Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures

as at 30 September 2024

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

1. Scope of application

Qualitative Disclosures

DBS Bank India Limited ('the Bank'), operates in India as a Wholly Owned Subsidiary ("WOS") of DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore, a banking entity incorporated in Singapore with limited liability. The Bank does not have any subsidiaries in India nor any interest in Insurance Entities. Thus, the disclosures contained herein only pertain to the Bank.

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity / Country of incorpo-ration	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons for difference in the method of consolidation
Not Applicable					

b. List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation

Name of the entity / country of incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
Not Applicable					

c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity / country of incorporation (as indicated in (i)a. above)	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
Not Applicable			

d. The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e. that are deducted:

Name of the subsidiaries / country of incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
Not Applicable				

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e. The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted:

Name of the insurance entities / country of incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity / proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method
		Not Applicable		

f. Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group:

There are no restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group.

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

2. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative disclosures

The CRAR of the Bank is 14.55% as computed under Basel III norms, which is higher than the minimum regulatory CRAR requirement (including CCB) of 11.50%.

The Bank's capital management framework is guided by the existing capital position, proposed growth, and strategic direction. Growth opportunities have resulted in an increasing and continuing need to focus on the effective management of risk, and commensurate capital to bear that risk. The Bank carefully assesses its growth opportunities relative to the capital available to support them, particularly in the light of the economic environment and capital requirements under Basel III. The Bank maintains a strong discipline over capital allocation and ensuring that returns on investment cover capital costs.

Quantitative disclosures

	Particulars	30 Sep 24
A	Capital requirements for Credit Risk *(Standardized Approach)* *	**91,355**
B	Capital requirements for Market Risk *(Standardized Duration Approach)* *	**6,708**
	- Interest rate risk	5,877
	- Foreign exchange risk	832
	- Equity risk	-
C	Capital requirements for Operational risk *(Basic Indicator Approach)* *	**5,273**
D	CET1 Capital Ratio (%)	**12.35%**
E	Tier1 Capital Ratio (%)	**12.35%**
F	Total Capital Ratio (%)	**14.55%**

* Capital required is calculated at 8% of Risk Weighted Assets for CVA, Market Risk and Operational Risk and at 11.50% of Risk Weighted Assets for others.

3. General Disclosures

As a part of overall corporate governance, the Bank has set up a framework which defines authority levels, oversight responsibilities, policy structures and risk appetite limits to manage the risks that arise in connection with the use of financial instruments. On a day-to-day basis, business units have primary responsibility for managing specific risk exposures while Risk Management Group ("RMG") exercises independent risk oversight on the Bank as a whole. RMG is the central resource for quantifying and managing the portfolio of risks taken by the Bank.

Under the DBS India risk governance structure, the India Risk Exco ('Risk EXCO') serves as the Bank's Risk Committee for governance over Credit, Market & Liquidity, Operational Risk, and other risks under the supervision of Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC). The BRMC oversees the risk governance, risk approaches and limits of DBS India and ensures that these risks are effectively managed within the bank's overall risk governance framework.

The responsibilities of the committees are summarized below:

India Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC)

- Oversees the risk governance, risk approaches and limits of DBS India and ensures that these risks are effectively managed within the Bank's overall risk governance framework.
- Approves the Bank's overall and specific risk governance approach including risk appetite, risk authority thresholds, major risk policies and significant changes thereto.
- Discuss risk reporting requirements and monitor the types of risk exposures and profile against risk thresholds.
- Approves risk methodology which are used for capital computation and monitor the performance of previously approved methodologies.
- Reviews (in parallel with the Board Audit Committee) the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's internal control approach.
- Approve the plans to meet regulatory requirements relating to risk management.
- Approve the annual Business Continuity Management (BCM) attestation.
- Oversee and review the minutes pertaining to the technology risk discussions held in the Board IT Strategy Committee (ITSC); ITSC assists BRMC in overseeing the management of Technology Risk.

India Risk Exco ("Risk EXCO")

- Serves as the Bank's Committee for governance over Credit, Market, Liquidity, Technology (including information security & cybersecurity), Operational (including financial crime, fair dealing, and regulatory), Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) as well as reputational risk.
- Review, from a risk perspective, existing and new business proposals. Endorse the risk management and governance approach, where required by regulations.
- Establish overall local risk architecture direction and determine reporting requirements, having regard to regulatory guidance.
- Monitors and discusses the Bank's risk profiles, as well as market and regulatory developments.

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

- Oversees the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) including scenarios used and approve risk assessments results.
- Oversees the establishment of risk controls and measurement tools:
  i. Endorse risk models used for capital computation and risk thresholds (where applicable) before recommendation to India BRMC for endorsement or approval as the case may be,
  ii. Approve underlying assumptions, parameters, and methodologies,
  iii. Approve risk measures and the allocation of risk appetite limits that have been set by the DBIL Board.
  iv. Supervise technology risk through oversight of Information Security & Technology Risk Management Committee (ISTRMC) minutes.
- Serves as a discussion forum for any matter escalated by the underlying risk committees.
- Endorses India specific risk policies and local adoption of Group policies as required, before recommendation to India Board for approval.

A) General Disclosures for Credit Risk

India Credit Risk Committee (CRC)

- Assess credit risk taking, including decision criteria, Credit risk framework, Credit risk mitigation and limit management practices.
- To review, measure and monitor DBIL's credit risk portfolio and discuss risk reporting requirements including special loan and asset review situations e.g., review of non-performing loans and credits showing weaknesses.
- Review and monitor the adequacy, accuracy, and effectiveness of credit systems for credit risk management and credit risk control.
- Assess and monitor specific credit concentrations at business or sector level and credit trends affecting the portfolio; implementing necessary policies or procedures to manage identified risks.
- Assess and monitor key policy deviations e.g., overdue credit reviews, Target Market and Risk Acceptance Criteria (TMRAC) deviations and / or regulatory allowances specific to the bank.
- Identify, assess, and monitor macroeconomic trends with material impact to DBIL's credit portfolio and agree on mitigating actions.
- Maintain oversight on Credit risk related regulatory developments, assessing their impact and ensure DBIL's readiness / continual compliance.
- Endorse local credit policies for approvals.
- Exercise active oversight to ensure continuing appropriateness of stress testing in accordance with the responsibilities delegated from time to time and as documented in the Credit Stress Testing Policy.

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit Risk Management Policy

The management of Credit Risk including concentration credit risk requires active oversight by India Credit Risk Committee (CRC), India Risk Executive Committee (India Risk Exco) and India Board Risk Management Committee (India BRMC).The India Risk Exco and CRC have adequate understanding of inherent credit risks in specific activities of the Bank, particularly those that may significantly affect the financial condition of the Bank.The India Risk Exco and CRC are responsible to formulate/review credit risk policy, credit risk strategy and risk exposure of the Bank. The credit risk policy is endorsed by the CRC, India

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

General Disclosures for Credit Risk (Continued)

Qualitative Disclosures (Continued)

Credit Risk Management Policy (Continued)

Risk Exco and Board Risk Management Committee (India BRMC) and then subsequently approved by the Board.

The credit policies and basic procedures of the Bank relating to its lending activities are contained in the India Local Credit / Loan Policy of the Bank as well as Group Core Credit Policies and other standards followed across all DBS group entities. These are based on the general credit principles, directives / guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time as well as instructions and guidelines of DBS Bank Ltd, Singapore (hereinafter referred to as "the Parent"). In the unlikely event of any conflict amongst the RBI guidelines and Parent's Guidelines, the more conservative policy / guideline is followed.

The Group Core Credit Policies and the India Credit / Loan policy outlines the Bank's approach to Credit Risk Management and sets out the rules and guidelines under which the Bank would develop and grow its lending business. These policies provide guidance to the Bank's Corporate Banking, SME Banking, Financial Institutions Group and Consumer Banking to manage the growth of their portfolio of customer assets in line with the Bank's credit culture and profitability objectives, considering the capital needed to support the growth.

Supplementary policies to the main Group Core Credit Policy and the India Credit / Loan policies have also been laid out, for certain types of lending and credit-related operations. These include subject specific policies relating to risk ratings, Default policy, Specialized Lending etc., as well as guidelines for Real Estate lending, NBFC lending, hedging of FX exposures, credit risk mitigation, sectoral and individual / group borrower limits, bridge loans, bill discounting, collateral valuation, collection management, policies for certain specific products, etc.

The India Credit Risk Committee, comprising Chief Executive Officer, Chief Risk Officer, Heads of business segments, Head of Special Assets Management and other senior representatives from business and credit meet monthly. The committee has oversight of credit risk related strategy planning, implementing necessary guidelines, procedures to manage identified risks, credit portfolio movements and other relevant trends in the portfolio pertaining to credit risk. The summary of discussions and outcome are shared with DBS Group, as required.

Responsibility for monitoring post-approval conditions for institutional borrowers resides with the Credit Control Unit ("CCU"), which reports to the Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") in India. The responsibility for credit risk reporting is with the regulatory reporting team which reports to the CRO in India through the Risk Management Group – Central Office Operations (RMG COO). The Risk Based Supervision (RBS) submission to RBI contains further details on the same.

Credit Approval and Risk Rating process

The Bank adopts a risk-based credit approval structure whereby Credit Approving Authority levels are tied to the Group and borrower's credit risk rating, and total credit facility limits extended across the Bank. The Business team prepares a credit memo and proposes the credit

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

risk and facility risk ratings, which is then submitted to Credit Risk Managers (CRM), who are responsible for evaluation of the proposition based on the policies and guidelines and approve the limits as well as credit risk and facility risk ratings. The DBIL Delegation of Authority (DOA) Policy includes approval authorities and the approval limit threshold delegated to specific individuals are refreshed annually. To avoid conflict of interest, the credit approving team functions as a separate department and do not have any business targets. Larger Credit Limit require approval from Credit Approval Committee (CAC) and Board Credit Approval Committee (BCAC).

Advances are classified into performing and non-performing advances (NPAs) as per RBI guidelines. NPA's are further classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI.

Quantitative Disclosures

Credit Exposure

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Fund Based *	**570,669**
Non-Fund Based **	**565,463**

* Represents Gross Advances and Bank exposures.

** Represents trade and unutilised exposures after applying credit conversion factor and Credit equivalent of FX/derivative exposures.

The Bank does not have overseas operations and hence exposures are restricted to the domestic segment.

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2024

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

Quantitative Disclosures (Continued)

Industry wise Exposures (Fund Based exposures)

Industry	30 Sep 24
Agriculture and Allied Activities	99,777
Other Services	82,126
Other Retail Loans	51,112
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	41,014
Others – Industries	37,170
Non-Banking Financial Corporate / Financial Institutions	34,332
Retail Trade	29,343
Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	19,433
Banks*	17,944
Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	17,341
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	17,314
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	12,448
Basic Metal and Metal Products - other metal and metal products	10,216
Credit Card Receivables	9,775
All Engineering – Others	8,794
Construction	7,669
Cement and Cement Products	6,496
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Education Institutions (capital stock)	6,342
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	5,714
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	5,567
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	5,351
Textiles – Others	4,581
Food Processing – Sugar	4,530
Infrastructure – Others	3,947
Food Processing – Others	3,696
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	3,368
Professional Services	3,299
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Post harvest storage infrastrucutre	2,002
Textiles – Cotton	1,909
Transport - Roads and Bridges - Highways	1,728
Communication - Telecommunication and Telecom Services	1,540
Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	1,535
Beverages – Others	1,527
Paper and Paper Products	1,486
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	1,397
Wood and Wood Products	1,287
All Engineering – Electronics	1,247
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilizers	1,071
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Terminal Markets	1,046
Energy - Electricity Distribution - Private Sector	667
Vehicle/Auto Loans	633
Food Processing – Coffee	479
Mining and Quarrying – Others	357
Computer and Related Activities	327
Water and Sanitation - Solid Waste Management	320
Land Transport and Pipelines	314

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2024

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Industry	30 Sep 24
Gems and Jewellery	273
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Hospitals (capital stock)	203
Air Transport (Aviation)	197
Glass, Glassware and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	168
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals	126
Leather and Leather products	71
Education Loans	41
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Three-star or higher category	13
Food Credit	10
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Sports Infrastructure	6
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Ropeway and cable cars	4
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	3
Transport - Airport	2
Transport - Railway track including electrical & signalling system, tunnels, viaducts, bridges	2
Consumer Durables	2
Transport - Shipyards	2
Beverages - Tobacco and tobacco or products	1
Textiles - Jute	1
Total Credit Exposure (fund based)	**570,669**

* Includes advances covered by Letters of Credit issued by other Banks.

Industry wise Exposures (Non - Fund Based exposures)

Industry	30 Sep 24
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	2,06,912
Other Industries	70,688
Banks	65,975
Other Services	39,217
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	19,223
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	18,520
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	18,503
All Engineering - Others	16,555
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	13,725
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	12,458
Retail Trade	8,079
Infrastructure - Others	7,023
All Engineering - Electronics	6,656
Construction	5,645
Retail Loan - Other Retail Loans	5,363
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	5,244
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	5,023
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	4,694
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	4,358
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	3,135
Food Processing - Others	2,714
Infrastructure- Energy- Electricity Generation (Central Govt PSU)	2,514
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Distribution - Private Sector	2,310
Infrastructure - Communication - Telecommunication and Telecom Services	2,265
Food processing - Sugar	2,086

DBS Bank India Limited

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2024

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Industry	30 Sep 24
Cement and Cement Products	1,964
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Supply - Generation & Distribution of Solar Energy etc	1,908
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	1,542
Wood and Wood Products	1,534
Computer Software	1,464
Agriculture & allied activities	1,379
Infrastructure - Transport - Ports	1,047
Textiles - Others	823
Paper and Paper Products	558
Professional Services	549
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	467
Infrastructure - Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	397
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Others	354
Infrastructure - Energy - Gas Pipelines	350
Infrastructure - Transport - Roads & Bridges	345
Infrastructure- Energy- Electricity Generation (Private sector)	294
Infrastructure - water and sanitation - Water treatment plants	234
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Transmission - Private Sector	216
Retail Loan - Housing loans	194
Transport Operators	169
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including xcold storage	128
Trading Activity	114
Textiles - Silk - Spinning mills	108
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	91
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	60
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Hospitals (capital stock)	60
Mining and Quarrying - Others	42
Aviation	37
Leather and Leather products	30
Infrastructure - Water and Sanitation - Solid Waste Management	21
Mfg of Pharmaceuticals etc	21
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Ropeways and Cable Cars	18
Infrastructure - Transport - Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges	15
Mfg of Leather Footwears	10
Glass & Glassware	9
Mining and Quarrying - Coal	6
Infrastructure - Shipyards	6
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Tobacco and tobacco products	5
Food processing - Coffee	4
Gems and Jewellery	3
Cement and Cement Products	1
Total	**565,463**

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

Maturity of Assets as at 30 Sep 2024

Particulars	Cash	Balance with RBI	Balance with Banks and money at call and short notice	Investments (net of depreciation/ appreciation)	Loans & Advances (net of provisions)	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1 day	2,956	22,466	17,757	3,26,848	1,683	-	5,697
2–7 days	-	2,136	-	6,669	6,707	-	538
8–14 Days	-	1,223	-	6,695	17,109	-	715
15-30 Days	-	3,453	-	16,183	47,485	-	1,428
1 month - 2 months	-	4,164	-	19,562	32,114	-	3,023
2-3 months	-	3,119	-	15,251	49,230	-	2,184
3–6 Months	-	5,382	2	21,110	54,541	-	5,118
6 Months – 1 Year	-	5,322	-	30,607	54,830	-	7,199
1–3 Years	-	9,664	3	58,470	1,84,053	-	25,016
3–5Years	-	161	-	38,931	44,193	-	24,960
Over 5Years	-	2,888	-	30,837	46,592	5,577	66,312
Total	**2,956**	**59,978**	**17,762**	**5,71,163**	**5,38,537**	**5,577**	**1,42,190**

Note: The classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets are compiled by management on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the returns submitted to the RBI

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

Classification of NPA's

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Amount of NPAs (Gross)	15,710
Substandard	1,749
Doubtful 1	373
Doubtful 2	3,154
Doubtful 3	6,605
Loss	3,829

Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs

	Particulars	30 Sep 24
A	Amount of NPAs (Gross)	15,710
B	Net NPAs	1,311
C	NPA Ratios	
	- Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	2.84%
	- Net NPAs to net advances (%)	0.24%
D	Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
	- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	17,926
	- Additions	4,237
	- Reductions on account of recoveries/ write - offs	6,453
	- Closing balance	15,710
E	Movement of Provision for NPAs	
	- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	16,675
	- Provision made during the year	2,826
	- Write – offs / Write – back of excess provision	5,101
	- Closing balance	14,400

General Provisions

In accordance with RBI guidelines, the Bank maintains provision on standard advances, standard derivative exposures, and provision on Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE). Movement in general provisions is detailed below

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Opening Balance	3,014
Add: Provisions Made During the Year/Period	138
Less: Write off / Write back of Excess provisions during the Year/Period	-
Closing Balance	**3,152**

The above includes provision for stressed sectors based on the Bank's evaluation of risk and stress in various sectors.

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Amount of Non-Performing Investments and Provision for NPIs

Non-Performing Investments and Provision for NPIs is given below:

	Particulars	30 Sep 24
A	Amount of Non-Performing Investments (Gross)	**1,871**
B	Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	**1,852**

Movement in Provisions held towards Depreciation/Appreciation on Investments

Movement in Provisions held towards Depreciation/Appreciation on Investments is given below:

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Opening Balance	2,347
Add: Provisions made during the year	51
Less: Write off / Write back of excess provisions and MTM movement during the year	(4,320)
Closing Balance	**(1,922)**

Industry wise Past Due Loans

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Agriculture and Allied Activities	6,125
Other Retail Loans	5,433
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	4,505
Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	2,239
Retail Trade	865
Credit Card Receivables	761
Other Services	741
Others - Industries	680
Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	622
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	495
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	312
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	245
Paper and Paper Products	68
Vehicle/Auto Loans	53
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	50
Textiles - Cotton	30
Textiles - Others	21
Education Loans	12
Mining and Quarrying - Others	12
All Engineering - Others	8
Land Transport and Pipelines	6
Construction	1
Total	**23,284**

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2024

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Ageing of Past Due Loans

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Overdue upto 30 Days	16,653
Overdue between 31 and 60 Days	4,074
Overdue between 61 and 90 Days	2,557
Total	**23,284**

The Bank does not have overseas operations and hence amount of NPAs and past due loans are restricted to the domestic segment.

Industry wise NPAs

Particulars	Amount of NPA	Specific Provision
Other Services	2,671	2,570
Construction	2,378	2,372
Retail Trade	1,966	1,846
Others - Industries	1,308	1,277
Other Retail Loans	1,072	639
Infrastructure - Others	978	979
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	880	805
All Engineering - Others	757	748
Textiles - Cotton	668	632
Textiles - Others	534	510
Agriculture and Allied Activities	476	291
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	377	376
Credit Card Receivables	351	275
Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	222	89
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	194	191
Glass, Glassware and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	154	153
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Education Institutions (capital stock)	113	113
Cement and Cement Products	100	99
Professional Services	96	89
Gems and Jewellery	84	83
Transport - Roads and Bridges - Highways	84	83
Non-Banking Financial Corporate / Financial Institutions	51	13
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	47	47
Paper and Paper Products	28	27
Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	27	27
Land Transport and Pipelines	22	15
Mining and Quarrying - Others	20	20
Food Processing - Others	14	14
Wood and Wood Products	8	6
Vehicle/Auto Loans	7	1
Basic Metal and Metal Products - other metal and metal products	6	2
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Three-star or higher category	4	4
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Sports Infrastructure	3	1
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	3	1
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	2	1
Beverages - Others	2	0
All Engineering - Electronics	1	0

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Particulars	Amount of NPA	Specific Provision
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Ropeway and cable cars	1	0
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals	1	0
Education Loans	1	1
Total	**15,710**	**14,400**

Industry wise General Provisions *

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Retail Loan - Other Retail Loans	576
Non-banking financial institutions/companies	427
Other Services	387
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	282
Infrastructure - Others	190
Other Industries	162
Retail Trade	130
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	120
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	78
Banks	73
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	69
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	49
All Engineering - Others	48
Retail Loan - Housing loans	47
Retail Loan - Credit Card Receivables	40
Construction	39
Trading Activity	38
Food Processing - Others	38
Food processing - Sugar	30
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	29
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	29
Cement and Cement Products	26
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	26
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	25
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Education Institutions (capital stock)	25
Textiles - Others	21
Professional Services	16
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce includingcold storage	15
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Terminal markets	14
Agriculture & allied activities	12
All Engineering - Electronics	9
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	8
Paper and Paper Products	8
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	6
Infrastructure - Transport - Roads & Bridges	6
Infrastructure - Communication - Telecommunication and Telecom Services	6
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Others	6
Infrastructure - Energy - Gas Pipelines	6
Wood and Wood Products	5
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	5

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Particulars	30 Sep 24
Computer Software	4
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Distribution - Private Sector	4
Mining and Quarrying - Others	3
Food Processing - Coffee	2
Infrastructure - Transport - Ports	2
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	2
Infrastructure - Water and Sanitation - Solid Waste Management	1
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	1
Transport Operators	1
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Hospitals (capital stock)	1
Aviation	1
Textiles - Silk - Spinning mills	1
Gems and Jewellery	1
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Tobacco and tobacco products	1
Infrastructure - Transport - Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges	1
Total	**3,152**

*Includes provision for Stressed sector.

Movement in Industry wise Specific Provisions (net of write-backs)

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Transport - Roads and Bridges - Highways	(2,729)
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	(815)
Retail Trade	(613)
Other NBFCs	(595)
Basic Metal and Metal Products - other metal and metal products	(427)
All Engineering - Others	(395)
Other Retail Loans	(206)
Computer and Related Activities	(191)
Land Transport and Pipelines	(78)
Food Processing - Others	(48)
Textiles - Cotton	(32)
Other Services	(25)
Paper and Paper Products	(9)
Wood and Wood Products	(6)
Agriculture and Allied Activities	(6)
Mining and Quarrying - Others	(5)
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Three-star or higher category	(3)
Cement and Cement Products	(3)
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	62
Professional Services	77
Credit Card Receivables	141
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	161
Others - Industries	319
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	366
Infrastructure - Others	962
Construction	1,774
Total	**(2,275)**

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2024

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Industry wise write-off's

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Other Retail Loans	1,085
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	805
Non-Banking Financial Corporate / Financial Institutions	595
Basic Metal and Metal Products - other metal and metal products	425
Credit Card Receivables	415
Transport - Roads and Bridges - Highways	75
Food Processing - Others	47
Other Services	40
Retail Trade	28
Agriculture and Allied Activities	25
Land Transport and Pipelines	22
Wood and Wood Products	6
Professional Services	4
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	4
Paper and Paper Products	3
Vehicle/Auto Loans	2
Education Loans	1
Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	1
Others - Industries	1
All Engineering - Electronics	1
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Three-star or higher category	1
Cement and Cement Products	1
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	1
Total	**3,588**

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

4. Disclosures for Credit Risk: Portfolios subject to Standardized approach

Qualitative Disclosures

Currently based on our clientele, ratings of the following agencies have been used i.e. CARE Ratings Ltd., CRISIL, India Ratings and Research Private Ltd., ICRA, Acuite Ratings and Research Limited, Infomerics Valuation and Rating Private Limited (IVRPL), Standards & Poors, Moody's and Fitch for all exposures. The Bank assigns Long term credit ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies for assets which have a contractual maturity of more than one year. However, in accordance with RBI guidelines, the Bank classifies all cash credit exposures as long term exposures and accordingly the long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are assigned. The Bank uses both issue specific and issuer ratings. For the mortgage loans portfolio, risk weight is derived as per LTV ratio. RBI guidelines are followed for risk rating of other portfolios.

Quantitative Disclosures

Categorization of Credit Exposures (Fund and Non-Fund based) * classified based on Risk Weightage is provided below:

Particulars	30 Sep 24
< 100 % Risk Weight	759,987
100 % Risk Weight	185,483
> 100 % Risk Weight	352,269
Total	**1,297,740**

* Credit Exposures include all exposures as per RBI guidelines on exposure norms, subject to credit risk, and investments in held-to-maturity category. Exposures are reported net of NPA provisions and provisions for diminution in fair value of restructured advances classified as Standard.

5. Disclosures for Credit Risk Mitigation on Standardized approach

Qualitative Disclosures

This is detailed in our policy on Credit Risk Mitigation techniques and Collateral Management.

Quantitative Disclosures

The Bank uses various collateral, both financial and non-financial guarantees and credit insurance as credit risk mitigants. However, capital benefit can be taken only on eligible financial collaterals including bank deposits, NSC/KVP/Life Insurance Policy, gold etc. subject to Pillar I eligibility criteria. Currently, eligible financial collateral in the form of fixed deposits under lien, amount accepted under Parallel Deposit and guarantees issued by eligible guarantor as specified in RBI guidelines have been used as credit risk mitigants. In the case of fixed deposits under lien, the Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty by the value of the fixed deposits.

The details of exposures (after application of haircut) wherein the bank has used credit risk mitigants (CRM) are as under:

Product	Amount of CRM
Fund based exposure	68,984
Non-Fund based exposure	15,555
Total	**84,538**

6. Disclosure on Securitization for Standardized approach

The Bank has not undertaken any securitization and hence this disclosure is not applicable.

7. Disclosure on Market Risk in Trading book

Qualitative disclosures

Market Risk arises from changes in value from changes in interest rates yields, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads and the impact of changes in the correlations and volatilities of these risk factors. The Bank's market risk appetite is determined by the Board of Directors through the Board Risk Management Committee, with detailed limit frameworks recommended by the appropriate risk committees. The Market & Liquidity Risk Committee and the Risk Executive Committee, oversees the market risk management infrastructure, sets market risk control limits and provides enterprise-wide oversight of all market risks and their management.

The Bank's market risk framework identifies the types of the market risk to be covered, the risk metrics and methodologies to be used to capture such risk and the standards governing the management of market risk within the Bank including the limit setting and independent model validation, monitoring and valuation.

The principal market risk appetite measure is Expected Shortfall. The Expected Shortfall is supplemented by risk control measures, such as sensitivities to risk factors, including their volatilities, as well as P&L loss triggers (Management Action Triggers) for management action.

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

7. Disclosure on Market Risk in Trading book *(Continued)*

Qualitative Disclosures (Continued)

Expected Shortfall estimates the potential loss on the current portfolio assuming a specified time horizon and level of confidence. The Expected Shortfall methodology uses a historical simulation approach to forecast the market risk. Expected Shortfall risk factor scenarios are aligned to parameters and market data used for valuation. The Expected Shortfall is calculated for the Combined GFM Book, the GFM trading, and the GFM banking.

The Bank computes the Combined, Trading and Banking Expected Shortfall daily. The trading Expected Shortfall forecasts are back tested against the profit and loss of the trading book to monitor its predictive power.

To complement the Expected Shortfall framework, regular stress testing is carried out to monitor the Bank's vulnerability to shocks. Also, monthly and annual P/L Management Action Trigger (MAT) limits are monitored daily for the Trading book.

The risk control measures such as Interest rate PV01 (IRPV01), FX Delta & FX Vega measure the interest rate and FX rate risk to the current portfolio. The IR PV01 measures the change in the Net present value (NPV) due to an increase of 1 basis point in interest rates. The FX delta measures the change in the NPV due to an increase of 1 percent in FX rates, while the FX Vega measures the change in the NPV due to an increase of 1 percent in FX volatilities. The currency wise IRPV01 and FX Delta is calculated daily for GFM trading, GFM banking and Central Operations book, while the FX Vega is calculated daily for the GFM trading book.

The other risk control measures such as Credit spread PV01 (CSPV01) and Jump to Zero (JTZ) measures the change in the NPV due to an increase of 1 basis point in credit spreads and the expected loss due to immediate default respectively. The CSPV01 and JTZ are calculated daily for GFM trading book.

Quantitative Disclosures

Capital Requirement for Market Risk *

Particulars	30 Sep 24
Interest rate risk	5,877
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	832
Equity position risk	-

* Capital required for Market Risk is calculated at 8% of Risk Weighted Assets.

8. Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Strategy and Process

DBIL (DBS Bank India Limited) Operational Risk Management (ORM) policy:

– Defines operational risk and the scope of its application;

– Establishes the dimensions of operational risk;

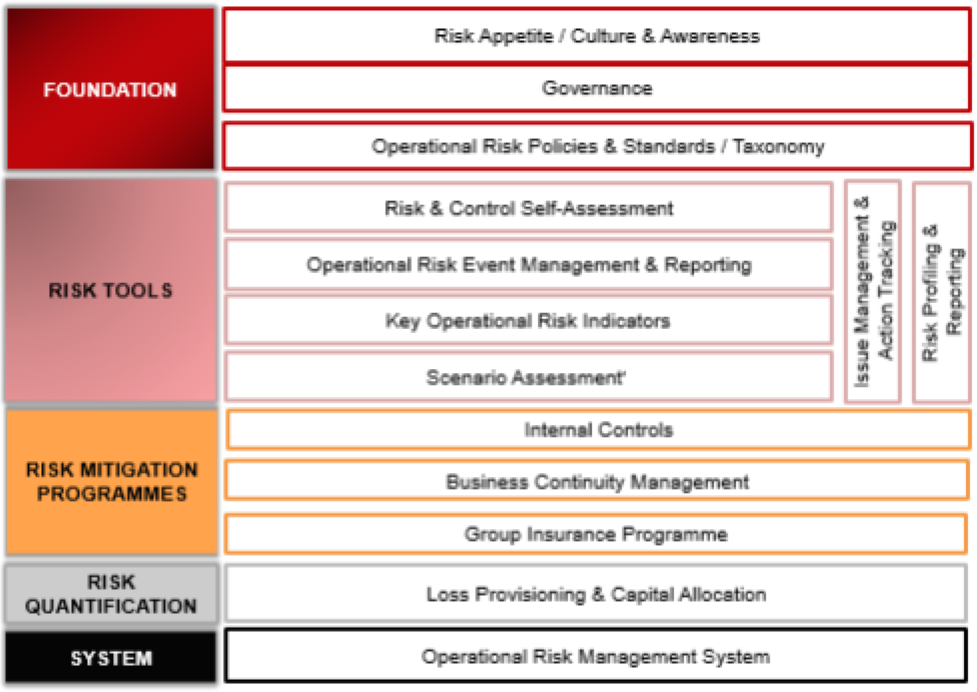
– Provides a consistent country wide approach for managing operational risk in a structured, systematic, and consistent manner.

Operational risk arises from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events. It includes legal risk but excludes strategic or reputation risk.

DBIL adopts the following risk management approach to manage operational risk:

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

The operational risk management (ORM) approach adopted by DBIL comprises several elements as follows:



DBIL's Operational Risk Appetite Statement is:
"DBIL adopts a zero-tolerance mindset for operational risk that can endanger our franchise."

Risk Culture
The Bank has established a Risk Conduct and Culture Committee (RC3). The RC3 provides oversight and direction relating to the management and implementation of the risk culture and conduct agenda. The senior management provides oversight and direction on the culture and behavioural standards that promote prudent risk taking and fair treatment of customers and employees throughout the bank.

The ORM policy includes inter-alia:

a) Key responsibilities (Board of Directors, Senior Management, BU / SU, Unit Operational Risk Managers (UORM), Control Functions, Risk Management Group – Operational Risks and Internal Audit.

b) ORM guiding principles.

c) ORM policy draws reference to the following policies
- Core Operational Risk Standard
- Risk & Control Self-Assessment Standard & Guide
- Operational Risk Event Management & Reporting Standard & Guide
- Key Operational Risk Indicators Standard
- Scenario Assessment Standard & Guide
- Operational Risk Profiling & Reporting Standard & Guide
- Group Insurance Programme Standard
- Three Lines Model for Risk Management policy

Structure and Organisation

The Bank has in place an India Operational Risk Committee (IORC) which meets on a monthly basis to discuss Operational Risk issues / related matters. The committee is chaired by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and is administered by the Head - Operational Risk, India. The committee reports to the Risk Exco. This ensures appropriate management and oversight of the prevailing operational risks in the Bank.

The Key responsibilities of the IORC

(a) Monitor and review effectiveness of DBS India's operational risk management approach, new policy, process, methodology and infrastructure.

(b) Periodically review the Operational Resilience approach and ensure that financial, technical, and other resources are appropriately allocated in order to support the RE's overall operational resilience approach

(c) Review the BCP attestation results

(d) Perform top-down assessment and monitoring of critical operational risk exposures across the bank.

(e) Review critical operational risk issues arising from units across the bank, as well as issues highlighted by sub-committees (if any) of the IORC; provide direction and monitor issue resolution thereof.

(f) Apprise the India Risk Exco of the India operational risk profiles on a regular basis.

As part of the Bank's ORM structure, an independent Operational Risk function is in place led by the local Head of Operational Risk, who reports to the CRO, India and functionally to the Group Head of Operational Risk at the Head Office in Singapore.

Coverage includes providing guidance, objective review and challenge to the BUs/SUs, assessing and monitoring operational risk and the effectiveness of ORM on a location wide basis.

DBIL adopts the Three Lines Model for the management of operational risk.

As a First line BU/SU, own and manage risk in respective areas of responsibilities and ensure operations remain within approved boundaries of risk appetite and policies. The unit identify and manage/mitigate risks arising from:

a. origination and booking of business

b. provision of systems and processes to support (a)

c. management of capital and balance sheet, financial & regulatory reporting

To ensure risks are effectively managed, first LOD may develop policies and standards for use within the unit or Bank-wide.

Second Line, provides independent risk oversight, monitoring and reporting:

a. Provides objective review and challenge on the activities undertaken by business and support units,

b. Develop and maintain risk management policies and processes.

In addition to the independent second line, Unit Operational Risk Managers (UORM) are appointed within the first line to reinforce accountability and ownership of risk and control, assist in implementing corporate operational risk policies and driving the overall risk and control agenda and programmes. Periodic training / orientations / discussions are held to keep UORM updated with key developments.

As Third line Audit provide independent assurance, provide independent appraisal of adequacy and effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes

Risk Mitigation Programs

Internal Controls

The day-to-day management of Operational Risk within the Bank is through maintenance of a comprehensive system of internal controls. An effective internal control system is a combination of a strong control environment and appropriate internal control procedures. These internal controls comprise of preventive, detective, directive and corrective controls.

Group Insurance Programme (GIP)

GIP helps to mitigate operational risk losses from significant risk events.

The key objective of GIP is to mitigate low frequency high impact financial losses via transfer of loss to professional risk bearers (insurers). In line with DBIL ORM philosophy, high frequency low impact operational losses are managed through establishment of strong internal controls.

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is a key Operational Risk programme of DBS to minimize the impact of a business disruption, irrespective of cause, and to provide an acceptable level of business until normal business operations are resumed.

BU/SUs are to comply with the BCM Policies and Standards established by Group Business Continuity Management (GBCM).

BCM includes the following:

– Establishment of ownership, roles, and responsibilities

– Risk analysis

– Business impact analysis

– Recovery strategies

– Familiarisation of emergency response and crisis management plans

– Regular review and maintenance

– Regular, complete, and meaningful testing

Risk Reporting and Measurement

Operational Risk related MIS is reported through the central Operational Risk Management (ORM) system known as GRC (Governance, Risk and Control), as follows:

– Incident Management (INC) Module in GRC - for reporting of Risk Events (including near miss and timing error, etc.)

– Issue and Action Management (I&A) Module in GRC - for tracking of issues and actions emanating from Risk Events, Audit Issues, Regulatory Issues and other risk related issues

– Key Indicator (KI) Module in GRC - for reporting and monitoring of Key Risk Indicators (KRI)

– Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) Module in GRC- to facilitate and record the assessment of the Risk and Control Self-Assessment process. RCSA review and assessment is performed as per risk-based frequency approach.

The Operational Risk Profile including relevant MIS relating to the above is placed at the monthly India Operational Risk Committee (IORC).

Approach for operational risk capital assessment

– The Bank currently adopts the Basic Indicator Approach to calculate capital requirements for operational risk.

As a part of Bank's risk governance framework, Bank has established an India Outsourcing Product Approval Committee (IOPAC) and India Third Party Risk Committee (ITPRC).

– The IOPAC shall enhance the Country oversight over the risk associated with new products launched and material outsourcing arrangements entered by the Bank. It provides comprehensive Bank-wide oversight and direction relating to approval of product related process / service and outsourcing initiatives. Review critical 3rd Party risk issues highlighted by the ITPRC.

The India Third Party Risk Committee (ITPRC) a sub committee of the IOPAC provides comprehensive Bank wide oversight and direction relating to third party (including Intra Group) risk governance.

The following additional policies help maintain a strong control environment.

- The New Product Approval (NPA) Policy & Standard is to set out the principles, controls and governance standards relating to the introduction of new business initiatives or changes to existing products across the Bank.
- The Outsourcing Risk Policy sets out the standards for effective management of risks in relation to outsourcing.

The bank may explore tie-ups with third parties in its ecosystem (known as Ecosystem Partners) to extend DBS' outreach, augment its offerings. The Ecosystem Partners Risk Management Standard establishes the controls for the management of risks in the onboarding of Ecosystem Partners.

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

9. Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

Qualitative Disclosures

The Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") oversees the structural interest rate risk and funding liquidity risk in the Bank. The Market & Liquidity Risk Committee (MLRC) ensures that the exposures are within prudent levels. Structural interest rate risk arises from mismatches in the interest rate profile of customer loans and deposits. This interest rate risk has several aspects: basis risk arising from different interest rate benchmarks, interest rate re-pricing risk, yield curve risks and embedded optionality. To monitor the structural interest rate risk, the tools used by DBIL include re-pricing gap reports based on traditional as well as duration gap approach, sensitivity analysis and income simulations under various scenarios.

Quantitative Disclosures

The Bank uses the Duration Gap approach to measure the impact of Market Value of Equity (MVE) for upward and downward rate shocks. This measures the potential change in MVE of the Bank for a 100-bps change in interest rates. The change in MVE due to a 100-bps change in interest rates are (for banking and trading book): -

Change in MVE due to a 100-bps change in interest rates	30th Sep 2024
All CCY (INR Mio)	9,163
INR (INR Mio)	9,062
USD (INR Mio)	78
Other CCY (INR Mio)	22

Earnings-at-Risk (EaR) measures the interest rate risk from the earnings perspective. It is computed as an impact (over a 1-year horizon) of a 1% parallel shift in the yield curve on the Bank's earning. This is computed using the net IRS gaps for each bucket up to 1 year. The aggregate of these approximates the net interest income impact of a 1% parallel shift (increase in interest rates) in the yield curve over a 1-year horizon and acts as a useful tool in the hands of the MLRC to monitor and assess the impact of Interest rate risk exposure of the Bank on its NII.

EaR on the book	30th Sep 2024
All CCY (INR Mio)	632
INR (INR Mio)	-759
USD (INR Mio)	1411
Other CCY (INR Mio)	-20

10. General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

USE OF ECONOMIC CAPITAL (EC) FOR CONCENTRATION RISK MANAGEMENT

While the Bank firmly always complies with regulatory capital requirements, we recognize the need to have more robust methodologies to measure capital usage. Currently, Economic Capital (EC) model is not used in DBS India, but the Bank has adopted other qualitative and quantitative measures to address credit concentration risk. In addition to the regulatory limits, there are internally developed risk limits on the amount of exposure, as a percentage of the total exposure, that can be taken on any single industry, to avoid any sector concentration. Additionally, the Bank has developed maximum exposure limit norms which stipulates the amount of exposure that may be taken on a borrower considering its turnover and credit risk rating. In order to address the geographic concentration risk, the bank has implemented a policy on the maximum amount of advance, as a percentage of the total advances, which can be booked in some of the larger branches. The quantitative measurement of concentration risk, both for name and sector concentration and allocation of additional capital is one of the components of our ICAAP.

CREDIT RISK MITIGANTS

Collateral

Where possible, the Bank takes collateral as a secondary recourse to the borrower. Collateral includes cash, marketable securities, properties, gold, trade receivables, inventory and equipment and other physical and financial collateral. The Bank may also take fixed and floating charges on the assets of borrowers. It has put in place policies to determine the eligibility of collateral for credit risk mitigation, which include requiring specific collaterals to meet minimum operational requirements in order to be considered as effective risk mitigants.

When a collateral arrangement is in place for financial market counterparties covered under market standard documentation (such as Master Repurchase Agreements and International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements), collateral received is marked to market on a frequency mutually agreed with the counterparties.

Other Risk Mitigants

The Bank manages its credit exposure from derivatives, repo and other repo-style transactions by entering into netting and collateral arrangements with counterparties where it is appropriate and feasible to do so. The credit risk associated with outstanding contracts with positive mark to market is reduced by master netting arrangements to the extent that if an event of default occurs, all amounts with a single counterparty in a netting-eligible jurisdiction are settled on a net basis.

The Bank may also enter into agreements which govern the posting of collateral with derivative counterparties for credit risk mitigation (e.g. Credit Support Annexes under ISDA master agreements). These are governed by internal guidelines with respect to the eligibility of collateral types and the frequency of collateral calls.

In addition, the Bank also uses guarantees as credit risk mitigants. While the Bank may accept guarantees from any counterparty, it sets internal thresholds for considering guarantors to be eligible for credit risk mitigation.

COUNTER PARTY RISK MANAGEMENT

Counterparty risk that may arise from traded products and securities is measured on a loan equivalent basis and included under the Bank's overall credit limits to counterparties. Issuer Default Risk that may arise from traded products and securities are generally measured based on jump-to-default computations.

The Bank actively monitors and manages its exposure to counterparties in over the counter (OTC) derivative trades to protect its balance sheet in the event of counterparty default. Counterparty risk exposures which may be materially and adversely affected by market risk events are identified, reviewed, and acted upon by management and highlighted to the appropriate risk committees. In addition, the Bank's risk measurement methodology considers the higher risks associated with transactions that exhibit a strong relationship

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

between the creditworthiness of a counterparty and the expected future replacement value of a relevant transaction (so called wrong-way risk) as identified during the trade booking process. The current exposure method is used for calculating the Bank's net credit exposure and regulatory capital for counterparty exposures, using the mark-to-market exposures with an appropriate add-on factor for potential future exposures.

Quantitative Disclosures

Particulars	Notionals	Credit Exposures *
- Currency Derivatives	49,34,743	1,89,714
- Interest Rate Derivatives	1,57,95,105	177,678

* Amounts reported represent credit exposures prior to bilateral netting.

11. Composition of Capital

			(Rs. in million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from September 30, 2024			Ref No
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	81,052	A
2	Retained earnings	3,795	L
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	38,718	B+C+G +K
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	123,565	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	1,061	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	842	M
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	1,359	N
10	Deferred tax assets	2,405	F
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	131	O
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross - holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

			(Rs. in million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from September 30, 2024			Ref No
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: regulatory adjustments			
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	H
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
24	of which : mortgage servicing rights	-	
25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
	a.of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b.of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	
	c.of which : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	d.of which : Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	5,798	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**117,767**	
Additional Tier 1 Capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	-	
31	of which : classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	
35	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	-	

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

(Rs. in million)

	Basel III common disclosure template to be used from September 30, 2024		Ref No
	Additional Tier 1 Capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross - holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	
	a. of which : Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b. of which : Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
	of which:	-	
	of which:	-	
	of which:		
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	-	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	-	
	a. Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	-	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)**	**117,767**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	12,570	I
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Provisions and revaluation reserves	8,422	D+E+J

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

(Rs. in million)

Basel III common disclosure template to be used from September 30, 2024			Ref No
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	20,991	
	Tier 2 Capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross - holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	
	a. of which : Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b. of which : Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	20,991	
	a. Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	20,991	
	b. Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
	c. Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	20,991	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)**	138,759	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	953,504	
	a. of which: total credit risk weighted assets	803,744	
	b. of which: total market risk weighted assets	83,852	
	c. of which: total operational risk weighted assets	65,908	

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

			(Rs. in million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from September 30, 2024			Ref No
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.35%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.35%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.55%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	8.000%	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	2.500%	
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	4.35%	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	8.000%	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	11.50%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	3,152	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	10,047	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	NA	

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

		(Rs. in million)	Ref No
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from September 30, 2024			
(Only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Notes to the above Template

Row No. of the template	Particular	(Rs. in million)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	2,405
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	-
	Total as indicated in row 10	2,405
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank	-
	of which : Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Tier 2 capital	-
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then :	-
	i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	-
44a	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)	-
	of which : Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	3,152
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Eligible Investment Fluctuation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	5,269
	Total of row 50	8,422
58a	Excess Tier 2 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Tier 2 capital as reported in row 58 and T2 as reported in 58a)	-

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

12. Composition of Capital – Reconciliation Requirements

(Rs. in million)

Step 1		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on 30 Sep 2024	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on 30 Sep 2024
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i.	Paid-up Capital	**81,052**	**81,052**
	Reserves & Surplus	**50,109**	**50,109**
	Minority Interest		
	Total Capital	**1,31,161**	**1,31,161**
ii.	Deposits	**8,66,537**	**8,66,537**
	of which : Deposits from banks	5,754	5,754
	of which : Customer deposits	8,31,014	8,31,014
	of which : Other deposits (CD’s)	29,769	29,769
iii.	Borrowings	**2,06,677**	**2,06,677**
	of which : From RBI	-	-
	of which : From banks	0	0
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	1,94,107	1,94,107
	of which : Others (Borrowings outside India)	-	-
	of which : Capital instruments	12,570	12,570
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	**1,33,789**	**1,33,789**
	Total	**13,38,164**	**13,38,164**
B	**Assets**		
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**62,935**	**62,935**
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**17,762**	**17,762**
ii.	Investments :	**5,71,163**	**5,71,163**
	of which : Government securities	5,13,892	5,14,701
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-
	of which : Shares	333	337
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	16,654	16,654
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which : Outside India	812	-
	of which : Others (SRs, PTCs, etc.)	39,471	39,471
iii.	Loans and advances	**5,38,537**	**5,38,537**
	of which : Loans and advances to banks*	182	182
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	5,38,355	5,38,355
iv.	Fixed assets	**5,577**	**5,577**
	of which : Intangibles	1,359	1,359
v.	Other assets	**1,42,190**	**1,42,190**
	of which : Goodwill **	842	842
	of which : Deferred tax assets	8,806	8,806
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	**13,38,164**	**13,38,164**

*Represents advances covered by Letters of Credit issued by other Banks.

** Represents Goodwill on account of amalgamation.

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

12. Composition of Capital – Reconciliation Requirements *(Continued)*

(Rs. in million)

Step 2		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on 30 Sep 2024	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on 30 Sep 2024	Ref No.
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
i.	Paid-up Capital	**81,052**	**81,052**	
	of which : Amount eligible for CET1	81,052	81,052	A
	of which : Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	**50,109**	**50,109**	
	of which :			
	Statutory Reserve	6,794	6,794	B
	Capital Reserve	51	51	C
	Investment Reserve	3,048	3,048	D
	Share Premium Account	23,924	23,924	K
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	5,269	5,269	E
	Deferred Tax Reserve	1	1	
	Revenue Reserve	4,901	4,901	G
	Retained Earnings	3,795	3,795	L
	Balance in Profit and Loss Account	2,327	2,327	
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	**1,31,161**	**1,31,161**	
ii.	Deposits	8,66,537	8,66,537	
	of which : Deposits from banks	5,754	5,754	
	of which : Customer deposits	8,31,014	8,31,014	
	of which : Other deposits (CD's)	29,769	29,769	
iii.	Borrowings	**2,06,677**	**2,06,677**	
	of which : From RBI	-	-	
	of which : From banks	-	-	
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	1,94,107	1,94,107	
	of which : Others	-	-	
	of which : Capital instruments	12,570	12,570	
	- of which Eligible for T2 capital	12,570	12,570	I
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	**1,33,789**	**1,33,789**	
	of which : Provision against standard asset and country risk	3,152	3,152	J
	of which : Provision for Sale to Reconstruction	-	-	
	Total	**13,38,164**	**13,38,164**	
B	**Assets**			
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**62,935**	**62,935**	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**17,762**	**17,762**	
ii.	Investments :	**5,71,163**	**5,71,163**	
	of which : Government securities	5,14,701	5,14,701	
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which : Shares	337	337	
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	16,654	16,654	
	of which : Outside India	-	-	
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which : Others (SRs, PTCs, etc.)	39,471	39,471	
iii.	Loans and advances	**5,38,537**	**5,38,537**	
	of which : Loans and advances to banks*	182	182	
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	5,38,355	5,38,355	
iv.	Fixed assets	**5,577**	**5,577**	
	of which : Intangibles	1,359	1,359	N
v.	Other assets	**142,190**	**142,190**	
	of which : Goodwill **	842	842	M
	of which : Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	2,405	8,806	F
	of which : Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences other than accumulated losses (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	H
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total	**13,38,164**	**13,38,164**	

*Represents advances covered by Letters of Credit issued by other Banks.
** Represents Goodwill on account of amalgamation.

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2024

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

13. Main features of equity and debt capital instruments

(Rs. in million)

		As on 30 Sep 2024
1	Issuer	DBS Bank India Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE01GA01014
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Applicable Indian statutes and regulatory requirements
4	Transitional Basel III rules	NA
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo / group / group & solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Ordinary Shares
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital	81,052
9	Par value of instrument	81,052
10	Accounting classification	Equity Share Capital
11	Original date of issuance	NA
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	NA
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption	NA
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons / dividends	NA
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	NA
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary, or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	NA
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	NA
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
30	Write-down feature	NA
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Represents the most subordinated claim in liquidation
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

14. Equities - Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

In accordance with the RBI Investment Direction 2023, the entire investment portfolio of the bank is to be classified in the Held to Maturity (HTM), Available for Sale (AFS) and Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) and within FVTPL in sub-category of Held for Trading (HFT) categories. Investments which the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as HTM securities.

For capital adequacy purpose, as per the RBI guidelines, equity securities held under AFS, HTM and FVTPL (other than HFT) are classified under banking book. Further, the Bank has investment in shares/Optionally Convertible Debentures which are received on conversion of debt which are classified under AFS category in accordance with RBI guidelines. As per the RBI guidelines, investments classified under HTM category are carried at their acquisition cost and not marked to market. Any loss on sale of investments in HTM category is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain from sale of investments under HTM category is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and is appropriated, net of taxes and statutory reserve, to "Capital Reserve" in accordance with the RBI Guidelines. The book value of Bank's investment in equity in AFS portfolio (banking book) was Rs. 233.21 million as at September 30, 2024. The cumulative realized gain/(loss) arising from sale and liquidation of these securities in the reporting period was Rs. 3.49 million. Total unrealized gain/loss on these outstanding securities was Rs. 52.55 million, and the market value was Rs. 285.76 million at September 30, 2024.

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2024

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

15. LEVERAGE RATIO

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (Tier-1 capital of the risk-based capital framework) divided by the exposure measure, with this ratio expressed as a percentage.

As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at September 30, 2024 are as follows:

On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	12,57,960
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(5,798)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**12,52,162**
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all *derivatives* transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	48,484
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions	2,54,154
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	0
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	0
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	0
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	0
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	0
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**3,02,638**
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	8,087
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	1,771
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**9,858**
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	5,68,891
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(3,44,423)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**2,24,468**
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	1,17,767
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**17,89,126**
Leverage ratio		
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**6.58%**

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2024

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	13,38,164
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	2,30,521
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	1,771
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	2,24,468
7	Other adjustments	(5,798)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**17,89,126**