



DBS Bank India Limited

BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 MARCH 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 incorporation	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				

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.

2. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative disclosures

The CRAR of the Bank is 15.75% 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	31 Mar 24
A	Capital requirements for Credit Risk (Standardized Approach) *	73,409
B	Capital requirements for Market Risk (Standardized Duration Approach) *	11,683
	- Interest rate risk	10,873
	- Foreign exchange risk	756
	- Equity risk	54
C	Capital requirements for Operational risk (Basic Indicator Approach) *	4,502
D	CET1 Capital Ratio (%)	13.30%
E	Tier1 Capital Ratio (%)	13.30%
F	Total Capital Ratio (%)	15.75%

* 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.



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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, Operational (including financial crime, cybersecurity, information security, fair dealing, and regulatory), Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) as well as reputational risk.
- Endorse the risk management and governance approach, where required by regulations.
- Monitors and discusses the Bank's risk profiles, as well as market and regulatory developments.
- Oversees the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) including scenarios used and approve risk assessments results.
- Serves as a discussion forum for any matter escalated by the underlying risk committees and endorse 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 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



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total credit facility limits extended across the Bank. The Business team prepares a credit memo and proposes the credit 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 may 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	31 Mar 24
Fund Based *	578,573
Non-Fund Based **	435,802

* 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.

Industry wise Exposures (Fund Based exposures)

Industry	31 Mar 24
Agriculture and Allied Activities	90,455
Other Retail Loans	68,032
Other Services	44,042
Banks*	39,937
Non-Banking Financial Corporate / Financial Institutions	33,212
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	30,264
Others - Industries	28,874
Retail Trade	28,427
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	27,943
Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	25,404
Construction	19,902
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	17,615
Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	15,999
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	11,276
All Engineering - Electronics	8,777
Credit Card Receivables	8,023
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	7,198
Basic Metal and Metal Products - other metal and metal products	6,981
Cement and Cement Products	6,299
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Education Institutions (capital stock)	5,613
Transport - Roads and Bridges - Highways	4,880
Food Processing - Sugar	4,861
Textiles - Others	4,818
All Engineering - Others	4,527
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	4,247
Food Processing - Others	3,789
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Three-star or higher category	3,563
Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	3,171
Land Transport and Pipelines	2,375
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	2,332
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Terminal Markets	1,864
Textiles - Cotton	1,840
Beverages - Others	1,715
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Post harvest storage infrastructure	1,419
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals	1,331
Wood and Wood Products	1,219



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Industry	31 Mar 24
Paper and Paper Products	1,174
Computer and Related Activities	934
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilizers	632
Vehicle/Auto Loans	557
Mining and Quarrying - Others	350
Gems and Jewellery	312
Energy - Electricity Generation - PSU	308
Professional Services	273
Water and Sanitation - Solid Waste Management	272
Communication - Telecommunication and Telecom Services	263
Communication - Telecommunication (Fixed network)	220
Food Processing - Coffee	197
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Hospitals (capital stock)	176
Glass, Glassware and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	171
Air Transport (Aviation)	149
Infrastructure - Others	137
Leather and Leather products	94
Education Loans	56
Post and Telecommunication	33
Textiles - Jute	13
Mining and Quarrying - Coal	10
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Sports Infrastructure	7
Transport - Shipyards	3
Transport - Airport	3
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Ropeway and cable cars	3
Consumer Durables	2
Total Credit Exposure (fund based)	578,573

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

Industry wise Exposures (Non - Fund Based exposures)

Industry	31 Mar 24
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	1,80,888
Other Industries	53,154
Banks	52,362
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	15,104
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	14,733
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	12,141
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	10,586
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	9,742
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	9,371
All Engineering - Others	8,854
Construction	7,418
Trading Activity	5,945
All Engineering - Electronics	5,711
Infrastructure- Energy- Electricity Generation (Central Govt PSU)	4,321
Retail Loan - Other Retail Loans	4,320
Infrastructure - Transport - Ports	4,042
Retail Trade	3,323
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2,706
Food Processing - Others	2,670



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Industry	31 Mar 24
Computer Software	2,666
Textiles - Others	2,419
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	2,043
Other Services	1,948
Infrastructure - Energy - Gas Pipelines	1,723
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	1,705
Infrastructure - Transport - Roads & Bridges	1,594
Infrastructure - Communication - Telecommunication (Fixed network)	1,435
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	1,407
Cement and Cement Products	1,325
Infrastructure - Communication - Telecommunication and Telecom Services	1,180
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	954
Professional Services	755
Wood and Wood Products	741
Textiles - Cotton - Others	738
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	679
Transport Operators	626
Infrastructure - Others	508
Agriculture & allied activities	418
Paper and Paper Products	410
Textiles - Silk - Others	334
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage	333
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	321
Infrastructure - Water and Sanitation - Solid Waste Management	278
Food processing - Sugar	273
Infrastructure- Energy- Electricity Generation (Private sector)	265
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Terminal markets	243
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Transmission - Private Sector	220
Retail Loan - Housing loans	200
Infrastructure - Shipyards	167
Glass & Glassware	126
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	120
Food processing - Coffee	43
Mining and Quarrying - Others	42
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Others	40
Aviation	31
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Hospitals (capital stock)	24
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Ropeways and Cable Cars	17
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million	17
Retail Loan - Credit Card Receivables	11
Gems and Jewellery	10
Mining and Quarrying - Coal	6
Infrastructure - Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	5
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Education Institutions (capital stock)	4
Leather and Leather products	3
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Tobacco and tobacco products	3
Infrastructure - Transport- Airports	1
Total	435,802



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Maturity of Assets as at 31 Mar 2024

Particulars	Cash	Balance with RBI	Balance with Banks and money at call and short notice	Investments (net of depreciation)	Loans & Advances (net of provisions)	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1 day	2,642	20,963	39,880	329,063	29	-	5,107
2-7 days	-	2,525	-	8,103	282	-	476
8-14 Days	-	1,513	-	6,042	2,776	-	295
15-30 Days	-	3,713	-	15,291	44,145	-	1,918
1 month - 2 months	-	3,121	-	13,127	40,807	-	2,512
2-3 months	-	2,695	-	11,109	50,245	-	2,235
3-6 Months	-	4,970	0	19,264	75,077	-	3,620
6 Months – 1 Year	-	4,077	2	22,811	64,741	-	7,699
1-3 Years	-	8,134	-	79,109	144,708	-	21,271
3-5 Years	-	189	2	26,435	60,254	-	18,009
Over 5Years	-	2,358	-	22,932	38,949	5,976	57,732
Total	2,642	54,258	39,884	553,286	522,013	5,976	120,874

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

Classification of NPA's

Particulars	31 Mar 24
Amount of NPAs (Gross)	17,926
Substandard	1,288
Doubtful 1	1,039
Doubtful 2	3,856
Doubtful 3	9,474
Loss	2,269

Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs

Particulars	31 Mar 24
A Amount of NPAs (Gross)	17,926
B Net NPAs	1,251
C NPA Ratios	
- Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	3.33%
- Net NPAs to net advances (%)	0.24%
D Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	27,724
- Additions	5,859
- Reductions on account of recoveries/ write - offs	15,657
- Closing balance	17,926
E Movement of Provision for NPAs	
- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	22,220
- Provision made during the year	4,947
- Write – offs / Write – back of excess provision	10,492
- Closing balance	16,675

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	31 Mar 24
Opening Balance	2,871
Add: Provisions Made During the Year/Period	143
Less: Write off / Write back of Excess provisions during the Year/Period	-
Closing Balance	3,014

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



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Amount of Non-Performing Investments and Provision for NPIs

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

Particulars		31 Mar 24
A	Amount of Non-Performing Investments (Gross)	2,222
B	Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	2,153

Movement in Provisions held towards Depreciation on Investments

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

Particulars		31 Mar 24
Opening Balance		3,268
Add: Provisions made during the year		1,136
Less: Write off / Write back of excess provisions during the year		(2,057)
Closing Balance		2,347

Industry wise Past Due Loans

Particulars		31 Mar 24
Other Retail Loans		6,329
Agriculture and Allied Activities		5,725
Retail Trade		2,075
Other Services		892
Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)		614
Credit Card Receivables		458
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others		308
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)		297
Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector		225
Others - Industries		127
Vehicle/Auto Loans		61
Textiles - Others		33
Textiles - Cotton		30
Rubber, Plastic and their Products		21
Education Loans		17
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Post harvest storage infrastructure		15
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments		5
Construction		2
Basic Metal and Metal Products - other metal and metal products		2
Gems and Jewellery		1
Beverages - Others		1
All Engineering - Others		1
Wood and Wood Products		1
Total		17,240

Ageing of Past Due Loans

Particulars		31 Mar 24
Overdue upto 30 Days		9,657
Overdue between 31 and 60 Days		3,879
Overdue between 61 and 90 Days		3,704
Total		17,240

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



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Industry wise NPAs

Particulars	Amount of NPA	Specific Provision
Transport - Roads and Bridges - Highways	2,834	2,812
Other Services	2,646	2,595
Retail Trade	2,623	2,458
Other Retail Loans	1,157	845
All Engineering - Others	1,152	1,143
Others - Industries	1,036	958
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	818	816
Textiles - Cotton	726	664
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	703	642
Non-Banking Financial Corporate / Financial Institutions	645	608
Construction	605	599
Textiles - Others	522	484
Agriculture and Allied Activities	435	297
Basic Metal and Metal Products - other metal and metal products	434	429
Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	218	88
Computer and Related Activities	191	191
Credit Card Receivables	181	135
Glass, Glassware and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	157	154
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	135	129
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Education Institutions (capital stock)	113	113
Cement and Cement Products	104	102
Land Transport and Pipelines	101	93
Gems and Jewellery	84	83
Food Processing - Others	62	62
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	48	20
Paper and Paper Products	44	36
Mining and Quarrying - Others	32	25
Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	27	27
Professional Services	19	12
Wood and Wood Products	17	12
Infrastructure - Others	17	17
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	13	9
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Three-star or higher category	7	7
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Sports Infrastructure	5	1
Vehicle/Auto Loans	3	1
Beverages - Others	3	2
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	3	2
All Engineering - Electronics	2	2
Textiles - Jute	1	1
Education Loans	1	1
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Ropeway and cable cars	1	0
Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	1	0
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals	1	0
Total	17,926	16,675

Industry wise General Provisions *

Particulars	31 Mar 24
Retail Loan - Other Retail Loans	602
Non-banking financial institutions/companies	299
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	250
Construction	233
Other Industries	183
Other services	149
Banks	148
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	115
Infrastructure - Energy - Electricity Generation - Private Sector	103
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	92
Retail Trade	82



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Particulars	31 Mar 24
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	77
All Engineering - Electronics	72
Food processing - Sugar	49
Retail Loan - Credit Card Receivables	44
Trading Activity	39
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Education Institutions (capital stock)	39
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	35
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	33
Retail Loan - Housing loans	32
Food Processing - Others	28
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	27
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million	27
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure-Tourism - Terminal markets	25
Textiles - Others	25
Cement and Cement Products	25
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage	25
All Engineering - Others	22
Infrastructure - Transport - Roads & Bridges	15
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	13
Infrastructure - Energy - Gas Pipelines	13
Agriculture & allied activities	11
Textiles - Cotton - Spinning Mills	10
Transport Operators	9
Computer Software	9
Wood and Wood Products	8
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco - Others	7
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	7
Paper and Paper Products	5
Food Processing - Coffee	3
Infrastructure- Energy- Electricity Generation (Central Govt PSU)	3
Infrastructure - Communication - Telecommunication (Fixed network)	3
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	3
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Hospitals (capital stock)	2
Infrastructure - Water and Sanitation - Solid Waste Management	2
Professional Services	2
Infrastructure - Others	2
Infrastructure - Communication - Telecommunication and Telecom Services	1
Mining and Quarrying - Others	1
Infrastructure - Transport - Ports	1
Leather and Leather products	1
Gems and Jewellery	1
Aviation	1
Infrastructure - Shipyards	1
Total	3,014

*Includes provision for Stressed sector.



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

Particulars	31 Mar 24
Transport - Roads and Bridges - Highways	(2,894)
Other Services	(1,819)
Trading Activities	(856)
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	(761)
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	(559)
Food Processing - Others	(502)
Construction	(214)
Basic Metal and Metal Products - other metal and metal products	(147)
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	(100)
Other NBFCs	(89)
Wood and Wood Products	(44)
All Engineering - Others	(32)
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	(28)
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	(24)
Beverages - Tobacco and tobacco or products	(9)
Professional Services	(6)
Education Loans	(5)
Beverages - Others	(4)
Textiles - Jute	(2)
Vehicle/Auto Loans	(2)
Mining and Quarrying - Coal	(1)
Leather and Leather products	(1)
Glass, Glassware and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	2
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Sports Infrastructure	2
Mining and Quarrying - Others	2
Paper and Paper Products	6
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Tourism Infrastructure - Three-star or higher category	7
Textiles - Others	11
Infrastructure - Others	17
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	18
Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	27
Land Transport and Pipelines	29
Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	42
Textiles - Cotton	53
Gems and Jewellery	56
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Education Institutions (capital stock)	113
Credit Card Receivables	125
Agriculture and Allied Activities	268
Other Retail Loans	391
Retail Trade	430
Others - Industries	958
Total	(5,545)

Industry wise write-off's

Particulars	31 Mar 24
Transport - Roads and Bridges - Highways	2,373
Other Retail Loans	721
Others - Industries	717
Retail Trade	568
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	468
Non-Banking Financial Corporate / Financial Institutions	443
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	359
Credit Card Receivables	349
Food Processing - Others	317
Other Services	304
Construction	91
Textiles - Cotton	38
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	26



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Particulars	31 Mar 24
Agriculture and Allied Activities	19
Housing Loans (incl. priority sector Housing)	19
Vehicle/Auto Loans	17
Education Loans	17
Social and Commercial Infrastructure - Terminal Markets	14
Textiles - Others	13
Paper and Paper Products	10
Land Transport and Pipelines	9
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	8
Wood and Wood Products	8
Professional Services	3
Mining and Quarrying - Others	2
Gems and Jewellery	1
Total	6,915

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	31 Mar 24
< 100 % Risk Weight	691,216
100 % Risk Weight	273,399
> 100 % Risk Weight	155,470
Total	1,120,085

* 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	74,114
Non-Fund based exposure	12,557
Total	86,671

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.



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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 stop loss 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 unit in FX rates, while the FX Vega measures the change in the NPV due to an increase of 1 unit 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	31 Mar 24
Interest rate risk	10,873
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	756
Equity position risk	54

* 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.

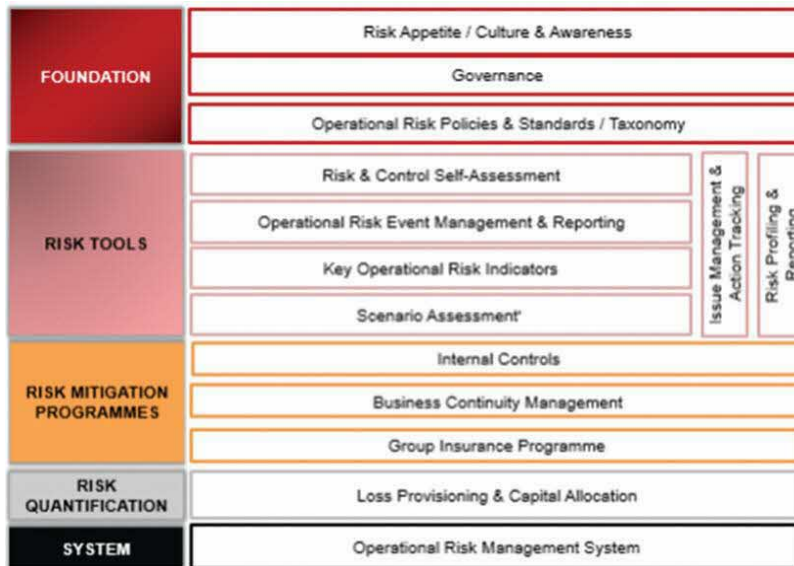
DBIL adopts the following risk management approach to manage operational risk:



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



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DBIL's Operational Risk Appetite Statement is:

"DBIL adopts a zero-tolerance mindset for operational risk that can endanger our franchise."

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.

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 has adopted Three Lines Model for Risk Management policy for the management of operational risk.

First line of defence (LOD), 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 LOD, 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 of defence by Risk Management Group - Operational Risk, Unit Operational Risk Managers (UORM) are appointed within the first LOD 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 LOD 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.



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Group Insurance Programme (GIP)

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

The key objective of GIP is to reduce 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 ORM system (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.

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 200-bps change in interest rates. The change in MVE due to a 200-bps change in interest rates are (for banking and trading book): -

Change in MVE due to a 200-bps change in interest rates	INR Million
31st March 2024	11,305

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 INR book	INR Million
31st March 2024	894

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



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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 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	42,53,395	148,045
- Interest Rate Derivatives	1,26,27,518	141,875

* 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 March 31, 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	3,796	L
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	35,670	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	120,518	
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	1,020	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	1,683	M
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	1,606	N
10	Deferred tax assets	3,622	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	-	
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)	-	
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	-	



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			(Rs. in million)
Base I common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2024			Ref No
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	7,931	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	112,587	
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		-
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)	112,587	
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	12,511	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	8,298	D+E+J
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	20,809	
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)	20,809	
	a. Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	20,809	
	b. Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital		-
	c. Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	20,809	



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		(Rs. in million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2024		Ref No
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)	133,396
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	846,707
	a. of which: total credit risk weighted assets	644,403
	b. of which: total market risk weighted assets	146,031
	c. of which: total operational risk weighted assets	56,273
Capital ratios and buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.30%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.30%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	15.75%
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)	5.30%
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)	3,028
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	8,055
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
(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)	-

Notes to the above Template

Row No. of the template	Particular	(Rs. in million)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	3,622
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	-
	Total as indicated in row 10	3,622
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	3,028
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital*	5,270
	Total of row 50	8,298
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)	-

*Represent Investment Revaluation Account (IRA) and Investment Fluctuation reserve (IFR) as there is no separate placeholder.



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12. Composition of Capital – Reconciliation Requirements

Step 1		(Rs. in million)	
		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 31 Mar 2024	As on 31 Mar 2024
A	Capital & Liabilities		
i.	Paid-up Capital	81,052	81,052
	Reserves & Surplus	44,736	44,736
	Minority Interest		
	Total Capital	125,788	125,788
ii.	Deposits	794,384	794,384
	of which : Deposits from banks	6,055	6,055
	of which : Customer deposits	759,677	759,677
	of which : Other deposits (CD's)	28,652	28,652
iii.	Borrowings	269,913	269,913
	of which : From RBI	30,000	30,000
	of which : From banks	-	-
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	227,402	227,402
	of which : Others (Borrowings outside India)	-	-
	of which : Capital instruments	12,511	12,511
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	108,849	108,849
	Total	1,298,934	1,298,934
B	Assets		
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	56,901	56,901
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	39,884	39,884
ii.	Investments :	553,286	553,286
	of which : Government securities	498,975	498,975
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-
	of which : Shares	243	243
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	16,324	16,324
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which : Outside India	5	5
	of which : Others (SRs, PTCs, etc.)	37,739	37,739
iii.	Loans and advances	522,013	522,013
	of which : Loans and advances to banks**	53	53
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	521,960	521,960
iv.	Fixed assets	5,976	5,976
	of which : Intangibles	1,606	1,606
v.	Other assets	120,874	120,874
	of which : Goodwill *	1,683	1,683
	of which : Deferred tax assets	10,898	10,898
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	1,298,934	1,298,934

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

** Represents Goodwill on account of amalgamation.



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		(Rs. in million)		
Step 2		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref No.
		As on 31 Mar 2024	As on 31 Mar 2024	
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	44,736	44,736	
	of which :			
	Statutory Reserve	6,794	6,794	B
	Capital Reserve	51	51	C
	Investment Reserve	392	392	D
	Share Premium Account	23,924	23,924	K
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	4,877	4,877	E
	Deferred Tax Reserve	1	1	
	Revenue Reserve	4,901	4,901	G
	Retained Earnings	3,796	3,796	L
	Balance in Profit and Loss Account	-	-	
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	125,788	125,788	
ii.	Deposits	794,384	794,384	
	of which : Deposits from banks	6,055	6,055	
	of which : Customer deposits	759,677	759,677	
	of which : Other deposits (CD's)	28,652	28,652	
iii.	Borrowings	269,913	269,913	
	of which : From RBI	30,000	30,000	
	of which : From banks	-	-	
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	227,402	227,402	
	of which : Others	-	-	
	of which : Capital instruments	12,511	12,511	
	- of which Eligible for T2 capital	12,511	12,511	I
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	108,849	108,849	
	of which : Provision against standard asset and country risk	3,028	3,028	J
	of which : Provision for Sale to Reconstruction	-	-	
	Total	1,298,934	1,298,934	
B	Assets			
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	56,901	56,901	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	39,884	39,884	
ii.	Investments :	553,286	553,286	
	of which : Government securities	498,975	498,975	
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which : Shares	243	243	
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	16,324	16,324	
	of which : Outside India	5	5	
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which : Others (SRs, PTCs, etc.)	37,739	37,739	
iii.	Loans and advances	522,013	522,013	
	of which : Loans and advances to banks*	53	53	
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	521,960	521,960	
iv.	Fixed assets	5,976	5,976	
	of which : Intangibles	1,606	1,606	N
v.	Other assets	120,874	120,874	
	of which : Goodwill **	1,683	1,683	M
	of which : Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	3,622	3,622	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	1,298,934	1,298,934	

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

** Represents Goodwill on account of amalgamation.



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13. Main features of equity and debt capital instruments

		(Rs. in million)
		As on 31 Mar 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

14. Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

In accordance with the RBI guidelines on investment classification and valuation, Investments are classified on the date of purchase into "Held for Trading" ('HFT'), "Available for Sale" ('AFS') and "Held to Maturity" ('HTM') categories (hereinafter called "categories"). Investments which the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as HTM securities.

As per the RBI guidelines, investments classified under HTM category are carried at their acquisition cost and not marked to market. Any diminution, other than temporary, in the value of equity investments is provided for. 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 HTM portfolio was Rs. 121,613 million as at March 31, 2024. 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.

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.



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As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	1,243,774
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(7,931)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	1,235,843
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	33,923
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	209,118
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)	243,041
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	606
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	606
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	512,886
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(341,789)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	171,097
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	112,587
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	1,650,587
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	6.82%

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	1,298,934
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	187,881
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	606
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	171,097
7	Other adjustments	(7,931)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	1,650,587