

TAMILNAD MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED
57 VE ROAD THOOTHUKUDI-628002

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st March 2019.

SCHEDULE – 17: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. GENERAL:

A. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on an ongoing concern concept, historical cost convention unless otherwise stated and conform to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, (GAAP) which encompasses applicable statutory provisions, regulatory norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time, Accounting Standards (AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to the extent applicable and current practices prevailing in the Banking Industry in India and conform to statutory provisions and practices prevailing within the banking industry.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements prescribed under the Third schedule (Form A and Form B) of the Banking Regulations Act 1949. The items of income and expenditure are taken on accrual basis except where specifically stated and it conforms to the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for banks.

B. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as on the date of the financial statement and the reported income and expenses during the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates and assumptions used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Future results could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

C. Significant changes in Accounting policies

Proposed dividend:

In terms of Revised Accounting Standard [AS4] Contingencies and events occurring after Balance sheet date as notified by the Ministry of Corporate affairs through amendments to companies (Accounting Standards) amendment rules 2016, dated 30 March 2016, the company has not accounted for proposed dividend as a liability as at 31st March 2019. The proposed dividend was

however accounted for as a liability upto 31st March 2016 in line with the existing accounting standard applicable at that time.

2. FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS:

i. Foreign currency balances both, under assets and liabilities, outstanding forward exchange contracts and swaps are evaluated at the year-end rates published by FEDAI. The resultant profit / loss is shown as income / loss.

ii. Deposit accounts denominated in foreign currency such as FCNR (B), EEFC, RFC and placement of such deposits in foreign currency are recorded at year-end Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India (FEDAI) rates. Foreign currency loan accounts are also disclosed at the year-end FEDAI rates.

iii. Foreign currency income and expenditure items of domestic operations are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction.

iv. Contingent liabilities on account of acceptances, endorsements and other obligations including guarantees and Letters of Credit denominated in foreign currencies are translated at year-end FEDAI rates.

3. INVESTMENTS:

A) Classification of investments has been made as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India.

i) The entire investment portfolio of the Bank is classified under three categories viz. "Held to Maturity", "Available for sale" and "Held for Trading".

Securities that are held principally for resale within 90 days from the date of purchase are classified under the HFT Category. Investments that the company intends to hold till maturity are classified under the HTM category or as per RBI guidelines. Securities which are not classified in the above categories are classified under the AFS category.

- Transfer between the categories – Reclassification of investments from one category to other, if done, is in accordance with RBI guidelines. Transfer of script from AFS/HFT Category to HTM category is made at book value or market value, whichever is lower.
- In case of transfer of securities from HTM to AFS/HFT category, the investments held under HTM at a discount are transferred to AFS/HFT category at the acquisition price and investments placed in the HTM category at a premium are transferred to AFS/HFT at amortized cost.

- Transfer of investments from AFS to HFT or vice versa is done at the book value. Depreciation carried if any on such investments is also transferred from one category to another.

The investments are classified for the purpose of Balance Sheet under five groups viz. (i) Government securities, (ii) Other approved securities, (iii) Shares, (iv) Debentures and Bonds and (v) Others.

Brokerage/commission received on subscriptions is reduced from the cost. Brokerage, commission, securities transaction tax etc. paid in connection with acquisition of investments are expensed upfront and excluded from cost. Broken period interest paid / received on debt instruments is treated as interest expense / income and is excluded from cost / sale consideration.

B) Valuation of investments is done as follows:

- i) Investments held under “Held to Maturity” are valued at cost price. Wherever the cost price is more than the face value, the premium paid is amortized over the remaining period of maturity. Profit on sale of securities under “Held to Maturity” category is initially taken to Profit & Loss account and then appropriated to Capital Reserve Account. The amount so appropriated would be net of taxes and the amount required to be transferred to statutory reserves. If there is a loss it is charged to Profit & Loss account.
- ii) Investments classified under “Available for Sale” category are marked to market on quarterly basis. Shares held under “Available for sale” are marked to market on weekly basis. Scrip wise appreciation / Depreciation is segregated group-wise. The Net Depreciation category wise is charged to Profit & Loss account. The Net Appreciation in any category is ignored.
- iii) Investments classified under “Held for Trading” category except shares are marked to market scrip-wise on daily basis. Shares held under “Held for Trading” are marked to market on weekly basis. The net depreciation group wise is charged to Profit and Loss account and the net appreciation is ignored.
- iv) Investments received in lieu of restructured advances/under SDR scheme are valued in accordance with RBI guidelines.
- v) Investments are valued at year-end as per RBI guidelines as follows:
 - a) Central Government Securities are valued as per price list of RBI, prices declared by Primary Dealers Association of India (PDAI) jointly

with FIMMDA published by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India (FIMMDA).

- b) State Government Securities and Other Approved Securities are valued after appropriate mark up over Yield to Maturity (YTM) rates for Central Government securities declared by FIMMDA.
- c) Debenture and Bonds have been valued with appropriate mark up over the YTM rates for Central Government Securities declared by FIMMDA.
- d) Quoted shares are valued at market rates quoted on NSE.
 - e) Unquoted shares are valued at book value ascertained from the latest available Balance Sheet and in case the latest Balance Sheet is not available, the same is valued at Re.1 per company.
 - f) Preference shares are valued at YTM, if dividend is received regularly. Where dividend is in arrears, appropriate depreciation is provided based on the number of years for which dividend is in arrears as per RBI guidelines.
 - g) Mutual Fund units are valued at market rates/NAV/ Repurchase price as applicable.
 - h) Treasury bills, certificate of deposits and commercial papers are valued at carrying cost.
 - i) Provisions for investments are made as per RBI prudential norms.

C. Prudential norms: Securities guaranteed by the State Government where the principal / interest is due but not paid for a period of more than 90 days are treated as non performing investments and appropriate provision is made and interest in respect of such investments is recognized as income only on cash basis.

D. (i) In terms of the instructions of RBI, the excess of acquisition cost over face value of securities kept under "Held to Maturity" category is amortized up to the date of maturity and the amount amortized is reflected as a deduction in Profit & Loss account Schedule 13 – Interest Earned, under item II – Income on Investments.

(ii) Brokerage / Commission / Stamp Duty paid in connection with acquisition of securities are treated as revenue expenses.

E. Accounting for REPO Transactions

Repo and reverse Repo transactions are accounted in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines. Securities purchased/sold under Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) with RBI are debited/credited to Investment account and reversed on maturity of the transaction. Interest expended /earned thereon is accounted for as expenditure/revenue.

4. ADVANCES AND PROVISIONS:

a) Advances are classified into Standard, Sub-standard, Doubtful and Loss Assets and provisions for possible losses on such advances are made as per prudential norms/directions of the Board of Directors/directions issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. With regard to the Standard Advances, Provisions are made as per extant RBI guidelines. In addition to the specific provision made towards identified NPAs, the bank also holds floating provision.

b) In addition, the bank adopts an approach to provisioning that is based on past experience evaluation of security and other related factors.

c) Provisioning on categorized assets are made as follows:

Asset Classification	Provisioning
Sub-standard	25%
Doubtful 1	Secured 25%
	Unsecured 100%
Doubtful 2	Secured 40%
	Unsecured 100%
Doubtful 3	100% on outstanding
Loss	100% on outstanding
NCLT referred loans	As per RBI instruction

Education loans were provided at 100% irrespective of NPA asset classification.

d) Sufficient incremental provisioning for Unhedged Foreign currency exposure is made as per RBI guidelines.

Reserve Bank of India has given methodology to arrive at UFCE and for introduction of incremental provision and capital requirements.

d) Advances disclosed are net of provisioning made for non performing assets and floating provisions, provisioning on diminution in fair value of assets on restructured accounts.

e) In case of loan accounts classified as NPA, an account may be reclassified as per performing asset if it confirms to the guidelines prescribed by RBI.

f) Accounts are written off in accordance with bank's policies. Recoveries from bad debts written off are recognized in profit and loss account and included under other income.

5. FIXED ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

- a) Fixed assets are carried at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes freight, applicable duties, taxes and incidental expense related to the acquisition and installation of the asset, except for items on which input credit is availed.
- b) Depreciation on fixed assets is provided in accordance with estimated useful lives as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, and reckoning the residual value at 5% of the original cost of the asset except for the following:

Class of Asset	Rates of depreciation per annum
Computer Hardware & Software	33.33%

Prescribed rate

Class of Asset	Rates of depreciation per annum
Building	1.67%
Office equipment	20%
Computer Hardware & Software	33.33%
Vehicles	12.50%
Furniture and Electrical Fittings	10%

- c) Depreciation on additions is pro rata basis, from the date of capitalization.
- d) Expenditure during construction/capital works pending completion is shown at cost.

6. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The bank is following Accounting Standard 15 (Revised 2005) "Employee Benefits" as under:

- (1) In respect of contributory plans viz – Provident Fund and Contributory Pension Scheme, the bank pays fixed contribution at pre-determined rates to a separate entity, which invests in permitted securities. The obligation of the bank is limited to such fixed contribution.
- (2) In respect of Defined Benefit Plans, viz. Gratuity and pension as well as for leave encashment, provision has been made based on actuarial valuation as per the guidelines.
- (3) The summarized position of Post-employment benefits and long term employee benefits have been recognized in the profit and loss account and balance sheet, as required in accordance with the Accounting Standard-15.
- (4) The actuarial gain / loss is recognized in the profit and loss account.

7. TAXES ON INCOME

1. Income tax expense is the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax. Current taxes are determined in accordance with the provisions of tax laws prevailing in India. Deferred tax adjustments comprise changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the period and Deferred Tax is determined in terms of Accounting Standard-22 issued by ICAI.
2. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted prior to the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on a prudent basis for future tax consequences of timing differences by adoption of Profit and Loss approach with their respective tax bases. The impact of changes in the deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the profit and loss account.
3. Deferred tax assets are recognized at each reporting date, based upon management's judgment as to whether realization is considered reasonably certain. Deferred tax assets are recognized on carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses only if there is virtual certainty that such deferred tax assets can be realized against future profits.
4. No withdrawal is made from the Special Reserve created and maintained under the provisions of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

8. REVENUE RECOGNITION:

Income and expenditure is generally accounted on accrual basis except in the following cases:

- i) In the case of NPAs, S4A and SDR schemes Income is recognized on realization basis, in terms of guidelines of Reserve Bank of India. Where recovery is not adequate to upgrade the NPA accounts by way of

regularization, such recovery is being appropriated towards interest in the first instance and towards the principal/book values thereafter, except in the case of suit filed accounts. In case of Non-performing investments (NPIs), the same accounting treatment as above is followed except otherwise agreed.

- ii) Dividend on investments in shares, units of mutual fund, income from sale of mutual fund products, locker rent, Insurance claims, commission on LCs, income on auxiliary services and other services, overdue charges on bills, commission on Government business and insurance business are accounted on cash/realization basis.
- iii) Income related to credit card is accounted on the basis of the bills raised.
- iv) In the case of suit filed accounts, legal expenses are charged to the profit and loss account. Similarly, at the time of recovery of legal expenses, in respect of such suit filed accounts, the amount recovered is accounted as income.
- v) Funded Interest on Standard Restructured Advances and Interest on FITL are accounted as per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India.
- vi) Expenditure is charged on accrual basis.

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The bank reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with applicable Accounting Standard-20. For the year under reference, both Basic and diluted earning per share being the same, is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the period.

10. CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Bank has adopted the respective Accounting Standard prescribed under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 and follows indirect method.

11. SEGMENT REPORTING

As per RBI guidelines on enhancement of disclosures relating to segment reporting under AS-17, the reportable segments have been divided into treasury, corporate / wholesale, retail banking operations.

(a) The Bank recognizes the Business Segment as the Primary Reporting Segment and Geographical Segment as the Secondary Reporting Segment, in

accordance with the RBI guidelines and in compliance with the Accounting Standard 17.

(b) Business Segment is classified into (a) Treasury (b) Corporate and Wholesale Banking (c) Retail Banking and (d) Other Banking Operations.

(c) Geographical Segment consists only of the Domestic Segment since the Bank does not have any foreign branches.

12. LEASES

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all risks and benefits of ownership are classified as Operating Leases. Operating Lease payments are recognized as an expense in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term in accordance with AS19 Leases.

13. CONTINGENCIES

Loss, if any from contingencies arising from claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties etc are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

14. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Impairment losses, if any, on fixed assets are recognized in accordance with the Accounting Standard 28 'impairment of assets' and charged to profit and loss account.

15. NET PROFIT

The net profit is arrived at after provisions for:

- i) direct taxes;
- ii) possible losses on standard assets, restructured advances, NPAs and other contingencies;
- iii) depreciation / diminution on investments ;
- iv) employee retirement benefits and
- v) Other usual and necessary provisions.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, Balance with RBI, Balance with other Banks and money at Call at Short Notice including cash in ATM, Coin Vending Machine and Cash Deposit Machine.

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In respect of Intangible Assets, the Bank has adopted the respective Accounting Standard (AS26)

18. ACCOUNTING FOR PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

a) As per the Accounting Standard 29, the bank recognizes provisions only when it has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources is required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. The required disclosure for contingent liability is made on possible obligation that arises from past events, the existence of which depends on occurrence or non occurrence of future event not under control.

b) Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statement since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized.

Sd/-
K.V.Rama Moorthy
Managing Director & CEO

Sd/-
S.Annamalai
Chairman

Sd/-
P.C.G.Asok Kumar
Director

Sd/-
S.R.Ashok
Director

Sd/-
S.Ezhil Jothi
Director

Sd/-
N.Gopal
Director

Sd/-
B.S.Keshava Murthy
Director

Sd/-
K.Nagarajan
Director

Sd/-
D.N.Nirranjan Kani
Director

Sd/-
A.Sivagami
Director

Sd/-
B.Vijayadurai
Director

Sd/-
A.Shidambaranathan
Vice President

Sd/-
S.Senthil Anandan
General Manager

Sd/-
P.Suriaraj
General Manager

Sd/-
D.Inbamani
General Manager

Sd/-
R.Arumugapandi
General Manager

Sd/-
C.Sukumaran
Chief Financial Officer

Vide our report of even date attached
For G Balu Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.000376S /S200073

Thoothukudi
30.05.2019

Sd/-
P.C.Panda
Company Secretary

Sd/-
R.Ravishankar
Partner (M.No.26819)