

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**1. Scope of application**
***Qualitative Disclosures***

DBS Bank Ltd., India ('the Bank') operates in India as a branch of DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore a banking entity incorporated in Singapore with limited liability. As at 30 September 2016, the Bank has a presence of 12 branches across 12 cities. 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	Principle 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)
DBS Asia Hub 2 Private Limited	IT and Business Support Services to group entities	688.77 *	-	NA	704.89 *

\* Per Audited Financial Statements as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.

***c. List of group entities considered for consolidation***

Name of the entity / country of incorporation (as indicated in (i)a. above)	Principle 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			

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
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**1. Scope of application (Continued)**
*Quantitative Disclosures (Continued)*

*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	Principle 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	Principle 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 17.15% as computed under Basel III norms, which is higher than the minimum regulatory CRAR requirement of 9.625%.

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.

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
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**2. Capital Adequacy (Continued)**
*Quantitative disclosures*

Particulars	30 Sep 16
A Capital requirements for Credit Risk ( <i>Standardised Approach</i> ) *	27,523
B Capital requirements for Market Risk ( <i>Standardised Duration Approach</i> ) *	
- Interest rate risk	4,165
- Foreign exchange risk	360
- Equity risk	71
C Capital requirements for Operational risk ( <i>Basic Indicator Approach</i> ) *	1,554
D CET1 Capital Ratio (%)	12.04%
E Tier1 Capital Ratio (%)	12.04%
F Total Capital Ratio (%)	17.15%

\* Capital required is calculated at 8% of Risk Weighted Assets for CVA, Market Risk and Operational Risk and at 9.625% of Risk Weighted Assets for others.

**3. General Disclosures**

As part of overall corporate governance, the Group Board has approved a comprehensive Integrated Risk Framework covering risk governance for all risk types and for all entities within the Group, including India. This framework 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. RMG is the central resource for quantifying and managing the portfolio of risks taken by the Group as a whole.

**A) General Disclosures for Credit Risk**
*Qualitative Disclosures*
**Credit Risk Management Policy**

The credit policies and basic procedures of the Bank relating to its lending activities are contained in the Local Credit / Loan Policy of the Bank, Core Credit Policy at Singapore and the Credit Manual. 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 Head Office'). In the unlikely event of any conflict amongst the RBI guidelines and Head Office Guidelines, the more conservative policy / guideline is followed.

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**

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**3. General Disclosures (Continued)**

The Core Credit Policy and the 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 grows its lending business. These policies provide guidance to the Bank's Corporate Banking, SME Banking and Financial Institutions Group to manage the growth of their portfolio of customer assets in line with the Bank's credit culture and profitability objectives, taking into account the capital needed to support the growth.

Supplementary policies to the main Core Credit Policy and the Credit / Loan policy 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, etc.

Responsibility for monitoring post-approval conditions resides with the Credit Control Unit (CCU), which reports in to Head of CCU in Singapore, with local oversight of the Senior Risk Executive (SRE) in India. The responsibility for risk reporting is with the Credit Risk - COO team which reports to the SRE in India. The Risk Based Supervision (RBS) submission to RBI contains further details on the same.

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 16
Fund Based *	257,279
Non Fund Based **	190,816

\* This amount represents Gross Advances and Bank exposures.

\*\* This amount represents trade and unutilized 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 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**3. General Disclosures (*Continued*)**
*Quantitative Disclosures (Continued)*
**Industry wise Exposures (Fund Based exposures)**

Industry	30 Sep 16
Bank Backed *	88,131
Construction	22,932
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	12,707
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	11,549
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	9,404
Infrastructure - Energy - others	8,568
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	8,253
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	7,648
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	7,108
Other Industries	6,786
Mining and Quarrying - Others	6,600
Infrastructure - Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	5,260
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	4,927
Home Loans	4,759
Infrastructure - Transport - Roadways	4,046
Paper and Paper Products	3,900
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	3,852
All Engineering - Others	3,556
Trading Activity	3,397
Water sanitation	3,363
All Engineering - Electronics	3,216
Other Services	2,663
Food Processing - Others	2,464
Transport Operators	2,433
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	2,430
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	2,300
Beverages	2,267
Computer Software	1,888
Retail Trade	1,623
Professional Services	1,244
Metal and Metal Products	1,094
Textiles - Others	942
Wood and Wood Products	920
Social & Commercial Infrastructure	907
Loan Against Property	774
Coal	749

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)***as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

*Quantitative Disclosures (Continued)***Industry wise Exposures (Fund Based exposures) (Continued)**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>30 Sep 16</b>
Textiles - Cotton	704
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	583
Tea	444
Glass & Glassware	199
Leather and Leather products	192
Aviation	157
Sugar	154
Cement and Cement Products	100
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	86
<b>Total Credit Exposure (fund based)</b>	<b>257,279</b>

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

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**3. General Disclosures (Continued)**
*Quantitative Disclosures (Continued)*
**Industry wise Exposures (Non - Fund Based exposures)**

Industry	30 Sep 16
Banks	65,128
Financial Institutions	37,238
Metal and Metal Products	8,453
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	7,001
Infrastructure - Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	5,977
Infrastructure - Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	5,692
Trading Activity	5,665
Infrastructure - Transport - Ports	5,386
Other Services	5,324
Retail Others	5,257
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	4,878
All Engineering - Others	3,529
Other Industries	3,281
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	2,752
Cement and Cement Products	2,371
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	2,218
Construction	2,208
Computer Software	1,750
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,667
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	1,562
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	1,534
Mining and Quarrying - Others	1,507
Infrastructure - Energy - others	1,430
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	1,255
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	1,127
Paper and Paper Products	1,104
Food Processing - Others	1,001
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	707
Professional Services	626
All Engineering - Electronics	530
Infrastructure - Transport - Roadways	479
Petro-chemicals	392
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	354
Beverages	330
Textiles - Others	280
Wood and Wood Products	278
Transport Operators	168
Glass & Glassware	157
Food processing - Coffee	57
Agriculture & allied activities	40
Food Processing - Tea	34
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	33

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)***as at 30 September 2016*

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*Quantitative Disclosures (Continued)***Industry wise Exposures (Non - Fund Based exposures)**

Food processing - Sugar	33
Textiles - Spinning Mills	12
Aviation	5
Infrastructure - Water sanitation	4
Leather and Leather products	2
<b>Total Credit Exposure (non-fund based)</b>	<b>190,816</b>



**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
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**3. General Disclosures (Continued)**
**Maturity of Assets as at 30 September 2016**

Particulars	Cash	Balance with RBI	Balance with Banks	Investments	Loans & Advances (net of provisions)	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1 day	52	90	19,187	10,535	2,514	-	657
2-7 days	-	875	-	113,400	12,647	-	2,554
8-14 Days	-	615	-	3,680	2,845	-	77
15-28 Days	-	208	-	1,245	15,874	-	217
29 Days-3 Months	-	271	-	4,105	32,486	-	440
3-6 Months	-	415	-	2,460	37,935	-	511
6 Months - 1 Year	-	408	1,665	8,872	41,662	-	567
1-3 Years	-	1,181	1,665	2,777	47,589	-	981
3-5 Years	-	417	4,996	2,206	6,905	-	154
Over 5 Years	-	3,878	100	21,997	18,697	718	55,975
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>8,356</b>	<b>27,614</b>	<b>171,277</b>	<b>219,156</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>62,134</b>

Note: The same maturity bands as used for reporting positions in the ALM returns have been used by the Bank.

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

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**3. General Disclosures (Continued)**
**Classification of NPA's**

Particulars	30 Sep 16
Amount of NPAs (Gross)	18,711
Substandard	4,478
Doubtful 1	6,490
Doubtful 2	6,597
Doubtful 3	1,146
Loss	-

**Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs**

Particulars	30 Sep 16
<b>A</b> Amount of NPAs (Gross)	18,711
<b>B</b> Net NPAs	8,208
<b>C</b> NPA Ratios	
- Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	8.15%
- Net NPAs to net advances (%)	3.75%
<b>D</b> Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	16,327
- Additions	2,943
- Reductions on account of recoveries/ write - offs	559
- Closing balance	18,711
<b>E</b> Movement of Provision for NPAs	
- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	8,661
- Provision made during the year	1,912
- Write - offs / Write - back of excess provision	71
- Closing balance	10,502

**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 16
Opening Balance	<b>1,117</b>
Add: Provisions Made During the Year	<b>173</b>
Less: Write off / Write back of Excess provisions during the Year	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,290</b>

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
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**Amount of Non-Performing Investments and Provision for NPIs**

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

Particulars	30 Sep 16
<b>A</b> Amount of Non-Performing Investments (Gross)	273
<b>B</b> Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	-

**Movement in Provisions Held towards Depreciation on Investments**

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

Particulars	30 Sep 16
Opening Balance	24
Add: Provisions Made During the Year	-
Less: Write off / Write back of Excess provisions during the Year	24
<b>Closing Balance</b>	-

**Industry wise Past Due Loans**

Particulars	30 Sep 16
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	3,500
Paper and Paper Products	1,855
Paper and Paper Products	799
Glass & Glassware	151
Infrastructure - Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	148
Basic Metal & Metal products - Other Metal and Metal Products	90
All Engineering - Electronics	78
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	75
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	26
Trading Activity	23
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	12
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,769</b>

**Ageing of Past Due Loans**

Particulars	30 Sep 16
Overdue upto 30 Days	4,079
Overdue between 31 and 60 Days	834
Overdue between 61 and 90 Days	1,856
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,769</b>

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
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**Industry wise NPAs**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount of NPA</b>	<b>Specific Provision</b>
Water sanitation	3,363	1,449
Construction	2,895	1,350
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	2,265	439
Infrastructure - Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	1,741	1,396
All Engineering - Others	1,267	1,182
Computer Software	946	897
Transport Operators	802	492
Social & Commercial Infrastructure	799	647
Infrastructure - Transport - Roadways	798	553
Coal	749	717
Textiles - Cotton	604	91
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	602	287
Mining and Quarrying - Others	480	360
Retail Trade	474	82
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	282	134
All Engineering - Electronics	218	55
Food Processing - Others	214	159
Textiles - Others	147	147
Beverages	65	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,711</b>	<b>10,502</b>

**Industry wise Write-off's**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>30 Sep 16</b>
Infrastructure – Telecommunication	47
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**Industry wise General Provisions**

Particulars	30 Sep 16
Financial Institutions / Advances backed by Banks	299
Construction	146
Other Industries	107
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	100
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	86
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	56
Infrastructure - Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	48
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	40
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	39
Other Services	35
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	35
Infrastructure - Transport - Roadways	28
Mining and Quarrying - Others	26
Beverages	21
Trading Activity	20
Paper and Paper Products	18
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	18
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	16
Retail Others	16
Infrastructure - Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	15
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	14
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	13
All Engineering - Electronics	12
All Engineering - Others	11
Food Processing - Others	10
Metal and Metal Products	9
Infrastructure - Transport - Ports	7
Transport Operators	7
Professional Services	6
Wood and Wood Products	5
Computer Software	4
Petro-chemicals	4
Infrastructure - Energy - Others	4
Textiles - Others	4

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
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(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**Industry wise General Provisions (Continued)**

Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	2
Food Processing - Tea	2
Aviation	1
Cement and Cement Products	1
Glass & Glassware	1
Leather and Leather products	1
Food processing - Sugar	1
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	1
Infrastructure - Others	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,290</b>

**Industry wise Specific Provisions (net of write-backs)**

Particulars	30 Sep 16
Construction	608
Coal	364
Infrastructure - Transport - Roadways	216
Infrastructure - Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	188
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	178
Trading Activity	82
Food Processing - Others	54
All Engineering - Electronics	23
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	(1)
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	(8)
Textiles - Others	(15)
Beverages	(16)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,673</b>

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

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

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**4. Disclosures for Credit Risk: Portfolios subject to Standardised approach**
***Qualitative Disclosures***

Currently based on our clientele, ratings of the following agencies have been used i.e. CARE, CRISIL, India Ratings and Research Private Ltd., ICRA, Brickwork, SME Rating Agency Pvt Ltd (SMERA), 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. In accordance with RBI guidelines, for risk-weighting purposes, short-term ratings are deemed to be issue-specific.

***Quantitative Disclosures***

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

Particulars	30 Sep 16
< 100 % Risk Weight	290,537
100 % Risk Weight	122,953
> 100 % Risk Weight	21,095
<b>Total</b>	<b>434,585</b>

\* Credit Exposures are reported net of NPA provisions and provision for diminution in fair value of advances classified as Restructured Standard.

**5. Disclosures for Credit Risk Mitigation on Standardised approach**
***Qualitative Disclosures***

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

***Quantitative Disclosures***

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) to the extent of CRM used are as under:

Product	Amount of CRM
Derivatives	1,697
Fund based exposure	931
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,628</b>

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (*Continued*)**

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**6. Disclosure on Securitisation for Standardised approach**

The Bank has not undertaken any securitisation 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 Banks market risk appetite is determined by the Group Board of Directors, with detailed limit frameworks recommended by the appropriate risk committees. The Group Market & Liquidity Risk Committee, which reports into the Group 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 Group'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 Group 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.

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 Group's market risk. Expected Shortfall risk factor scenarios are aligned to parameters and market data used for valuation. The Expected Shortfall is calculated for T&M trading, T&M banking and ALCO book (T&M banking and ALCO book constitute banking Expected Shortfall).

On a daily basis, the Bank computes trading Expected Shortfall for each business unit and location, and at the Group level. Banking Expected Shortfall is computed on a weekly basis for each business unit and location. 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 Banks vulnerability to shocks. Also, monthly and annual P/L stop loss limits is monitored on a daily basis for the Trading book.

The risk control measures such as Interest rate PV01 (IRPV01) and FX delta measures 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 NPV due to an increase of 1 unit in FX rates. The currency wise IRPV01 and FX Delta is calculated daily for T&M trading, T&M banking and ALCO book.



**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (*Continued*)**

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

The other risk control measures such as Credit spread PV01 (CSPV01) and Jump to default (JTD) 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 JTD are calculated daily for T&M trading book.

***Quantitative Disclosures*****Capital Requirement for Market Risk \***

Particulars	30 Sep 16
Interest rate risk	4,165
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	360
Equity position risk	71

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

**8. Operational Risk*****Qualitative Disclosures*****Strategy and Process**

The Group Operational Risk Management (ORM) policy:

- Defines operational risk and the scope of its application;
- Establishes the dimensions of operational risk;
- Provides a consistent Group wide framework for managing operational risk in a structured, systematic and consistent manner across DBS.

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

DBS adopts a zero tolerance mindset towards major operational risk that can endanger the franchise.

The Group ORM policy developed by the Head Office in Singapore has been adopted by the branches in India. The policy comprises of risk governance, risk policies, risk mitigation programmes, risk and control self-assessments, risk event management and reporting, and key risk indicators.

The ORM policy includes inter-alia:

- ORM Governance Structure (Board, Senior Management, Location / Business level)
- ORM Governance Principles
- Accountability & Responsibility
- Core Operational Risk Standards (CORS)

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (*Continued*)**

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**8. Operational Risk (*Continued*)**

e) Control and mitigation:

- Internal controls
- Global Insurance Programme; and
- Business Continuity Management

f) Risk Tools and Mechanisms comprising:

- Risk & Control Self Assessment (RCSA)
- Operational Risk Event Management & Reporting (OREM&R)
- Key Risk Indicators (KRI)
- Issue Management & Action Tracking
- Risk Analysis, Reporting and Profiling

g) Risk Quantification & Disclosure

- Loss Provisioning / Capital Allocation

**Structure and Organisation**

The Bank also has in place an India Operational Risk Committee (IORC) which meets on a monthly basis to discuss operational risk issues. This committee is managed by the Head - Operational Risk and reports to the IMC. This ensures appropriate management oversight of operational risks facing the Bank.

The IORC comprises the CEO and the heads of the Institutional Banking Group, Consumer Banking Group, Global Transaction Services, Treasury & Markets, Technology & Operations, Risk Management Group, Finance, Legal & Compliance, Internal Audit and Operational Risk.

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 Senior Risk Executive, India and functionally to the Group Head of Operational Risk at the Head Office in Singapore.

Coverage includes identifying, assessing, controlling / mitigating risk, monitoring and reporting risk and also ensuring compliance with DBS Group standards and regulatory requirements relating to Operational Risk.

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (*Continued*)**

as at 30 September 2016

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**8. Operational Risk (*Continued*)****Structure and Organisation**

The Bank also has in place an India Operational Risk Committee (IORC) which meets on a monthly basis to discuss operational risk issues. This committee is chaired by the Senior Risk executive and is administered by the Head - Operational Risk. The committee reports to the IMC. This ensures appropriate management oversight of operational risks facing the Bank.

The IORC comprises of the heads of the Institutional Banking Group, Consumer Banking Group, Global Transaction Services, Treasury & Markets, Technology & Operations, Finance, Legal & Compliance, Internal Audit and Operational Risk and other members as defined in the Terms of Reference (TOR)

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 Senior Risk Executive, India and functionally to the Group Head of Operational Risk at the Head Office in Singapore.

Coverage includes identifying, assessing, controlling / mitigating risk, monitoring and reporting risk and also ensuring compliance with DBS Group standards and meeting local and MAS regulatory requirements relating to Operational Risk.

In addition to the independent Operational Risk function, Unit Operational Risk Managers (UORM) are appointed within key Business Units (BU) and Support Units (SU) to support the risk management policy & process and to ensure maintenance of adequate controls on an ongoing basis. Periodic training / orientations / discussions are held to keep UORM updated with key developments.

**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 preventive, detective, escalation and corrective controls.

***Global 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 external funding sources (insurers). In line with DBS 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:

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (*Continued*)**

*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**8. Operational Risk (*Continued*)**

- 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 (ROR - Reveleus Operational Risk), as follows:

- Incident Management (IM) Module - for reporting of Risk Events
- Issue and Action Management (IAM) Module - for tracking of Issues and Actions emanating from Risk Events, Audit Issues, Regulatory Issues and other risk related issues
- Key Indicator (KI) Module - for reporting of Key Risk Indicators (KRI)
- Risk and Control Self Assessment (RCSA) Module - to facilitate the half-yearly Risk and Control Self Assessment process.

RCSA implementation has been completed and review and assessment is performed on a half yearly basis

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

**Approach for operational risk capital assessment**

- The Bank currently adopts the Basic Indicator Approach to calculate capital 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 DBS include re-pricing gap reports based on traditional as well as duration gap approach, sensitivity analysis and income simulations under various scenarios.

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)***as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**9. Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) (Continued)***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 change in interest rates are (for banking and trading book):-

<b>Change in MVE due to a 200 bps change in interest rates</b>	<b>INR Million</b>
30 September 2016	(3,756.05)

The impact on Earnings is computed as per the definition laid down in the ALM Policy of the Bank. Per the policy, 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 and the mark-to-market impact of 1% rise in interest rates on the AFS and HFT portfolio is to this. The aggregate of these approximates the net revenue 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 revenue.

EaR is computed at a Bank-wide level.

<b>EaR on the INR book (trading and banking)</b>	<b>INR Million</b>
30 September 2016	(3,586.50)

**10. General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk***Qualitative Disclosures***USE OF ECONOMIC CAPITAL (EC) FOR CONCENTRATION RISK MANAGEMENT**

While the Group firmly complies with regulatory capital requirements at all times, we recognize the need to have more robust methodologies to measure capital usage. Effective concentration management requires a robust metric that can accurately capture the portfolio risk characteristics including granular portfolio segment profile, risk concentrations and correlation of risks in the portfolio. The metric has to be sensitive to changes made to adjust the portfolio shape and direction of growth.

We have therefore adopted the EC metric as our primary concentration risk management tool and have integrated it into our risk processes. EC is deployed as a core component in our ICAAP and it also serves as a key metric in cascading Risk Appetite and limits setting.

**CREDIT RISK MITIGANTS***Collateral*

Where possible, the Group takes collateral as a secondary recourse to the borrower. Collateral includes cash, marketable securities, properties, trade receivables, inventory and equipment and other physical and financial collateral. The Group may also take fixed and floating charges on the assets of borrowers. It has put in place policies to determine the

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (*Continued*)**

as at 30 September 2016

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

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.

The Group is required to post additional collateral in the event of a rating downgrade. As at 31 December 2014, for a one notch downgrade of its Standard & Poor's Ratings Services and Moody's Investors Services ratings, the Group would have to post additional collateral amounting to SGD 106 million and SGD 35 million respectively.

***Other Risk Mitigants***

The Group 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 Group 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 Group also uses guarantees as credit risk mitigants. While the Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group's risk measurement methodology takes into account 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 Group'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	2,085,576	108,609
- Interest Rate Derivatives	1,562,076	17,765

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**11. Composition of Capital**

		(Rs. in million)	
<b>Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)</b>		<b>Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment</b>	<b>Ref No</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital : instruments and reserves</b>			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	32,113.53	A
2	Retained earnings	16,351.76	B+C+E +G
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	
<i>Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018</i>			
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	48,465.29	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments</b>			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	2,983.78	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets	994.58	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)	-	

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**11. Composition of Capital (Continued)**

		(Rs. in million)	
<b>Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)</b>			Ref No
		<b>Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments</b>			
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)	-	
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	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1</b>	3,978.36	
29	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	44,486.93	
<b>Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments</b>			
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	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	-	



**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**11. Composition of Capital (Continued)**

		(Rs. in million)	
<b>Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)</b>		<b>Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment</b>	<b>Ref No</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments</b>			
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	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	-	
44	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)</b>	-	
	a. Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	-	
45	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)</b>	44,486.93	
<b>Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions</b>			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	17,319.90	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	1,558.73	D+J

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**11. Composition of Capital (Continued)**

		(Rs. in million)	
<b>Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)</b>		<b>Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment</b>	<b>Ref No</b>
51	<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	18,878.63	
	<b>Tier 2 capital : regulatory adjustments</b>		
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)	18,878.63	
	a. Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	18,878.63	
	b. Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
	c. Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	18,878.63	
59	<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)</b>	63,365.56	
60	<b>Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)</b>	369,533.95	
	a. of which: total credit risk weighted assets	292,661.50	
	b. of which: total market risk weighted assets	57,450.05	
	c. of which: total operational risk weighted assets	19,422.40	

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**11. Composition of Capital (Continued)**

		(Rs. in million)	Ref No
<b>Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)</b>		<b>Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment</b>	
<b>Capital ratios and buffers</b>			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.04%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.04%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.15%	
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)	6.125%	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	0.625%	
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)	5.91%	
<b>National minima (if different from Basel III)</b>			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	6.125%	
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)	9.625%	
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>			
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)	-	
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	1,558.73	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	3,658.27	
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	

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**11. Composition of Capital (Continued)**

		(Rs. in million)
<b>Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)</b>		<b>Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment</b>
		<b>Ref No</b>
<b>(only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)</b>		
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA

<b>Notes to the above Template</b>		
Row No. of the template	Particular	(Rs. in million)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	994.58
	Total as indicated in row 10	994.58
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	1,558.73
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	1,558.73
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)	-

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**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 30 Sep 2016	As on 30 Sep 2016
<b>A</b>	<b>Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>		
<b>i.</b>	Paid-up Capital	<b>32,113.53</b>	<b>32,113.53</b>
	Reserves & Surplus	<b>14,445.54</b>	<b>14,445.54</b>
	Minority Interest	-	-
	Total Capital	46,559.08	46,559.08
<b>ii.</b>	Deposits	<b>254,411.75</b>	<b>254,411.75</b>
	of which : Deposits from banks	16,065.23	16,065.23
	of which : Customer deposits	238,346.52	238,346.52
	of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
<b>iii.</b>	Borrowings	<b>130,654.28</b>	<b>130,654.28</b>
	of which : From RBI	8,000.00	8,000.00
	of which : From banks	24,327.41	24,327.41
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	81,006.97	81,006.97
	of which : Others (pl. specify)		
	of which : Capital instruments	17,319.90	17,319.90
<b>iv.</b>	Other liabilities & provisions	<b>57,683.13</b>	<b>57,683.13</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>489,308.23</b>	<b>489,308.23</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Assets</b>		
<b>i.</b>	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	<b>8,408.60</b>	<b>8,408.60</b>
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	<b>27,614.14</b>	<b>27,614.14</b>
<b>ii.</b>	Investments :	<b>171,277.38</b>	<b>171,277.38</b>
	of which : Government securities	154,549.52	154,549.52
	of which : Other approved securities		
	of which : Shares	325.35	325.35
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	10,648.22	10,648.22
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Certificate of deposits, Security Receipts of Asset Reconstruction Companies)	5,754.29	5,754.29
<b>iii.</b>	Loans and advances	<b>219,155.72</b>	<b>219,155.72</b>
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	32,516.85	32,516.85
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	186,638.86	186,638.86
<b>iv.</b>	Fixed assets	<b>718.05</b>	<b>718.05</b>
<b>v.</b>	Other assets	<b>62,134.34</b>	<b>62,134.34</b>
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets		
	of which : Deferred tax assets	5,542.73	5,542.73
<b>vi.</b>	Goodwill on consolidation		
<b>vii.</b>	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account		
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>489,308.23</b>	<b>489,308.23</b>

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

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

Step 2		(Rs. in million)		
		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref No.
		As on 30 Sep 2016	As on 30 Sep 2016	
<b>A</b>	<b>Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>			
<b>i.</b>	Paid-up Capital	32,113.53	32,113.53	
	of which : Amount eligible for CET1	32,113.53	32,113.53	A
	of which : Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	14,445.54	14,445.54	
	of which :			
	Statutory Reserve	3,724.78	3,724.78	B
	Capital Reserve	5.10	5.10	C
	Investment Reserve	251.67	251.67	D
	Amount Retained in India for CAPAD	12,621.87	12,621.87	E
	Deferred Tax Reserve	0.54	0.54	
	Balance in Profit and Loss account	(2,158.42)	(2,158.42)	G
	Minority Interest			
	Total Capital	<b>46,559.08</b>	<b>46,559.08</b>	
<b>ii.</b>	Deposits	<b>254,411.75</b>	<b>254,411.75</b>	
	of which : Deposits from banks	16,065.23	16,065.23	
	of which : Customer deposits	238,346.52	238,346.52	
	of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	
<b>iii.</b>	Borrowings	<b>130,654.28</b>	<b>130,654.28</b>	
	of which : From RBI	8,000.00	8,000.00	
	of which : From banks	24,327.41	24,327.41	
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	81,006.97	81,006.97	
	of which : Others			
	of which : Capital instruments	17,319.90	17,319.90	
	- of which Eligible for T2 capital	17,319.90	17,319.90	I
<b>iv.</b>	Other liabilities & provisions	<b>57,683.13</b>	<b>57,683.13</b>	
	of which : Provision against standard asset and country risk	1,290.29	1,290.29	J
	<b>Total</b>	<b>489,308.23</b>	<b>489,308.23</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>Assets</b>			
<b>i.</b>	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	<b>8,408.60</b>	<b>8,408.60</b>	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	<b>27,614.14</b>	<b>27,614.14</b>	
<b>ii.</b>	Investments :	<b>171,277.38</b>	<b>171,277.38</b>	
	of which : Government securities	154,549.52	154,549.52	
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which : Shares	325.35	325.35	
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	10,648.22	10,648.22	
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Certificate of deposits, Security Receipts of Asset Reconstruction Companies)	5,754.29	5,754.29	
<b>iii.</b>	Loans and advances	<b>219,155.72</b>	<b>219,155.72</b>	
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	32,516.85	32,516.85	
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	186,638.86	186,638.86	
<b>iv.</b>	Fixed assets	<b>718.05</b>	<b>718.05</b>	
<b>v.</b>	Other assets	<b>62,134.34</b>	<b>62,134.34</b>	
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	
	of which : Deferred tax assets	5,542.73	5,542.73	F
<b>vi.</b>	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
<b>vii.</b>	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>489,308.23</b>	<b>489,308.23</b>	

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

**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, 2016 are as follows:

<b>On-balance sheet exposures</b>		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	447,538
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(3,978)
3	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)</b>	<b>443,560</b>
<b>Derivative exposures</b>		
4	Replacement cost associated with all <i>derivatives</i> transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	30,605
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions	93,663
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-
11	<b>Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)</b>	<b>124,268</b>
<b>Securities financing transaction exposures</b>		
12	Gross SFT <i>assets</i> (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	365
15	Agent transaction exposures	0
16	<b>Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	175,768
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(111,090)
19	<b>Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)</b>	<b>64,678</b>

**Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures (Continued)**
*as at 30 September 2016*

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

<b>Capital and total exposures</b>		
20	Tier 1 capital	42,177
21	<b>Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)</b>	<b>632,871</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>		
22	<b>Basel III leverage ratio</b>	<b>6.66%</b>

**Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure**

1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	478,144
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	93,662
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	365
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	64,678
7	Other adjustments	(3,978)
8	<b>Leverage ratio exposure</b>	<b>632,871</b>