

Bank of Baroda UAE Branches

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2013

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2013

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Chief Executive Officer
Bank of Baroda – UAE Branches

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bank of Baroda – UAE Branches (“the Bank”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

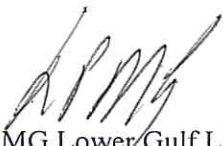


Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We further confirm that we have obtained all information and explanations necessary for our audit and that the financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the applicable requirements of Union Law no. 10 of 1980.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Bank as at 31 December 2012 were audited by another auditor whose report dated 27 February 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on the financial statements.



KPMG Lower Gulf Limited
Vijendra Nath Malhotra
Registration No. 48B

31 MAR 2014

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	5	2,277,852	1,447,090
Due from Banks	6	6,939,603	6,071,605
Due from the Head Office and other branches	27	2,519,201	1,332,732
Loans and advances to customers	7	20,519,321	17,538,031
Investment securities	8	32,200	144,468
Property and equipment	9	7,334	6,503
Other assets	10	144,150	125,617
Customers' indebtedness under acceptances	26	1,657,635	1,395,325
Derivatives	25.7	12,424	37,829
Total assets		34,109,720	28,099,200
Liabilities			
Due to banks	11	4,029,880	2,712,895
Due to the Head Office and other branches	27	2,384,939	1,463,230
Deposits from customers	12	23,438,216	20,289,850
Other liabilities	13	234,342	247,936
Liability under acceptances	26	1,657,635	1,395,325
Total liabilities		31,745,012	26,109,236
Equity			
Head Office assigned capital	14	390,000	90,000
Statutory reserve	15	55,047	45,000
Fair value reserve	8	(25,726)	-
Retained earnings		1,945,387	1,854,964
Total equity		2,364,708	1,989,964
Total liabilities and equity		34,109,720	28,099,200

The notes on pages 8 to 48 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The independent auditor's report is set out on page 1 & 2.

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue on 31 March 2014 and signed by:



K.V Ramamoorthy

Chief Executive Officer - UAE Branches

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Statement of profit or loss

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Interest income	16	893,478	921,782
Interest expense	17	(392,318)	(508,928)
Net interest income		501,160	412,854
Fee and commission income	18	98,156	137,121
Fee and commission expense	18	(334)	(193)
Net fee and commission income		97,822	136,928
Other operating income	19	88,719	63,773
Total operating income		687,701	613,555
Personnel expenses	20	(46,123)	(44,476)
Depreciation and amortisation	9	(3,185)	(3,412)
Administrative and general expenses	21	(36,404)	(30,589)
Total operating expenses		(85,712)	(78,477)
Operating profit before impairment losses and taxation		601,989	535,078
Impairment losses (net)	7	(464,493)	(185,217)
Profit for the year before taxation		137,496	349,861
Taxation	22	(37,026)	(48,017)
Net profit for the year		100,470	301,844

The notes on pages 8 to 48 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The independent auditor's report is set out on page 1 & 2.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Net profit for the year	100,470	301,844
Other comprehensive income		
<i>Items that will not be classified to profit or loss</i>	-	-
<i>Items that maybe reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Net loss from changes in fair value during the year	(25,726)	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year	(25,726)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	74,744	301,844

The notes on pages 8 to 48 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The independent auditor's report is set out on page 1 & 2.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2013

	<u>Head Office assigned capital</u>	<u>Statutory reserve</u>	<u>Fair Value reserve</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Balance at 1 January 2012	90,000	45,000	-	1,588,920	1,723,920
Profit for the year	-	-	-	301,844	301,844
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	301,844	301,844
Transfer to Head Office	-	-	-	(35,800)	(35,800)
Balance at 31 December 2012	90,000	45,000	-	1,854,964	1,989,964
Balance at 1 January 2013	90,000	45,000	-	1,854,964	1,989,964
Additional capital from the Head Office	300,000				300,000
Profit for the year	-	-	-	100,470	100,470
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>					
Changes in fair value of available for sale investments	-	-	(25,726)	-	(25,726)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(25,726)	100,470	74,744
Transfer to statutory reserves	-	10,047	-	(10,047)	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	390,000	55,047	(25,726)	1,945,387	2,364,708

The notes on pages 8 to 48 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The independent auditor's report is set out on page 1 & 2.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 31 December 2013

	<i>Note</i>	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Profit for the year before taxation		137,496	349,861
Adjustments for:			
Impairment losses		464,493	187,305
Fair value loss on derivatives		25,405	-
Depreciation		3,055	3,222
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		630,449	540,388
Change in due from banks maturing after three months		3,140,623	(3,900,934)
Change in loans and advances to customers		(3,398,160)	(2,912,033)
Change in other assets		(18,533)	(72,442)
Change in deposits from customers		3,148,366	4,883,062
Change in due to banks		768,114	-
Change in due to the Head Office and other branches		1,883,882	29,747
Change in other liabilities		(23,257)	(28,773)
Taxes paid		(37,184)	(44,508)
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,094,300	(1,505,494)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Disposals of investment securities		48,750	146,271
Additions to property and equipment		(3,899)	2,123
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		13	187
Net cash from investing activities		44,864	148,581
Cash flows from financing activities			
Funds remitted to the Head Office		-	(35,800)
Additional assigned capital received from the Head Office		300,000	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		300,000	(35,800)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		457,989	1,850,701
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	<i>24</i>	6,897,154	457,989

The notes on pages 8 to 48 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The independent auditor's report is set out on page 1 & 2.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes

(forming part of these financial statements)

1 Legal status and activities

Bank of Baroda – UAE Branches (“the Bank”) operates in the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”) through its six branches located in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras Al Khaimah under a banking license issued by the Central Bank of the UAE. The Head Office of the Bank is Bank of Baroda (“the Head Office”), which is incorporated in Baroda, India.

The principal office of the Bank is Zonal office, Sheikh Rashid Building, Dubai, United Arab Emirates and the registered address is P.O. Box 3162, Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The principal activities of the Bank include accepting deposits, granting loans and advances and providing other banking services to customers in the United Arab Emirates.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) and comply with the guidelines of Central Bank of UAE.

(b) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value; and
- available for sale financial assets are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (“AED”), which is the Bank’s functional and presentation currency. Except as indicated, financial information presented in AED has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgment in applying accounting policies, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described in note 4.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Changes in accounting policy

The Bank has adopted the following new standards and amendments to standards, including any consequential amendments to other standards, with a date of initial application of 1 January 2013.

- a) IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement.
- b) Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Amendments to IAS 1).
- c) Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 7).

The nature and effects of changes are explained below.

a) IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*.

In accordance with the transitional provision of IFRS 13, the Bank has applied the new definition of fair value as set out in note 3 (g) prospectively. The change had no significant impact on the measurements of the Bank's assets and liabilities, but the Bank has included new disclosures in the financial statements, which are required under IFRS 13. These new disclosure requirements are not included in the comparative information. However, to the extent that disclosures were required by other standards before the effective date of IFRS 13, the Bank has provided the relevant comparative disclosures under those standards.

The change did not have a material impact on the Bank's financial statements.

b) *Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income (Amendments to IAS 1)*

As a result of the amendments to IAS 1, the Bank has modified the presentation of items of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) in its statement of comprehensive income, to present items that would be reclassified to profit or loss in the future separately from those that would never be. Comparative information has been re-presented on the same basis.

c) *Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IFRS 7)*.

Amendments to IFRS 7, 'Disclosures - Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities' (the "Amendments to IFRS 7") require additional disclosures to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the effect or the potential effects of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with an entity's recognised financial assets and recognised financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of the Bank at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective profit and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date on which the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of available for sale equity instruments are recognised in OCI.

(c) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense are recognised in the statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is a rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

(d) Fee and commission

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate of a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fee and commission income, including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised as the related services are performed.

Other fees and commission expenses relates mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

(e) Operating leases

Leases of assets under which the lessor effectively retains all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(f) Income tax expense

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in other comprehensive income, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Income tax expense (continued)

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- 1) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- 2) temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- 3) taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Bank expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Bank considers the impact of tax exposures, including whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Bank to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities would impact tax expense in the period in which such a determination is made.

(g) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

(i) Classification

The Bank classifies its non-derivative financial assets at initial recognition in the following categories:

- 1) Loans and advances (refer 3 (i))
- 2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (refer 3(j) (i))
- 3) Available-for-sale (refer 3(j) (ii))

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement

The Bank initially recognises loans and advances and deposits on the date at which they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities (including assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are initially recognised on the trade date at which the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial instruments to be fair valued through profit or loss and available-for-sale assets are measured at fair value, except any instrument that does not have a reliably measurable fair value, in which case financial instruments are measured as set out in the fair value measurement principles below.

All held-to-maturity financial instruments and loans and advances are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses, if any.

Gains and losses on subsequent measurement

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the investments at fair value through profit or loss are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments are recognised directly in equity through other comprehensive income, until the financial assets are derecognised or impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. In cases where available-for-sale investments with a fixed maturity are reclassified to held-to-maturity investments, the fair value gains or losses up until the date of the reclassification are held in equity and amortised to the statement of profit or loss over the remaining life of the held-to-maturity investments using the effective interest rate method.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement(continued)

Amortised cost measurement principles

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal re-payments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment. Premiums and discounts including initial transaction costs are included in the carrying amount of the related instrument.

(iv) Fair value measurement

Policy applicable from 1 January 2013

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When applicable, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

When there is no quoted price in an active market, the Bank uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Bank determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability, nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the Bank measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price. Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Bank on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk, are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio. The Bank recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the Bank measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

The Bank recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Fair value measurement (continued)

Policy applicable before 1 January 2013

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arms length basis.

When a market for a financial instrument is not active, the Bank establishes fair value using valuation technique. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current fair value of other instruments that are substantially the same, net present value techniques and discounted cash flow methods. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Bank, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Inputs to valuation techniques reasonably represent market expectations and measures of the risk-return factors inherent in the financial instrument. The Bank calibrates valuation techniques and tests them for validity using prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on other observable current market data.

Assets and long positions are measured at bid price; liabilities and short positions are measured at an asking price. Fair values reflect the credit risk of the instrument and include adjustments to take account of the credit risk of the Group and the counterparty, where appropriate. Fair value estimates obtained from models are adjusted for any other factors, such as liquidity risk or model uncertainties, to the extent that the Group believes a third-party market participant would take them into account in pricing a transaction.

(v) Identification and measurement of impairment

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows relating to the asset that can be reliably estimated.

The Bank considers evidence of impairment at both individual asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Assets that are not individually significant are then collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together financial assets (carried at amortised cost) with similar risk characteristics.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a Bank of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the Bank, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the Bank. In addition, for an investment in equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment.

In assessing collective impairment, the Bank uses statistical modeling of historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modeling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the financial assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets' original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount.

When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss.

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised. If the cash flows of the renegotiated asset are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and the new financial asset is recognised at fair value. The impairment loss before an expected restructuring is measured as follows.

1) If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the estimated cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in the measurement of the existing asset based on their expected timing and amounts discounted at the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

2) If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by transferring the difference between the amortised acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss recognised previously in the statement of profit or loss, out of the statement of comprehensive income to the profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss on an available-for-sale debt security to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss.

However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

(vi) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Bank has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards, or for gains and losses arising from a Bank of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activities.

(vii) Derecognition

The Bank derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred and the Bank has retained control, the assets continue to be recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset transferred), and consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The Bank derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Bank also derecognises certain assets when it charges off balances pertaining to the assets deemed to be uncollectible.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Financial instruments (continued)

(viii) Derivatives held for risk management purposes

Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges under the Bank's asset and liability management and risk management positions, do not qualify for hedge accounting under the specific rules in IAS 39 and are therefore accounted for as derivatives held for trading and the related fair value gains and losses reported in other operating income (expenses).

If a derivative is not held for trading and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, then all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss as a component of other operating income (expense).

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, balances with the Central Bank of the UAE, loans and advances to banks, deposit from banks and the amounts due to and from the Head Office and branches that are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(i) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not intend to sell immediately or in the near future.

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction cost and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(j) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value, in case of investment securities not at fair value through profit or loss, plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either fair value through profit or loss, available for sale, or held to maturity:

(i) Fair value through profit or loss

Investments held for trading purposes are classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss, with fair value changes recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative investments that are not designated as another category of financial assets. AFS investments comprises of debt securities. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost. All other available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value after initial recognition.

Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Other fair value changes are recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income until the investment is sold or impaired and the balance in the other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Property and equipment

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Bank and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income.

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of property and equipment, principally between 3 – 10 years. Where the carrying value of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount with a charge to the statement of profit or loss. Gains and losses on disposal are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Bank's non financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset Bank that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and Banks. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(m) Deposits

Deposits are the Bank's sources of debt funding. Deposits are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(n) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of financial position when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(o) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs as a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Financial guarantees (continued)

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected future payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable). Financial guarantees at a below-market interest rates are included within other liabilities.

(p) Staff terminal benefits

The Bank provides for staff terminal benefits based on an estimation of the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service until their retirement. This calculation is performed based on a projected unit credit method. The management considers that the difference between the liability as calculated using an actuarial method would not be materially different from the provision carried in the financial statements.

The Bank contributes to the pension scheme for UAE nationals under the UAE pension and social security law. This is a defined contribution pension plan and the Bank's contributions are charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period to which they relate. In respect of this scheme, the Bank has a legal and constructive obligation to pay the fixed contributions as they fall due and no obligations exist to pay the future benefits.

(q) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2013 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Bank are set out below. The Bank does not plan to adopt these standards early.

IFRS 9 Financial instruments (effective date to be finalised)

IAS 32 (Amendment) Financial instruments: Presentation (effective 1 January 2014)

IFRIC 21 Levies (effective 1 January 2014)

The standards which might have material impact on the Bank financial statements in the period of initial application are as follows :

(i) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The IFRS 9 (2009) requirements represent a significant change from the existing requirements in IAS 39 in respect of financial assets. The standard contains two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. A financial asset would be measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the assets contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principle and interest on the principle outstanding. All other financial assets would be measured at fair value. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, available-for-resale and loans and receivables. For an investment in an equity instrument which is not held for trading, the standard permits an irrevocable election, on initial recognition, on an individual share-by-share basis, to present all fair value changes from the investment in other comprehensive income. No amount recognised in other comprehensive income would ever be reclassified to profit or loss at a later date. However, dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss, rather than other comprehensive income unless they clearly represent a partial recovery of the cost of the investment. Investments in equity instruments in respect of which an entity does not elect to present fair value changes in other comprehensive income would be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

The standard requires that derivatives embedded in contracts with a host that is a financial asset within the scope of the standard are not separated; instead the hybrid financial instrument is assessed in its entirety as to whether it should be measured at amortised cost or fair value.

IFRS 9 (2010) introduces a new requirement in respect of financial liabilities designated under the fair value option to generally present fair value changes that are attributable to the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income rather than in profit or loss. Apart from this change, IFRS 9 (2010) largely carries forward without substantive amendment the guidance on classification and measurement of financial liabilities from IAS 39.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) IAS 32 (Amendments)

The amendments to IAS 32 clarify the offsetting criteria in IAS 32 by explaining when an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off and when the gross settlement is equivalent to net settlement. The amendments are effective for annual period on or after 1 January 2014 and interim period within those annual periods. Early application is permitted. The Bank is evaluating the potential effect of the adoption of the amendments to IAS 32.

(iii) IFRIC 21

IFRIC 21 defines a levy as an outflow from an entity imposed by a government in accordance with legislation. It confirms that an entity recognises a liability for a levy when - and only when - the triggering event specified in the legislation occurs. IFRIC 21 is not expected to have a material effect on the Bank's financial statements.

4 Critical accounting estimates, and judgments in applying accounting policies

The Bank makes assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Fair value of derivatives

The fair value of derivatives that are not quoted in active markets are determined using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include using arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available), reference to the current market value of other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analyses. To the extent it is practical, observable data is applied in the valuation techniques, however areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlation requires management to make assumptions. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of derivatives.

(ii) Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment on a periodic basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss, the Bank makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from an individual loan or from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in the portfolio.

For individual loans, specific provisions are estimated based on previous experience considering the credit rating of the underlying customer and late payment of installments, interest and penalties.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

4 Critical accounting estimates, and judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Impairment losses on loans and advances (continued)

For portfolio impairment provisions, evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a Bank, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Bank. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when estimating its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(iii) Impairment losses on investment securities

The Bank evaluates its investments securities individually for impairment and is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgments about a counter party's financial situation. Judgment is also exercised while reviewing factors indicating and determining the objective evidence of impairment in respect of investment securities.

(iv) Income taxes

The Bank is subject to income tax in the UAE. Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are several transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Bank recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

5 Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Cash on hand	109,160	68,602
Balances with UAE Central Bank:		
Clearing accounts	767,596	322,184
Certificates of deposit of the Central Bank of the UAE	-	300,000
Regulatory cash reserve deposits (note 5.1)	<u>1,401,096</u>	<u>756,304</u>
	<u>2,277,852</u>	<u>1,447,090</u>

5.1 These deposits are not available for the Bank's day to day operations and are non-interest bearing. The Central Bank of the UAE, however, allows banks to overdraw up to the cash reserve balances, provided that at the end of the 7-day reporting period, the balance in the account should be positive on a cumulative basis.

6 Due from Banks

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Term loans	6,636,990	6,002,629
Nostro balances	<u>302,613</u>	<u>68,976</u>
	<u>6,939,603</u>	<u>6,071,605</u>

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

7 Loans and advances to customers

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Overdrafts	2,549,762	2,113,366
Term loans	14,989,225	12,926,794
Loans against trust receipts	1,423,300	1,222,811
Bills discounted	1,933,048	1,185,448
Others	<u>498,331</u>	<u>547,087</u>
	<u>21,393,666</u>	<u>17,995,506</u>
Provision on loans and advances (includes collective provision)	(861,585)	(448,959)
Interest in suspense	(6,640)	(4,258)
Provision on restructured accounts	<u>(6,120)</u>	<u>(4,258)</u>
Net loans and advances to customers	<u><u>20,519,321</u></u>	<u><u>17,538,031</u></u>

The movement in the allowance for impairment losses during the year is as follows:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Balance at 1 January 2013	(448,959)	(265,443)
Net provision made during the year (refer 7.2)	(466,133)	(185,748)
Provision released to the extent of recoveries made	39,432	2,160
Amounts written off during the year	<u>14,075</u>	<u>72</u>
Balance at 31 December 2013	<u><u>(861,585)</u></u>	<u><u>(448,959)</u></u>

7.1 The charge to the statement of profit or loss for impairment losses consists of the following:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Specific provision on loans and advances to customers	(414,133)	(146,462)
Collective provision on loans and advances to customers	<u>(52,000)</u>	<u>(39,286)</u>
Total provision on loans and advances to customers	(466,133)	(185,748)
Provision on impaired investments	<u>(37,792)</u>	<u>(1,557)</u>
Total provision	(503,925)	(187,305)
Provision for bad debts reversed to profit or loss	<u>39,432</u>	<u>2,088</u>
	<u><u>(464,493)</u></u>	<u><u>(185,217)</u></u>

7.3 The movement in the interest in suspense during the year is as follows:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Balance at 1 January	(4,258)	(4,258)
Write offs / (additions) during the year	<u>(2,382)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u><u>(6,640)</u></u>	<u><u>(4,258)</u></u>

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

8 Investment securities

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Available-for-sale		
Opening balances as at 1 January	144,468	292,867
Impaired investments during the year	(37,792)	(2,128)
Fair Value Reserve	(25,726)	-
Disposal during the period	(48,750)	(146,271)
Closing Balance as at 31 December	32,200	144,468

9 Property and equipment

	Furniture fixtures and premises AED'000	Motor vehicles and other equipment AED'000	Total AED'000
2013			
Cost			
At 1 January 2013	20,524	14,881	35,405
Additions	3,540	359	3,899
Disposals / fully depreciated assets written off	(13)	-	(13)
At 31 December 2013	24,051	15,240	39,291
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2013	14,941	13,961	28,902
Charge for the year	2,789	396	3,185
Disposals / fully depreciated assets written off	(130)	-	(130)
At 31 December 2012	17,600	14,357	31,957
Net book value at 31 December 2013	6,451	883	7,334
2012			
Cost			
At 1 January 2012			
Additions	19,091	14,377	33,468
Disposals / fully depreciated assets written off	1,446	677	2,123
At 31 December 2012	20,523	14,881	35,404
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2012			
Charge for the year	12,502	13,177	25,679
Disposals / fully depreciated assets written off	2,456	956	3,412
At 31 December 2012	14,941	13,960	28,901
Net book value at 31 December 2012	5,582	921	6,503

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

10 Other assets	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Accrued interest receivable	125,027	104,733
Prepayments	7,557	8,667
Other receivables	11,566	12,217
	<u>144,150</u>	<u>125,617</u>
11 Due to banks	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Demand and call deposits	4,881	340
Term Deposit	4,024,999	2,712,555
	<u>4,029,880</u>	<u>2,712,895</u>
12 Deposits from customers	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Demand deposits	8,646,548	5,185,394
Time deposits	14,314,394	14,692,690
Saving deposits	457,926	391,473
Other deposits	19,348	20,293
	<u>23,438,216</u>	<u>20,289,850</u>
13 Other liabilities	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Accrued interest payable	86,596	141,375
Staff terminal benefits	12,857	14,112
Provision for taxation	30,687	37,184
Others	104,202	55,265
	<u>234,342</u>	<u>247,936</u>

14 Head Office assigned capital

On 31 December 2013, the Head Office injected an additional capital of AED 300 million in the Bank. This capital has been assigned to the branches of the Bank in the UAE.

15 Statutory reserve

In accordance with Article 82 of the Union Law no. 10 of 1980, banks need to allocate a minimum of 10% of their annual net profits for the establishment of a statutory reserve until such reserve equals 50% of the assigned capital of the Bank.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

16 Interest income

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
On loans and advances to financial institutions / banks	185,541	189,367
On loans and advances to customers	707,512	727,624
On investments in securities	425	4,791
	<u>893,478</u>	<u>921,782</u>

17 Interest expense

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
On deposits from banks and financial institutions	127,799	121,438
On deposits from customers	264,519	387,490
	<u>392,318</u>	<u>508,928</u>

18 Fee and commission income and expense

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Personal Banking	15,507	13,131
Corporate Banking	63,864	71,245
Others	18,785	52,745
	<u>98,156</u>	<u>137,121</u>
Fee expense:		
Fee and commission expense	<u>334</u>	<u>193</u>

19 Other operating income

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Foreign exchange income	57,777	40,593
Others	30,942	23,180
	<u>88,719</u>	<u>63,773</u>

20 Personnel expenses

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Staff salaries and allowances	42,429	38,368
Pension and retirement benefits	3,694	6,108
	<u>46,123</u>	<u>44,476</u>

21 General and administrative expenses

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Central Management Expense	10,741	9,957
Rent payment	11,799	10,289
Other miscellaneous expenses	13,864	10,343
	<u>36,404</u>	<u>30,589</u>

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

22 Taxation

Provision for taxation is made in accordance with regulations enacted in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah relating to the computation of tax payable.

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Movement in tax provision		
Balance at 1 January 2013	37,184	44,508
Taxes paid	(37,184)	(44,508)
Current tax expense	30,687	37,184
Balance at 31 December 2013	<u>30,687</u>	<u>37,184</u>
	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	30,687	37,184
Adjustment for prior year	6,339	10,833
	<u>37,026</u>	<u>48,017</u>

Following is the reconciliation of income tax calculated on accounting profits at the applicable tax rate with the income tax expense for the year:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Profit before income tax	<u>137,496</u>	349,861
Income tax at applicable tax rate	27,499	69,972
Non-deductible expenses	3,323	(32,788)
Additional tax assessed for prior year	6,339	10,833
Total income tax expense	<u>37,161</u>	<u>48,017</u>

The tax charge is determined by applying the official tax rate of 20% to the taxable profit arising in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

23 Commitments and contingent liabilities

At any time the Bank has outstanding commitments to extend credit. These commitments take the form of approved loan facilities. Outstanding loan commitments have commitment periods that do not extend beyond the normal underwriting and settlement period.

The Bank provides financial guarantees and letters of credit to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties. These agreements have fixed limits and generally extend for a period of up to two years. Expiries are not concentrated in any period.

The contractual amounts of commitments and contingent liabilities are set out in the following table by category. The amounts reflected in the table for commitments assume that amounts are fully advanced. The amounts reflected in the table for guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if counterparties failed completely to perform as contracted.

At 31 December 2013, the Bank's commitments and contingent liabilities were as follows:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Letters of credit	1,240,150	899,910
Guarantees	2,030,792	1,270,597
Others (refer note 25.7)	21,718,845	16,886,128
	<u>24,989,787</u>	<u>19,056,635</u>

The commitments and contingent liabilities above may expire without being advanced in whole or in part. Therefore, the amounts do not represent expected future cash flows.

Derivative financial instruments are disclosed under note 25.7.

24 Cash and cash equivalents

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	2,277,853	1,447,090
Due from Banks (maturing within three months)	5,455,711	1,447,090
Due from the Head Office and branches (maturing within three months)	2,519,201	1,332,722
Due to Banks (maturing within three months)	(2,854,554)	(2,305,683)
Due to the Head Office and branches (maturing within three months)	(501,057)	(1,463,230)
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flow	<u>6,897,154</u>	<u>457,989</u>

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management

25.1 Introduction and overview

The Bank has exposure to the following material risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks, the Bank's objectives, risk management frameworks, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of the Bank's capital.

25.2 Risk management framework

The Bank through its Risk Management Framework (RMF):

- Establishes common principles and standards for the management and control of all risks, and to inform behaviour across the organisation;
- Provides a shared framework and language to improve awareness of risk management processes; and
- Provides clear accountability and responsibility for risk management.

The core components of the RMF include risk classifications, risk principles and standards, definitions of roles and responsibilities, governance structure. It also includes a clear definition of key terms to ensure that we use them consistently.

Risk Principles

Risk Principles are adopted by the Country Risk Management Committees. The principles describe the risk culture that the Bank wishes to sustain and develop. They provide the foundation point of the revised Risk Framework. All risk decisions and risk management activity should be in line with, and in the spirit of, the overall risk principles of the Bank. The principles are as follows:

- *Balancing risk and reward*
 - Risk is taken in support of the requirements of our stakeholders.
 - Risk should be taken in support of Strategy and within Risk Appetite responsibility.
 - The Bank takes account of its social responsibilities in taking risk to produce a return.
- *Responsibility*
 - It is the bank's responsibility to ensure that risk taking is both disciplined and focused.
 - We take account of our social responsibilities in taking risk to produce a return.
- *Accountability*
 - Risk is taken only within agreed authorities and where there is appropriate infrastructure and resources.
 - All risk taking must be transparent, controlled and reported.
- *Anticipation*
 - The Bank looks to anticipate future risks and to ensure awareness of all risk.
- *Risk management*

The Bank has a specialist risk function, with strength in depth, experience across all risk types and economic scenarios.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.2 Risk management framework (continued)

The Bank's management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The risk management department is responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures to ensure an independent control process. It works closely with the commercial organisation to support their activities, while safe-guarding the risk profile of the Bank. It institutes prudent risk monitoring and control mechanisms (processes and systems) to ensure compliance of individual risk assets and portfolios to agreed terms and policy parameters. It reviews and presents all credit submissions, risk policy and portfolio management reports to the Head Office.

Instead of a 'bolt on' to existing process, Bank continues to re-examine the entire process, inherent risk factors and controls and consider opportunities by rationalizing regulatory risk management initiatives. Experiencing from the crisis, and to deliver value beyond mere adherence, one part of the framework is Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), to assess capital to cover risks not covered under Pillar 1. This ICAAP exercise has demonstrated that the Bank has sufficient capital buffers to cushion any extreme circumstances or scenarios and the Bank has adequate Risk Bearing Capacity at 99.9% confidence level.

The Bank has established policies, procedures, processes and controls and has provided the Risk team with adequate support by way of risk systems and tools for measuring and reporting risk for monitoring, controlling, reviewing and managing risk.

25.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will fail to meet a commitment / contractual obligation, resulting in financial loss to the Bank. Such risk arises from lending, trade finance, treasury and other activities undertaken by the Bank. Credit risk is actively monitored in accordance with the credit policies which clearly define delegated lending authorities, policies and procedures. The management of credit risk also involves the monitoring of risk concentrations by industrial sector as well as by geographic location.

Credit risk management

Procedures for managing credit risk are determined at the business levels with specific policies and procedures being adapted to different risk environments and business goals. The Bank has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. Credit analysis includes review of facility details, credit grade determination and financial spreading/ratio analysis. Counterparty limits are established by the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings are reviewed annually. The credit quality review process allows the Bank to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action. The businesses work with the Chief Manager-Risk Management to take responsibility for managing pricing risk, portfolio diversification and overall asset quality within the requirements of the Bank's standards, policies and business strategy.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.3 Credit risk (continued)

Credit Ratings

Within the Corporate & SME Banking business, a Basel-II compliant Internal Rating Model is used for quantifying the risk associated with the counterparty. The model has been named as BOB-Risk Assessment Model (BOB-RAM). Accounts having exposure of USD 1 million and above are rated under the model. Its a two dimensional rating model under which Obligor as well as facility rating is done. Obligor rating grades are defined from BOB 1 to BOB 10. BOB 1 is the highest safety grade while BOB 10 is the default grade. BOB 1 to BOB 6 are defined as the investment grade rating while BOB 7 to BOB 10 are defined as the non-investment grade. Similarly facility rating grades are from FR 1 to FR 8. Obligor Rating matrix and Facility rating matrix are combined to produce Combined Rating (CR) from CR 1 to CR 10. Obligor Rating is the measure of "Probability of Default (PD)" while Facility Rating is the measure of "Loss Given Default (LGD)". Combined Rating will help bank measure "Expected Loss". Pricing in Corporate and SME exposures in AED currency are linked to the Combined Rating (CR). Exposures below USD 1 million are rated under internal manual score based model. Based on the total score rating grade are defined as A+ to C with total 5 rating grades. A+ is the highest safety grade while C is the default grade.

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position, including contingent liabilities and commitments. The maximum exposure is shown, before the effect of mitigation through the use of credit enhancements, master netting and collateral agreements.

	Note	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Cash and Balances with UAE Central Bank (excluding cash on hand)	5	2,168,692	1,378,488
Due from Banks	6	6,939,603	6,071,605
Loans and advances (net of provisions)	7	20,519,321	17,538,031
Investment Securities	8	32,200	144,468
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	10	136,593	116,950
Acceptances	26	1,657,635	1,395,325
Total		31,454,044	26,644,867
Letters of credit		1,240,150	899,910
Guarantees		2,030,792	1,270,597
Others		21,718,845	16,886,128
Undrawn loan commitments		3,586,278	1,352,049
Total		28,576,065	20,408,684
Total credit risk exposure		60,030,109	47,053,551

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure, but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

For more detail on the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instrument, references have been made to the specific notes. The effect of collateral and other risk mitigation techniques is discussed below.

Risk mitigation

Collateral types which are eligible for risk mitigation include cash, residential, commercial and industrial properties, marketable securities, commodities, and plant and machinery in addition to bank guarantees and letters of credit. The valuation frequency of collateral is driven by the level of volatility in each class of collateral. Collateral held against impaired loans is maintained at fair value, which is the current market value of collateral under the assumption of 'normal' market conditions.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.3 Credit risk (continued)

Concentration risk

Credit concentration risk is managed via Portfolio Standards and within concentration caps set for counterparties or Banks of connected counterparties, and for industry sectors and credit grade bands.

Concentration of risk is managed by client/counterparty, by geographical region and by industry sector. The maximum credit exposure to any client or counterparty as of 31 December 2013 was AED 763,322,271 (2012: AED 737,426,923) before taking account of collateral or other credit enhancements and AED 763,322,271 (2012: AED 737,426,923) net of such protection.

Concentration by location	Loans and advances		Due from banks		Debt Securities	
	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Carrying amount, net	20,519,321	17,538,031	6,969,603	6,071,605	32,200	144,468
United Arab Emirates	16,636,984	12,863,090	807,939	225,000	7,557	56,570
Other Middle East Countries	207,652	206,586	245,442	18,365	-	-
India	2,709,160	3,054,541	2,611,503	1,138,630	9,366	75,289
Europe	1,044,841	972,027	670,442	1,553,679	-	-
USA	22,956	22,956	99,509	73,460	18,310	17,659
Australia	-	-	99,509	-	-	-
Others	772,073	876,306	2,435,259	3,062,471	-	-
Total	21,393,666	17,995,506	6,969,603	6,071,605	35,233	149,518

Concentration by sector	Loans and advances		Due from banks		Debt Securities	
	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Agriculture	196	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	91,027	-	-	-	-	20,194
Manufacturing	4,071,788	4,132,980	-	-	-	-
Electricity, Gas and water	348,462	447,400	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	1,022,661	1,216,613	-	-	-	-
Trade	6,064,916	6,107,132	-	-	-	-
Transport and communication	1,466,838	3,523,481	-	-	16,923	44,550
Banks and financial institutions	151,719	113,425	6,939,603	6,071,605	18,310	17,659
Government	98,137	-	-	-	-	48,750
Others	8,077,922	2,454,475	-	-	-	18,365
Gross Total	21,393,666	17,995,506	6,939,603	6,071,605	35,233	149,518

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.3 Credit risk (continued)

Investment Securities

The Bank has a portfolio of investments in the debt securities which are classified into the "AFS" category in accordance with the Head Office guidelines. Credit risk in these investments is managed within the overall credit risk appetite for corporates and financial institutions. The credit risk exposure in these investments is derived from the positive mark-to-market value of the underlying instruments, and an additional component to cater for potential market movements. The following table provide analysis of the debt securities. The standard credit ratings used by the Bank are those assessed by Standard & Poors or their equivalent.

Analysis of the debt securities

Rating	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
A- to A+	25,867	25,785
Lower than BBB-	-	18,365
Unrated	9,366	106,925
	<u>35,233</u>	<u>151,075</u>

Impaired loans and advances

Impaired loans and advances are financial assets for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms of the loan/securities agreement(s). These loans are classified as substandard, doubtful, and loss, as appropriate, which is in accordance with the guidelines issued by the UAE Central Bank.

Past due but not impaired loans

These are loans and advances where contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Bank believes that impairment is inappropriate on the basis of a genuine repayment source and/or delays in receiving assigned receivables, the level of security/collateral available and/or the possible scope of collection of amounts owed to the Bank.

Loans with renegotiated terms

Loans with renegotiated terms are loans that have been restructured due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial position and where the Bank has made some concessions such as initial maturity is being extended but there is no loss in terms of interest or principal. Once the loan is restructured it remains in this category for a minimum period of one year during which time repayment should be regular in order to transfer to standard portfolio.

Allowances for impairment

The Bank establishes allowance for impairment losses that represents its estimate for incurred losses in its loan portfolio. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures and a collective loan loss allowance established for Banks of homogeneous assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but have not been identified on loans that are considered individually insignificant as well as individually significant exposures that were subject to individual assessment for impairment but not found to be individually impaired.

Write-off policy

The Bank writes off loans/securities (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when it determines that there is no scope of recovery and the loans are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure and there is no scope to pursue any other avenues.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.3 Credit risk (continued)

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of cash margins, pledges/liens over deposits, mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets and guarantees. The Bank accepts guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries or other Bank companies. Management monitor the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitor the market value of collateral obtained during its periodic review of credit facilities and of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses. It is the Bank's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In general, the Bank does not occupy repossessed properties for business use.

It is the Bank's policy to ensure that loans are extended to customers within their capability to service interest and repay principal instead of relying excessively on securities. Accordingly, depending on customers' credit worthiness and the type of product, facilities may be unsecured. Nevertheless, collateral is and can be an important credit risk mitigant.

Credit quality per class of financial assets

The Bank measures its exposure to credit risk by reference to the gross carrying amount of financial assets less amounts offset, interest suspended and impairment losses, if any.

Individually impaired	Loans and advances		Debt securities	
	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Carrying amount, net	20,519,321	17,538,031	32,200	144,468
Impaired portfolio				
Substandard	226,939	253,269	-	-
Doubtful	390,924	185,294	-	-
Legal and loss	415,522	148,138	-	-
Total impaired portfolio	1,033,385	586,701	-	-
Non Impaired portfolio				
Past due but not impaired (overdue till 90 days)	812,194	970,640	-	-
	812,194	970,640	-	-
Neither past due nor impaired	19,548,087	16,438,165	32,200	144,468
Total non-impaired portfolio	20,360,281	17,408,805	32,200	144,468
Total loans and advances portfolio	21,393,666	17,995,506	32,200	144,468
Total provision	(874,345)	(457,475)	-	-
Net carrying amount	20,519,321	17,538,031	32,200	144,468

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.3 Credit risk (continued)

Aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans per class of on balance sheet financial assets

The following tables set out the aging of loans and advances which are past due but not impaired and for which no individual impairment provision has been raised. A loan is considered to be past due when the counterparty has failed to make a principal or interest payment when contractually due. Past due status of a loan does not necessarily mean that counterparty is impaired.

Particulars	2013			2012		
	Loans to customers			Loans to customers		
	Consumer AED'000	Wholesale AED'000	Total AED'000	Consumer AED'000	Wholesale AED'000	Total AED'000
Up to 30 days past due	-	78,812	78,812	-	156,301	156,301
Between 31-60 days past due	-	503,365	503,365	-	472,567	472,567
Between 61-90 days past due	5,140	224,877	230,017	-	341,772	341,772
	<u>5,140</u>	<u>807,054</u>	<u>812,194</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>970,640</u>	<u>970,640</u>

Renegotiated loans

Loans renegotiated which would otherwise be past due or impaired, continue to be accounted for as renegotiated until a minimum number of payments have been received under the new terms, after which they are considered to be performing loans.

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Loans and advances	<u>1,039,997</u>	<u>1,544,528</u>

25.4 Market risk

Market Risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as interest rates, equity prices and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads (not relating to change in the obligor's/issuer's credit standing) - will affect the Bank's profit or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters to ensure the Bank's solvency while optimizing the return on risk. The Bank is exposed to market risk on its banking book as well as trading book. Market risk in the banking Book is managed in accordance with the Bank's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), while market risk in the trading book is managed in accordance with the investment policy and treasury policy. The Bank has very limited trading portfolio, hence it is not exposed to any significant market risk in respect of trading portfolio.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.4 Market risk (continued)

Management of market risk

Market risk is governed by the Board approved ALCO committee, Investment Policy and Treasury Policy which define levels of risk appetite in terms of Earning at Risk, Forex Positions and Aggregate Gap Limit. The Asset Liability Management Committee provides market risk oversight and guidance on policy setting. The Investment and Treasury Policies cover both trading and non-trading books of the Bank. As part of its Global Treasury project, the bank has also implemented Value at Risk (VaR) technique globally which is generated on daily basis for treasury portfolio. As on date, the Bank has not defined limits in terms of VaR.

Policies as above define Board approved limits within delegated authorities and monitors exposures against these limits. Additional limits are placed on specific instruments and currency concentrations where appropriate. Sensitivity measures are used in addition to VaR as risk management tools. For example, interest rate sensitivity is measured in terms of exposure to a one basis point increase in yields, whereas foreign exchange sensitivities are measured in terms of the underlying values or amounts involved.

In addition to policies as well as VaR and other market risk limits, independent stress testing of portfolios, factor sensitivity measures are also employed as additional risk management tools to manage market risk exposures. Risk models are periodically back tested against actual results to ensure pre-determined levels of accuracy are maintained.

Interest Rate Risk

The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off balance sheet instruments that mature or reprice in a given period. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and establishing limits on the interest rate gaps for stipulated periods. The ALCO is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits. Interest rate risk is also assessed by measuring the impact of reasonable possible interest rate movements. Assuming a fluctuation in interest rate of 100 basis point and 200 bps, the Bank estimates the impact on its Net Interest Income (NII) and Market Value of Equity (MVE) respectively as under:

Sensitivity analysis - interest rate risk

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Earning at Risk (EaR)		
Impact on NII for a change of 100 bps in Yield (+/-)	3,368	7,163
	2013 Years	2012 Years
Impact on MVE		
Duration of Equity (DOE)	0.5247	0.4101
	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Impact on MVE for a standard Yield Shock of 200 bps (+/-)	14,674	16,322
Movement in yield by 1 bp	+/- 100	+/- 78
Impact on equity after tax	<u>+/- 80</u>	<u>+/- 62</u>

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches
Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.4 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity of asset and liabilities

The Bank's interest rate gap position on assets and liabilities based on the contractual re-pricing dates is as follows:

Particulars	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Non Interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	%
2013								
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	-	-	-	-	-	2,277,853	2,277,853	-
Due from banks	2,078,797	3,074,301	326,897	1,156,995	-	302,613	6,939,603	0.06%-4.75%
Due from Head Office and branches	2,251,272	183,650	25,289	-	-	58,990	2,519,201	0.6%-2.5%
Loans and advances to customers	2,071,587	3,500,018	10,200,248	444,481	3,939,910	363,077	20,519,321	1.34%-16%
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	32,200	-	32,200	3.0%-10.5%
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	7,334	7,334	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	144,150	144,150	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	12,424	12,424	-
Total assets	6,401,656	6,757,969	10,552,434	1,601,476	3,972,110	3,166,441	32,452,086	
Due to banks	1,539,754	1,310,075	-	807,870	367,456	4,725	4,029,880	0.19%-0.6%
Due to Head Office and branches	1,837	517,526	899,885	466,471	-	499,220	2,384,939	0.1%-2.1%
Deposits from customers	3,812,533	3,181,117	3,703,608	3,639,695	454,870	8,646,393	23,438,216	0.015%-6.5%
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	234,342	234,342	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	2,364,708	2,364,708	-
Total liabilities and equity	5,354,124	5,008,718	4,603,493	4,914,036	822,326	11,749,388	32,387,801	
On balance sheet interest rate sensitivity gap - 2013	1,047,532	1,749,251	5,948,941	(3,312,560)	3,149,784	(8,582,947)	64,285	
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap - 2013	1,047,532	2,796,783	8,745,724	5,433,164	8,582,948	-	64,285	

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.4 Market risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity of asset and liabilities (continued)

The assets and liabilities repricing profile has been determined on the basis of the final maturity period or interest repricing periods at the reporting date, whichever is earlier.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Bank. It is unusual for banks to be completely matched, as transacted business is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but also increases the risk of losses.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the Bank and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

The Bank's interest rate gap position on assets and liabilities based on the contractual re-pricing dates is as follows:

Particulars	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Non Interest bearing	Total	Effective interest rate 2013 / (2012)
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	%
2012								
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	-	-	-	-	-	1,147,090	1,147,090	-
Due from banks	1,786,851	2,485,795	1,729,983	-	-	68,976	6,071,605	0.06%-4.0%
Due from Head Office and branches	615,920	642,771	-	-	-	74,031	1,332,722	0.15%-2.5%
Loans and advances to customers	882,584	9,972,316	6,434,789	-	-	248,342	17,538,031	1.40%-16%
Investment securities	-	68,683	50,000	-	25,785	-	144,468	2.72%-8.5%
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	6,503	6,503	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	125,617	125,617	-
Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	37,829	37,829	-
Total assets	3,285,355	13,169,565	8,214,772	-	25,785	1,708,388	26,403,865	
Due to banks	1,276,821	1,028,523	-	407,112	-	340	2,712,796	0.53%-0.75%
Due to Head Office and branches	1,836	2,209	1,459,185	-	-	-	1,463,230	0.1%-0.85%
Deposits from customers	5,683,329	3,422,217	3,302,024	3,128,962	71,205	4,682,113	20,289,850	0.1%-6.5%
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	247,936	247,936	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,989,964	1,989,964	-
Total liabilities and equity	6,961,986	4,452,949	4,761,209	3,536,074	71,205	6,920,353	26,703,776	
On balance sheet interest rate sensitivity gap - 2012	(3,676,631)	8,716,616	3,453,563	(3,536,074)	(45,420)	(5,211,965)	(299,911)	
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap - 2012	(3,676,631)	5,039,985	8,493,548	4,957,474	4,912,054	(299,911)	(599,822)	

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.4 Market risk (continued)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank has set limits on positions by currency. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies used to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

As the UAE Dirham and other GCC currencies are currently pegged to the US Dollar, balances in US Dollars are not considered to represent significant currency risk.

The tables below indicates the currencies to which the Bank had significant exposure at 31 December 2013 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows.

Currency	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Bahraini Dinar	146	(1,326)
Euro	124,150	(293,726)
Kuwaiti Dinars	4,636	(18,689)
Saudi Riyals	(4,780)	8,897
United Kingdom Pounds	(47,468)	39,582
Swiss Francs	1,007	22,048
Japanese Yen	14,373	5,547
Hong Kong Dollar	(1,182)	(2,238,724)

25.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk can be segregated into two broad categories:

1) Funding Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in funding the increases in assets and meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets, without incurring unacceptable losses.

2) Market liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank cannot easily offset or eliminate a position at the market price because of market disruption or inadequate market depth.

Management of liquidity risk

The Bank manages liquidity risk on a short term, medium term and long term basis. The Bank's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Bank's reputation. ALCO is the responsible governing body that approves the Bank's liquidity management policies. Liquidity is managed by the ALCO within the pre-defined liquidity limits as set out in the Board approved Asset Liability Management Policy. ALCO is responsible for ensuring that the country is self-sufficient and is able to meet all its obligations to make payments as they fall due by operating within the liquidity limits set for the country.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.5 Liquidity risk (continued)

The key elements of the Bank's liquidity strategy are as follows :

- a) Maintaining a diversified funding base consisting of customer deposits (both retail and corporate) and wholesale market deposits and maintaining contingency facilities;
- b) Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets, diversified by currency and maturity;
- c) Monitoring liquidity ratios, maturity mismatches, behavioral characteristics of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities, and the extent to which the Bank's assets are encumbered and so not available as potential collateral for obtaining funding; and
- d) Carrying out stress testing of the Bank's liquidity position.

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Bank does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The key measure used by the Bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets (i.e. total assets by maturity against total liabilities by maturity) and its loans to deposit ratio.

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Loans and advances to customers	20,519,321	17,538,031
Deposits from customers	<u>23,438,216</u>	<u>20,289,850</u>
Loans to deposit ratio	<u>88%</u>	<u>86%</u>

Details of the Bank's net liquid assets are summarised in the table below by the maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities based on the contractual repayments. The maturity profile is monitored by the management to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.5 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity profile of asset and liabilities

Particulars	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	2,277,853	-	-	-	-	2,277,853
Due from banks	2,381,410	3,074,301	326,897	1,156,995	-	6,939,603
Due from Head Office and branches	2,310,293	208,908	-	-	-	2,519,201
Loans and advances to customers	2,150,920	947,657	1,862,226	123,037	15,435,481	20,519,321
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	32,200	32,200
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	7,334	7,334
Other assets	36,732	379	99,022	7,178	839	144,150
Derivatives	-	-	-	12,424	-	12,424
Total assets	9,157,208	4,231,245	2,288,145	1,299,634	15,475,854	32,452,086
Due to banks	1,544,479	1,310,075	-	808,026	367,300	4,029,880
Due to the Head Office and branches	501,057	-	517,526	466,471	899,885	2,384,939
Deposits from customers	5,179,371	3,181,112	2,520,921	4,339,833	8,216,979	23,438,216
Other liabilities	62,822	-	86,596	72,998	12,181	234,597
Equity	-	-	-	-	2,364,708	2,364,708
Total liabilities and equity	7,287,729	4,491,187	3,125,043	5,687,328	11,861,053	32,452,340
Net on balance sheet liquidity gap 2013	1,869,479	(259,942)	(836,898)	(4,387,694)	3,614,801	-
At 31 December 2012:						
Total assets	4,975,751	3,645,413	4,134,226	9,703,181	5,640,630	28,099,201
Total liabilities and equity	7,282,241	10,418,238	4,801,379	3,536,174	2,061,169	28,099,201
Net on balance sheet liquidity gap 2012	(2,306,490)	(6,772,825)	(667,153)	6,167,007	3,579,461	-

25.6 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or the impact of external events. Operational Risks emanate from every segment of Bank's operation and are faced by all the business units. The Bank's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Bank's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and innovation. In all cases, Bank policy requires compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.6 Operational risk (continued)

The Bank has taken measures to put in place tools, firstly to identify all such operational risks. The Bank has also taken measures to implement processes and policies to mitigate the risk to an acceptable level and to avoid or minimise financial losses and damage to Bank's reputation. In order to ensure a structured and focused operational risk management process, the Bank has also formed an Operational Risk Management Committee ("ORMC") whose mandate is to oversee operational risk management process, consider each operational risk in order of "Priority by significance", to develop policies, processes and procedures for managing operational risk in all of the Bank's material products, activities, processes and systems as well as recommend best way to integrate the operational risk management in the overall organisation wide risk management process. ORMC should develop overall Bank standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- i) requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions;
- ii) requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions;
- iii) compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- iv) documentation of controls and procedures;
- v) requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks
- vi) requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action;
- vii) development of contingency plans;
- viii) training and professional development;
- ix) ethical and business standards; and
- x) risk mitigation, including insurance where this is cost effective.

Compliance with Head Office standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are shared with Audit Committee and senior management of the Bank.

In addition to the reviews by internal audit, the compliance with policies and procedures is strengthened by reviews of compliance and operational risk manager.

25.7 Derivative financial instruments

The Bank enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes. Derivative financial instruments used by the Bank include swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity contracts. The Bank has is not engaged in any trading in derivatives. Derivatives are used purely for the hedging purposes for the clients as well as our own balance sheet positions.

Swaps are agreements between the Bank and other parties to exchange future cash flows based upon agreed notional amounts. Swaps most commonly used by the Bank are interest rate swaps. Under interest rate swaps, the Bank agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed-rate and floating-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed notional amount.

Foreign exchange forward contracts are commitments to either purchase or sell foreign currencies at a specified future date for a specified price.

The Bank is subject to credit risk arising from the respective counterparties' failure to perform. Market risk arises from the possibility of unfavourable movements in interest rates relative to the contractual rates. However, market risk in most of the cases is covered through back-to-back deals to square the Bank's position.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.7 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, which are equivalent to the market values, together with the notional amounts analysed by the term to maturity.

	Positive fair value AED'000	Negative fair value AED'000	Notional Amount AED'000	Notional amount by term to maturity			
				Within 3 months AED'000	3 - 12 months AED'000	1 - 5 years AED'000	Over 5 years AED'000
2013							
Interest rate contracts	11,707	-	51,085	-	51,085	-	-
Foreign exchange contracts	717	-	21,667,760	17,189,086	4,478,674	-	-
2013 Total	12,424	-	21,718,845	17,189,086	4,529,759	-	-
2012 Total	37,829	-	16,886,128	12,597,458	4,193,845	94,825	-

25.8 Capital risk management

The Bank's lead regulator, the Central Bank of the UAE, sets and monitors regulatory capital requirements.

The Bank's objective when managing capital are as follows.

- 1) Safeguarding the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern and increase return for shareholders; and
- 2) Comply with regulatory capital set by Central Bank of UAE.

The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognized and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Bank also assesses its capital requirements internally taking into consideration growth requirements and business plans, and quantifies its Regulatory and Risk / Economic Capital requirements within its integrated ICAAP Framework. Risks such as Interest Rate Risk in the banking book, Concentration Risk, Strategic Risk, Legal and Compliance Risk, Stress Risk, Insurance Risk and Reputational Risk are all part of the ICAAP.

The Bank's regulatory capital adequacy ratio is set by the Central bank of UAE ("the Central Bank"). The Bank has determined its regulatory capital as recommended by the New Basel II Capital Accord, in line with the guidelines of the UAE Central Bank with effect from 2007. The Bank has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year. There have been no material changes in the Bank's management of capital during the year. The Central Bank has advised that the minimum capital adequacy ratio should be 12% analysed into two Tiers, of which Tier 1 capital adequacy must not be less than 8%.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

25 Financial risk management (continued)

25.8 Capital risk management (continued)

The Bank's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, includes share capital, reserves and retained earnings and the element of fair value reserve relating to unrealised gains / losses on financial assets classified as available-for-sale and cash flow hedges.
- Tier 2 capital includes General Provisions (allowed up to 1.25% of the Risk Weighted Assets).
- Total tier 2 capital shall not exceed 67% of tier 1 capital.
- General provision shall not exceed 1.25% of total risk weighted assets.

The Bank has complied with all regulatory requirements issued by the Central Bank of the UAE during the year. Following is the Bank's capital adequacy position under Basel I & Basel II at 31 December 2013:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
<i>TIER 1 CAPITAL</i>		
Share capital	390,000	90,000
Legal reserves	55,047	45,000
Retained earnings	1,945,387	1,854,964
Total tier 1 capital	2,390,434	1,989,964
<i>TIER 2 CAPITAL</i>		
Fair value reserve	(25,726)	-
General provisions/general loan loss reserves	178,136	126,136
Total tier 2 capital	152,410	126,136
Total regulatory capital (Sum of tier 1 and 2 capital)	2,542,844	2,116,100
<i>RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS</i>		
Credit risk	16,150,953	15,273,238
Market risk	788	2,322
Operational risk	740,641	655,668
Total risk weighted assets (RWA)	16,892,382	15,931,228
Total regulatory capital expressed as % of RWA	15.05%	13.28%
Total tier 1 capital expressed as % of RWA	14.15%	12.49%

26 Assets and liabilities under acceptances

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Customers' indebtedness for and Bank's liability under acceptances	1,657,635	1,395,325

Customers' indebtedness for acceptances represent the accepted documented liability amount which is recoverable from the respective customers of the Bank at the reporting date.

Liabilities under acceptances represent bills of exchange, letter of credits etc. where the Bank has accepted the liabilities under documentary credits at the reporting date. These assets and liabilities have been presented on a gross basis on the face of the statement of financial position as the Bank does not have a legal right of set-off.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

27 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In the case of the Bank, related parties, as defined in International Accounting Standard 24: Related Parties, include key management personnel and other branches and fellow subsidiaries in the Bank of Baroda Bank, with whom banking transactions are carried out on agreed terms.

The significant transactions included in the financial statements with related parties are as follows:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Interest income	66,960	73,933
Interest expense	90,848	96,475
Head Office charges	1,904	2,976
Funds remitted from/(to) Related party	300,000	(35,800)

The year-end balances in respect of related parties are disclosed as due from / to the Head Office and branches. The balances of amounts due from / to the Head Office and branches are as follows:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Due from the Head Office and other branches	<u>2,519,201</u>	<u>1,332,732</u>
Due to the Head Office and other branches	<u>2,384,939</u>	<u>1,463,230</u>

- 27.1 The Bank's management has identified only the Chief Executive Officer as key management personnel. The disclosure, as required under IAS 24 (Revised) with respect to key management remuneration, would result in the disclosure of the compensation paid to the Chief Executive Officer. Due to the sensitive nature of this information no disclosure has been provided in these financial statements.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

28 Accounting classification and fair values

The table below shows a reconciliation between line items in the statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments:

Particulars	Carrying amount AED'000	Available- for-sale AED'000	Others at amortised cost AED'000
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	2,277,852	-	2,277,852
Due from Banks	6,939,603	-	6,939,603
Due from the Head Office and branches	2,519,201	-	2,519,201
Loans and advances to customers	20,519,321	-	20,519,321
Investment securities	32,200	32,200	-
Other assets (interest receivable)	125,027	-	125,027
Customers' indebtedness under acceptances	1,657,635	-	1,657,635
Derivatives	12,424	-	12,424
Total assets	34,083,263	32,200	34,051,063
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Due to banks	4,029,880	-	4,029,880
Due to the Head Office and branches	2,384,939	-	2,384,939
Deposits from customers	23,438,216	-	23,438,216
Other liabilities (interest payable)	86,596	-	86,596
	29,939,631	-	29,939,631
2012			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	1,447,090	-	1,447,090
Due from Banks	6,071,605	-	6,071,605
Due from the Head Office and branches	1,332,732	-	1,332,732
Loans and advances to customers	17,538,031	-	17,538,031
Investment securities	144,468	144,468	-
Other assets (interest receivable)	104,733	-	104,733
Customers' indebtedness under acceptances	1,395,325	-	1,395,325
Derivatives	37,829	-	37,829
	28,071,813	144,468	27,927,345
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Due to banks	2,712,895	-	2,712,895
Due to the Head Office and branches	1,463,230	-	1,463,230
Deposits from customers	20,289,850	-	20,289,850
Other liabilities (interest payable)	141,375	-	141,375
	24,607,350	-	24,607,350

Management believes that the fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost are not significantly different from their carrying values in these financial statements.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

28 Accounting classification and fair values (continued)

Fair value measurement – fair value hierarchy:

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Bank determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgment depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

The Bank measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry, bank, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly recurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable input, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark profit rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

28 Accounting classification and fair values (continued)

a) Fair value hierarchy of assets/liabilities measured at fair value

The following table analyses financial instruments measure at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measure is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position.

Particulars	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
2013				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	11,707	-	11,707
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	717	-	717
Quoted investments	32,200	-	-	32,200
Total assets	32,200	12,424	-	44,624
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>				
	-	-	-	-
2012				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	29,010	-	29,010
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	8,819	-	8,819
Quoted investments	144,468	-	-	144,468
Total assets	144,468	37,829	-	182,297
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>				
	-	-	-	-

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

28 Accounting classification and fair values (continued)

b) Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categories.

Particulars	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
2013				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	-	2,277,852	-	2,277,852
Due from Banks	-	6,939,603	-	6,939,603
Due from the Head Office and branches	-	2,519,201	-	2,519,201
Loans and advances to customers	-	20,519,321	-	20,519,321
Other assets (interest receivable)	-	125,027	-	125,027
Customers' indebtedness under acceptances	-	1,657,635	-	1,657,635
Derivatives	-	12,424	-	12,424
Total assets	-	34,051,063	-	34,051,063
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Due to banks	-	4,029,880	-	4,029,880
Due to the Head Office and branches	-	2,384,939	-	2,384,939
Deposits from customers	-	23,438,216	-	23,438,216
Other liabilities (trading liabilities and interest payable)	-	86,596	-	86,596
Total liabilities	-	29,939,632	-	29,939,631
2012				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	-	1,447,090	-	1,447,090
Due from Banks	-	6,071,605	-	6,071,605
Due from the Head Office and branches	-	1,332,732	-	1,332,732
Loans and advances to customers	-	17,538,031	-	17,538,031
Other assets (interest receivable)	-	104,733	-	104,733
Total assets	-	26,494,191	-	26,389,458
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Due to banks	-	2,712,895	-	2,712,895
Due to the Head Office and branches	-	1,463,230	-	1,463,230
Deposits from customers	-	20,289,850	-	20,289,850
Other liabilities (trading liabilities and interest payable)	-	141,375	-	141,375
Total liabilities	-	24,607,350	-	24,607,350

Financial investments – available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are valued using the marked quoted price in an active market.

Movements in level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value

There was no movement between the levels of financial instruments during the year (2012: AED nil).

Bank of Baroda - UAE Branches

Notes (continued)

28 Accounting classification and fair values (continued)

b) Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments not measured at fair value (continued)

Gains or losses on level 3 financial instruments included in the profit or loss for the year:

No gains or losses on level 3 financial instruments were included in the profit or loss for the year (2012: AED nil).

Impact on fair value of level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value of changes to key assumptions

The impact on the fair value of level 3 instruments of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by class of instrument is negligible.

In order to determine reasonably possible alternative assumptions the Bank adjusted key unobservable models inputs for debt securities (other than asset backed securities), the Bank adjusted the probability of default and loss given default assumptions by increasing and decreasing the assumptions by 10%, which is a range that is consistent with the Bank's internal credit risk ratings for the counterparties.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The following describes the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not already recorded at fair value in the financial statements:

Asset for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have short term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. This assumption is also applied to demand deposits and savings accounts without specific maturity.

Fixed rate financial instruments

The fair value of fixed rate financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are estimated by comparing market interest rates when they were first recognised with current market rates for similar financial instruments. The estimated fair value of fixed interest bearing deposits is based on discounted cash flows using prevailing money-market interest rates for debts with similar credit and maturity. For other variable rate instruments an adjustment is also made to reflect the change in required credit spread since the instrument was first recognised.

29 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been re-classified where necessary to conform to the current year's presentation. Management believes that their impact is limited to the disclosures and presentation requirements only. The balance of acceptances outstanding as at 31 December 2013 of AED 1,657,635 (31 December 2012: AED 1,395,325) has been reclassified from off balance sheet contingent amounts to on balance sheet customers' indebtedness under acceptances and liability under acceptances.