing employees and gratuity is amortised equally over a period of five years
- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS
(a) Past events leading to, possible or present obligations are treated as contingent liability. Provision is recognised in case of present obligations where a reliable estimate can be made and/ or where there are probable outflow of resources embodying foregoing of economic benefits to settle the obligations.
(b) Provisions for Market Risks, Country Risk, etc., are made in terms of extant instructions of RBI.
(c) Floating provision as identified by the Bank Management is provided for.
- IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS
Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in accordance with the Accounting Standard 28 issued in this regard by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- TAXES ON INCOME
13.1 Provision for tax is made for both Current Tax and Deferred Tax.
13.2 Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, using the applicable tax rates, tax laws and favourable judicial pronouncements / legal opinion.
13.3 Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities arising on account of timing differences and which are capable of reversal in subsequent periods are recognised using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted till the date of the Balance Sheet. Deferred Tax Assets are not recognised unless there is "virtual certainty" that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets will be realised.

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