



Celebrating New Asia

DBS Bank Ltd., India Annual Report 2010 - 11



DBS. Living, Breathing Asia



Our Corporate Values

- Passionate & Committed
- Value Relationships
- Integrity & Respect
- Dedicated to Teamwork
- Confidence to Excel

DBS acknowledges the passion, commitment and can-do spirit in all of our 15,000 plus staff, representing over 30 nationalities.



Asia continues to scale new heights. Strong economic growth, domestic-driven consumption and massive wealth creation are fuelling Asia's newfound strength.

DBS is uniquely placed to deliver banking the Asian way. As a bank that specialises in Asia, we leverage our deep understanding of the region, local culture and insights to serve and build lasting relationships with our clients. DBS provides the full range of services in corporate, SME, consumer and wholesale banking activities across Asia and the Middle East. We are committed to expanding our pan-Asia franchise by leveraging our growing presence in mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan to intermediate the increasing trade and investment flows among these markets. Likewise, we are focused on extending our end-to-end services to facilitate capital flows within fast-growing countries such as Indonesia and India.

Headquartered in Singapore, DBS is one of the largest financial services groups in the region, with an expanding network of over 200 branches across 15 markets. We are a well-capitalised bank with "AA-" and "Aa1" credit ratings that are among the highest in the Asia-Pacific region. We were named by Global Finance as the "Safest bank in Asia" for both 2009 and 2010.

Together, we celebrate the rise of New Asia and seize the opportunities before us. This is Asia's time, this is Our time.

**Financial Statements
together with Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 March 2011**

Auditors' Report

The Chief Executive Officer
DBS Bank Ltd., India

1. We have audited the attached balance sheet of DBS Bank Ltd., India ('the Bank') as at 31 March 2011 and the related profit and loss account and the cash flow statement of the Bank for the year ended on that date, annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.
2. We conducted our audit of the Bank and its branches in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. The balance sheet and profit and loss account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with the provisions of sub sections (1), (2) and (5) of section 211 and sub section (5) of section 227 of the Companies Act, 1956.
4. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
 - In the case of balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the Bank at 31 March 2011;
 - In the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit for the year ended on that date; and
 - In the case of the cash flow statement, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.
5. Further, in our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet, profit and loss account and cash flow statement dealt with by this report comply with the Accounting Standards, referred to in sub section 3(C) of section 211 of the Companies Act, 1956, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India.
6. We further report that:
 - a) we have obtained all information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit and found them to be satisfactory;
 - b) the financial accounting systems of the Bank are centralised and therefore, accounting returns for the purpose of preparing financial statements are not required to be submitted by the branches;
 - c) the transactions which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;
 - d) in our opinion, the Bank has maintained proper books of account as required by law insofar as appears from our examination of the books;
 - e) the balance sheet, profit and loss account and cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - f) in our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time; and
 - g) the requirements of section 274 (1) (g) of the Companies Act, 1956 are not applicable considering the Bank is a branch of DBS Bank Ltd., which is incorporated with limited liability in the Republic of Singapore.

For **BSR & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No: 046768

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2011

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	Schedule	As at 31 Mar 2011	As at 31 Mar 2010
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	9,518,321	9,518,321
Reserves and Surplus	2	8,459,458	7,187,196
Deposits	3	73,680,126	66,370,594
Borrowings	4	107,075,135	70,912,401
Other liabilities and provisions	5	38,728,105	33,439,818
Total		237,461,145	187,428,330
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	4,704,069	5,369,063
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	7	12,110,424	6,060,066
Investments	8	103,130,905	100,862,522
Advances	9	75,522,030	40,151,990
Fixed Assets	10	378,520	272,549
Other Assets	11	41,615,197	34,712,140
Total		237,461,145	187,428,330
Contingent Liabilities	12	3,334,994,683	1,876,440,810
Bills for collection		28,422,331	8,878,222
Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts	18		

Schedules referred to herein form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

As per our report of even date

For **B S R & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W

For **DBS Bank Ltd., India**

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No: 046768

Sanjiv Bhasin
General Manager and
Chief Executive Officer

Yazad Cooper
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2011

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2011

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	Schedule	Year ended 31 Mar 2011	Year ended 31 Mar 2010
INCOME			
Interest earned	13	10,658,608	8,798,059
Other income	14	961,357	1,548,708
Total		11,619,965	10,346,767
EXPENDITURE			
Interest expended	15	5,907,902	3,176,010
Operating expenses	16	2,725,766	1,677,218
Provisions and contingencies	17	1,714,035	2,793,262
Total		10,347,703	7,646,490
PROFIT			
Net Profit for the year		1,272,262	2,700,277
Profit brought forward		2,341,923	1,905,977
Total		3,614,185	4,606,254
APPROPRIATIONS			
Statutory Reserve		318,066	675,069
Appropriation to / (Redemption from) Investment Reserve Account		-	(117,208)
Capital retained in India for CRAR purposes		2,130,000	1,706,470
Balance carried over to balance sheet		1,166,119	2,341,923
Total		3,614,185	4,606,254

Schedules referred to herein form an integral part of the Profit and Loss Account

As per our report of even date

For **B S R & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W

For **DBS Bank Ltd., India**

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No: 046768

Sanjiv Bhasin
General Manager and
Chief Executive Officer

Yazad Cooper
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2011

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2011

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	Year ended 31 Mar 2011	Year ended 31 Mar 2010
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	2,272,499	4,620,062
<u>Adjustments for:</u>		
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	135,763	128,955
(Profit) / Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	474	(305)
Provision on Standard Assets/Derivatives	47,841	79,980
Provisions for Depreciation on Investments	75,915	463,270
Bad Debts Written Off	360,926	136,045
Other Provisions	6,343	(4,885)
Provision for Non Performing Assets	240,570	199,067
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	3,140,331	5,622,189
(Increase) in Investments	(2,344,297)	(23,219,167)
(Increase) in Advances	(35,971,537)	(13,258,634)
(Increase) in Other Assets	(6,733,295)	(1,903,147)
Increase in Deposits	7,309,532	22,897,773
Increase in Other liabilities and provisions	5,234,103	521,433
Increase in Borrowings	22,534,936	6,723,543
Income Tax Paid	(1,170,000)	(2,200,000)
Net Cash Flow generated from / (used in) Operating Activities A	(8,000,227)	(4,816,010)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Fixed Assets / Capital work in progress	(242,820)	(108,227)
Proceeds from sale of Fixed Assets	612	505
Net Cash Flow generated from / (used in) Investing Activities B	(242,208)	(107,722)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Subordinated Debt from Head Office	13,627,799	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities C	13,627,799	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+ C)	5,385,364	(4,923,732)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11,429,129	16,352,861
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16,814,493	11,429,129
Notes: Cash and Cash equivalents represent		
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India (refer Schedule 6)	4,704,069	5,369,063
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice (refer schedule 7)	12,110,424	6,060,066
Total	16,814,493	11,429,129

As per our report of even date

For **B S R & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No: 046768

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2011

For **DBS Bank Ltd., India**

Sanjiv Bhasin
General Manager and
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2011

Yazad Cooper
Chief Financial Officer

Schedule to Financial Statements

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	As at 31 Mar 2011	As at 31 Mar 2010
1. CAPITAL		
Face value of securities deposited with the RBI under Section 11(2)(b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949	<u>1,830,000</u>	<u>1,150,000</u>
Head Office Account	9,518,321	9,518,321
Total	<u>9,518,321</u>	<u>9,518,321</u>
2. RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
A Statutory Reserve		
Balance as per last balance sheet	1,819,546	1,144,477
Additions during the year	<u>318,066</u>	<u>675,069</u>
	2,137,612	1,819,546
B Capital Reserve (refer schedule 18 note [5])	5,096	5,096
C Investment Reserve Account (refer schedule 18 note [47])		
Balance as per last balance sheet	-	117,208
Additions during the year	-	-
Appropriation towards additional Depreciation requirement for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>117,208</u>
	-	-
D Capital retained in India for CRAR purposes		
Balance as per last balance sheet	3,020,095	1,313,625
Additions during the year	<u>2,130,000</u>	<u>1,706,470</u>
	5,150,095	3,020,095
E Balance in Profit and Loss Account	1,166,119	2,341,923
F Deferred Tax Reserve	536	536
Total	<u>8,459,458</u>	<u>7,187,196</u>

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	As at 31 Mar 2011	As at 31 Mar 2010
3. DEPOSITS		
A (i) Demand Deposits		
From banks	-	-
From others	<u>5,086,621</u>	<u>5,315,905</u>
	5,086,621	5,315,905
(ii) Saving Bank Deposits	493,998	280,346
(iii) Certificate of Deposits	3,486,494	2,996,335
(iv) Term Deposits		
From banks	-	-
From others	<u>64,613,013</u>	<u>57,778,008</u>
	64,613,013	57,778,008
Total	73,680,126	66,370,594
B Deposits of branches in India		
Deposits of branches outside India	-	-
Total	73,680,126	66,370,594
4. BORROWINGS		
I Borrowings in India		
(i) Reserve Bank of India	13,350,000	5,700,000
(ii) Other banks	23,059,500	6,381,847
(iii) Other institutions and agencies	<u>4,450,356</u>	<u>21,245,769</u>
	40,859,856	33,327,616
II Borrowings outside India from Banks	31,641,173	16,638,477
III Subordinated Debt*	34,574,106	20,946,308
Total	107,075,135	70,912,401
<i>Secured borrowings included in I and II above</i>	17,800,356	26,945,769
* : Subordinated loan in the nature of long term borrowings in foreign currency from Head Office.		
5. OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS		
Bills Payable	133,309	155,691
Interest Accrued	697,813	358,511
Contingent Provision against Standard Advances	333,014	239,677
Contingent Provision against Derivatives Exposures	20,572	66,068
Others (including provisions)	<u>37,543,397</u>	<u>32,619,871</u>
Total	38,728,105	33,439,818

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	As at 31 Mar 2011	As at 31 Mar 2010
6. CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	28,527	11,547
Balances with RBI in Current Account	4,675,542	5,357,516
Total	4,704,069	5,369,063
7. BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL & SHORT NOTICE		
I In India		
(i) Balance with Banks		
In Current Accounts	48,611	16,763
In Other Deposit Accounts	7,900,000	5,000,000
	<u>7,948,611</u>	<u>5,016,763</u>
(ii) Money at call and short notice	-	-
	<u>7,948,611</u>	<u>5,016,763</u>
II Outside India		
In Current Accounts	4,161,813	1,043,303
In Other Deposit Accounts	-	-
Money at Call and Short Notice	-	-
	<u>4,161,813</u>	<u>1,043,303</u>
Total	12,110,424	6,060,066
8. INVESTMENTS		
Investments in India in		
Government securities *	41,332,257	51,909,986
Debentures and Bonds	270,000	270,000
Others (Certificate of Deposits and Commercial Papers)	61,528,648	48,682,536
Total	103,130,905	100,862,522
Gross Investments in India	103,678,396	101,334,098
Less: Provision for depreciation	547,491	471,576
Net Investments in India	103,130,905	100,862,522
* : Includes :		
(A) Securities pledged as margin with CCIL INR 257,175 thousands (Previous Year INR 348,422 thousands)		
(B) Securities held u/s 11(2)(b) with RBI INR 1,853,679 thousands (Previous Year INR 1,145,927 thousands)		
(C) Securities pledged as collateral for LAF INR 13,950,629 thousands (Previous Year INR 6,206,158 thousands)		
(D) Securities held with CCIL for borrowings under CBLO INR 3,072,359 thousands (Previous Year INR 21,674,270 thousands)		
(E) Securities kept as margin for RTGS INR 4,017,051 thousands (Previous Year INR 4,164,823 thousands)		
(F) Securities pledged as collateral for Repo INR 1,451,879 thousands (Previous Year Nil)		

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	As at 31 Mar 2011	As at 31 Mar 2010
9. ADVANCES		
A Bills purchased and discounted	29,963,057	12,319,905
Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	38,048,881	23,639,966
Term Loans	7,510,092	4,192,119
Total	75,522,030	40,151,990
B Secured by tangible assets *	31,319,547	22,234,693
Covered by Bank / Government Guarantees**	19,315,200	5,859,210
Unsecured	24,887,283	12,058,087
Total	75,522,030	40,151,990
C Advances in India		
Priority Sectors	36,814,015	18,237,697
Public Sectors	-	-
Banks	-	-
Others	38,708,015	21,914,293
Advances Outside India	-	-
Total	75,522,030	40,151,990
* : includes secured by book debts and stocks		
** : includes advances covered by LCs issued by banks		
10. FIXED ASSETS		
Other Fixed Assets (including furniture and fixtures)		
Cost at the beginning of the year	646,132	540,188
Additions during the year	242,820	108,227
Deductions during the year	(7,711)	(2,283)
	<u>881,241</u>	<u>646,132</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(502,721)	(373,583)
Total	378,520	272,549
11. OTHER ASSETS		
Interest accrued	1,219,833	1,012,135
Tax paid in advance / Tax Deducted at Source (net of provisions)	690,984	641,208
Stationery & Stamps	1	27
Deferred Tax Asset (refer schedule 18 note [35])	321,239	127,610
Others	39,383,140	32,931,160
Total	41,615,197	34,712,140
12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts	993,058,505	674,561,455
Liability on account of outstanding Currency and Interest Rate Swap and Option contracts	2,288,291,850	1,164,430,774
Guarantees given on behalf of constituents in India	40,133,354	26,011,593
Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	13,463,672	11,368,103
Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	47,302	68,885
Total	3,334,994,683	1,876,440,810

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	Year ended 31 Mar 2011	Year ended 31 Mar 2010
13. INTEREST EARNED		
Interest / discount on advances / bills	3,539,161	2,762,453
Income on investments	6,301,777	5,890,244
Interest on balances with RBI and other inter-bank funds	817,670	145,362
Total	10,658,608	8,798,059
14. OTHER INCOME		
Commission, exchange and brokerage	1,966,500	1,703,917
Net Profit / (Loss) on sale of investments	(1,048,428)	250,417
Net Profit / (Loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets	(474)	305
Net Profit / (Loss) on Foreign Exchange and Derivative transactions	35,720	(408,377)
Miscellaneous Income	8,039	2,446
Total	961,357	1,548,708
15. INTEREST EXPENDED		
Interest on Deposits	3,577,042	2,051,573
Interest on RBI / Inter-bank borrowings *	2,330,860	1,124,437
Total	5,907,902	3,176,010
* : including interest on Repos, CBLOs and Subordinated Debt		
16. OPERATING EXPENSES		
Payments to and provisions for employees	1,251,625	734,519
Rent, taxes and lighting	403,645	367,639
Printing and Stationery	10,311	5,647
Advertisement and publicity	37,190	27,822
Depreciation on Bank's property	135,763	128,955
Auditor's fees and expenses	2,500	500
Law Charges	26,381	8,105
Postage, Telegram, Telephone, etc.	34,315	46,713
Repairs and maintenance	59,282	33,881
Insurance	69,026	43,952
Brokerage charges	29,001	27,181
Professional Fees	43,984	33,418
Head Office Expenses	103,597	88,105
Other Expenditure (refer schedule 18 note [47])	519,146	130,781
Total	2,725,766	1,677,218

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

17. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

	Year ended 31 Mar 2011	Year ended 31 Mar 2010
Provision for Non Performing Assets	240,570	199,067
Bad Debts written off (net)	343,129	136,045
Provision for Standard Asset (including credit exposure in derivatives)	47,841	79,980
Provision/(Write-back) for Depreciation on Investments	75,915	463,270
Provision for Current Income-Tax	1,193,867	1,893,610
Provision/(Write-back) for Deferred Income-Tax	(193,630)	26,175
Provision/(Write-back) for Fringe Benefit Tax	-	(441)
Provision for Wealth Tax	14	10
Provision/(Write-back) for Country Risk	6,329	(2,725)
Other Provisions	-	(1,729)
Total	1,714,035	2,793,262

18. Significant Accounting policies and Notes Forming Part of the Accounts

1. Background

The accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2011 comprise the accounts of the India branches of DBS Bank Ltd., which is incorporated in Singapore. The India branches of the Bank as at 31 March 2011 are located at Mumbai, New Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Pune, Kolkata, Nasik, Surat, Salem, Moradabad, Kolhapur and Cuddalore.

2. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on an accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated and comply with the generally accepted Accounting Standards (AS) prescribed by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2006 issued by the National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards (NACAS) and by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) to the extent applicable and conform to the statutory requirements prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, circulars issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time and current practices prevailing within the banking industry in India.

3. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make

estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Advances

Advances are classified as performing and non-performing based on the RBI guidelines. Advances are stated net of specific loan provisions, write offs and interest in suspense for non-performing advances. Provision for loan losses are made in respect of identified advances based on the periodic review as per Bank's policy, which comply with RBI guidelines.

The Bank also maintains a general loan loss provision on Standard Advances and Derivative Exposures at rates as prescribed by RBI, and discloses the same in Schedule 5 ('Other liabilities and Provisions'). In addition the Bank maintains provision for country risk in accordance with RBI guidelines and the same is included under Schedule 5 ('Other liabilities and Provisions').

(ii) Investments

Classification

Investments, are recognised on settlement date (i.e Value date) basis and are classified as Held for Trading ('HFT'), Available for Sale ('AFS') or

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

Held to Maturity ('HTM') in accordance with RBI guidelines.

Acquisition Cost:

In determining acquisition cost of an investment:

- Brokerage, Commission, etc. paid at the time of acquisition, are charged to revenue.
- Cost of investments is determined using First in First out method.
- Broken period interest on debt instruments is accounted in accordance with RBI guidelines.

Disposal of Investments:

Profit/ Loss on sale of investments under the HFT and AFS categories are taken to the Profit and Loss account.

Valuation

Investments classified under the HFT and AFS categories are valued at lower of acquisition cost or market value in aggregate for each category of investment, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI and based on the year-end rates as published by Primary Dealers Association of India ('PDAI') jointly with the Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India ('FIMMDA'). The non SLR bonds held are valued by applying the mark up above the corresponding yield on GOI securities as directed by RBI. Net depreciation is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and net appreciation, (if any) is ignored per category of investment classification. Consequent to revaluation, the book value of the individual security is not changed. Treasury Bills, Commercial Paper and Certificate of Deposits are valued on a carrying cost basis.

In accordance with the RBI's Master Circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.18/21.04.141/2010-11 dated 1st July 2010, the provision on account of depreciation in the HFT and AFS categories in excess of the required amount is credited to the Profit & Loss Account and an equivalent amount (net of taxes if any and net of transfer of Statutory Reserve as applicable to such excess provision) is appropriated to an Investment Reserve Account. The provisions required to be created on account of depreciation in the AFS & HFT categories is debited to the Profit & Loss account and an equivalent amount (net of tax benefit, if any and net of consequent reduction in transfer to Statutory Reserves) is transferred from the Investment Reserve Account to the

Profit & Loss Account.

Securities categorised under HTM are carried at acquisition cost, or at amortised cost if acquired at a premium over the face value. Such premium is amortised over the remaining period to maturity of that security.

Brokerage, commission, etc. paid at the time of sale is charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

Transfer of securities between categories

Reclassification of investments from one category to the other, is done in accordance with RBI guidelines and any such transfer is accounted for at the lower of acquisition cost / book value / market value, as on the date of transfer and depreciation, if any, on such transfer is fully provided for.

Accounting for repos/ reverse repos

In accordance with RBI Circular DBOD.No.BP. BC.18/21.04.141/2010-11 dated 1st July 2010, Repurchase/Reverse-repurchase transactions (other than those under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility 'LAF' with RBI) are accounted as collateralized borrowing and lending. The difference between the clean price of the first leg and the clean price of the second leg is recognised as interest income/expense over the period of the transaction.

(iii) Foreign Exchange

Foreign currency assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items are translated at the balance sheet date at rates notified by the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India ('FEDAI'). The resultant gain or loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Income and expenditure in foreign currency is translated at the exchange rates as prevailing on the incurred date of transaction.

(iv) Derivative transactions

Derivatives comprise interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, foreign exchange transactions and options and are a part of the trading book. These are recognized at the fair values on daily basis and the resultant gain / loss is recorded in the Profit & Loss Account. The unrealised gains or losses on these products are reflected in the Balance Sheet under Other Assets or Other Liabilities respectively.

Option contracts are marked to market using market values after considering the premium received or paid. The profit or loss on revaluation

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

is recorded in the Profit & Loss Account and corresponding asset or liability is shown under Other Asset or Other Liability as the case may be. Premium received or premium paid is recognised in the Profit & Loss Account upon expiry or exercise of the option.

(v) Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation as adjusted for impairment, if any. Cost includes cost of purchase and all expenditure like site preparation, installation costs and professional fees incurred on the asset before it is ready to use. Subsequent expenditure incurred on assets put to use is capitalized only when it increases the future benefit/ functioning capability from/of such assets. Fixed assets individually costing less than Rs 10,000/- are expensed in the year of purchase. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset at the rates mentioned below:

Assets	Rate
Office Equipment	20.00%
Computers (Hardware and Software)	33.33%
Furniture and Fixtures	20.00%
Motor Vehicles	20.00%
Leasehold Improvements	Over the life of the lease

Depreciation for the entire month is charged in the month in which the asset is purchased. Depreciation on assets sold during the year is charged to the Profit and Loss account on a pro-rata basis up to the beginning of the month of sale.

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss, if any, is provided in the Profit and Loss Account to the extent the carrying amount of assets exceeds their estimated recoverable amount.

(vi) Employee Benefits

(a) *Provident Fund*: The Bank has its own trust for Provident Fund for the benefit of its employees. Contributions to the Provident Fund are recognised on an accrual basis and charged to the Profit And Loss account.

(b) *Gratuity*: The Bank has a Gratuity Fund for its employees under the Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance Scheme of the Life Insurance

Corporation of India ('LIC'). The Bank's contribution towards the Fund is charged to the Profit And Loss account. In terms of the revised Accounting Standard 15, provision is made towards Gratuity based on an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary as at the year end, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The fair value of the Fund's assets is compared with the gratuity liability, as actuarially determined, and the shortfall if any is provided for. Actuarial gains/losses are taken to the Profit and Loss account.

(c) *Compensated Absences*: The Bank makes a provision for accrued compensated absences as at 31st March each year on the basis of actuarial valuation, as carried out by an independent actuary, and the same is charged to the Profit And Loss account.

(d) *Employee share based payment*: The eligible employees of the Bank have been granted stock awards under various plans, of equity shares of the ultimate holding company, DBS Bank Ltd – Singapore. As per the various plans, these stock awards vest in a graded manner over an average period of one to three years. During the year, the Bank has charged an amount pertaining to these under the head "Payments to and provisions for employees" as compensation cost.

(vii) Operating Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset are classified as Operating Leases. Operating Lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account over the lease term in accordance with the AS- 19, Leases.

(viii) Revenue Recognition

Income is accounted for on an accrual basis except in case of interest on non-performing assets which is recognized on receipt basis as per RBI norms.

Income on non-coupon bearing discounted instruments and instruments which carry a premia on redemption is recognized over the tenor of the instrument on a straight line basis.

Fee and commission income is recognized when due, except on guarantees and letter of credits which are recognized on a receipt basis.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

(ix) Taxation

Provision for tax comprises current tax and net change in deferred tax assets and liability during the year. Current tax provisions represent the estimated liability on income tax as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961. Wealth Tax liability is determined in accordance with the provisions under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. Deferred tax adjustments reflect the changes in the deferred tax assets or liabilities during the year. Deferred taxation is provided on timing differences between the accounting and tax statement on income and expenses. In case of unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty of realization of such assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and appropriately adjusted to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain to be realized.

(x) Net Profit

Net profit is computed after:

- Provision for loan losses / write offs, country risk provision, general loan loss provision on standard assets and derivatives
- Provision for diminution in the value of investments
- Provision for income tax and wealth tax
- Provision for deferred taxation
- Charge for head office administrative expenses for the year
- Other usual and necessary provisions.

(xi) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In accordance with AS 29, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, provision is recognized when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of past event where it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is:

- a possible obligation arising from a past event, the existence of which will be confirmed by occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the Bank; or
- a present obligation arising from a past event which is not recognised as it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent liabilities on account of foreign exchange contracts, derivative transactions, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed at closing rates of exchange notified by FEDAI.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

(xii) Securitisation

The Bank enters into securitisation transactions wherein corporate loans are sold to a Special Purpose Vehicle ('SPV'). These securitisation transactions are accounted for in accordance with the RBI guidelines on "Securitisation of Standard Assets" and other relevant guidelines/notifications issued by the RBI from time to time and the Guidance Note on Accounting for Securitisation issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

Securitised assets are derecognised upon sale if the Bank surrenders control over the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. In respect of credit enhancements provided or recourse obligations accepted by the Bank, appropriate provision/disclosure is made at the time of sale in accordance with AS 29 –

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'.

Gains on securitizations, being the excess of the consideration received over book value of the assets and provisions towards expected costs including servicing costs and expected delinquencies are amortised over the life of the securities issued by the SPV.

Losses are recognised immediately. Sales and transfers that do not meet the criteria for surrender of control are accounted for as secured borrowings.

5. Capital Reserve

Capital Reserves disclosed in Schedule 2 includes bank balances and fixed assets transferred by the erstwhile Development Bank of Singapore Ltd., Mumbai Representative Office to the Bank upon closure of the Representative Office.

6. Capital

The Bank is following RBI guidelines for calculation of capital adequacy under BASEL II requirements. Credit Risk is calculated using the Standardised Approach, Operational Risk is calculated using the Basic Indicator Approach and Market Risk is computed in accordance with RBI guidelines with minimum capital requirement being expressed in terms of two specific charges – Specific Market Risk and General Market Risk. The capital adequacy ratio of the bank, calculated as per Basel II requirement as well as under the earlier method (BASEL I) is set out below:

Per BASEL II

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2011	As at 31 Mar 2010
CRAR (%)*	14.98%	16.96%
CRAR-Tier I Capital (%)	9.84%	11.14%
CRAR-Tier II Capital (%)	5.14%	5.82%
Amount of eligible Subordinated Debt in Tier-II	8,214,929	7,040,969

*As per para 4.1.2 of the RBI's Master Circular for Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Market Discipline – (NCAF), viz, DBOD.No.BP.BC. 73 / 21.06.001 /2009-10 dated February 8, 2010, the Bank is required to maintain a prudential floor on capital requirements of 80 per cent of the capital required under Basel I. The Bank's capital requirement as per the BASEL-II framework has been accordingly enhanced to meet the prudential floor for 31 March 2010.

Per BASEL I

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2011	As at 31 Mar 2010
CRAR (%)	12.11%	13.64%
CRAR-Tier I Capital (%)	7.96%	8.96%
CRAR-Tier II Capital (%)	4.15%	4.68%
Amount of eligible Subordinated Debt in Tier-II	8,244,942	7,078,356

7. Investments

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2011	As at 31 Mar 2010
Value of Investments (*)		
Gross Value of Investments	103,678,396	101,334,098
Less: Provision for Depreciation	547,491	471,576
Net Value of Investments	103,130,905	100,862,522
Movement in Provisions Held towards Depreciation on Investments		
Opening Balance	471,576	8,306
Add: Provisions Made During the Year	75,915	463,270
Less: Write off / Write back of Excess provisions during the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	547,491	471,576

(*) All investments are held in India.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

8. Repo/ Reverse Repo Transactions

	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	As at 31 March
Securities sold under Repos				
i) Government securities	-	34,020,367	5,660,329	1,453,374
	(-)	(28,116,253)	(12,023,548)	(5,700,000)
ii) Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Securities purchased under Reverse Repos				
i) Government securities	-	5,700,000	70,814	-
	(-)	(41,150,000)	(9,277,447)	(-)
ii) Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)

(Figures in brackets indicate previous year figures)

9. Non – Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) Investment Portfolio

Issuer composition of Non – SLR Investments as at 31 March 2011 is stated below:

Issuer	Amount	Extent of "private placement"	Extent of "below investment grade" securities	Extent of "unrated" securities	Extent of "unlisted" securities
Public Sector Undertakings	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Banks	57,398,891	-	-	-	-
	(48,682,536)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Private Corporates	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Others	4,399,757	80,000	-	-	-
	(270,000)	(80,000)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Provision held towards depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Total	61,798,648	80,000	-	-	-
	(48,952,536)	(80,000)	(-)	(-)	(-)

(Figures in brackets indicate previous year figures)

10. Non performing Non - SLR Investments

Non performing Non – SLR Investments as at 31 March 2011 were Nil (Previous Year: Nil).

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

11. Derivatives - Forward Rate Agreements/ Interest Rate Swap

The Bank deals in Interest Rate Swaps and Forward Rate Agreements.

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2011	As at 31 Mar 2010
Notional principal of Interest Rate Swaps	2,065,082,001	993,335,935
Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements	15,954,914	6,818,503
Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps	-	-
Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps (exposure to banking industry)	97%	93%
The fair value of the swap book [asset / (liability)]	1,134,806	(403,311)

In terms of the guidelines issued by RBI, the following additional information is disclosed in respect of outstanding Interest Rate Swaps and FRAs as at year end:

Benchmark	Terms	31 March 2011		31 March 2010	
		Nos.	Notional Principal	Nos.	Notional Principal
6 Month MIFOR	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	179	70,011,500	163	58,167,500
6 Month MIFOR	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	82	56,315,500	93	38,348,000
6 Month EURIBOR	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	15	552,333	-	-
6 Month EURIBOR	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	15	552,333	-	-
OIS 1 year	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	432	482,560,000	204	223,490,000
OIS 1 year	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	374	430,310,000	198	231,410,000
OIS 6 months	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	1,076	459,660,089	475	191,700,505
OIS 6 months	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	1,087	469,076,598	485	195,466,598
JPY Libor 6 months	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	4	795,901	4	1,305,720
JPY Libor 6 months	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	4	1,105,978	5	1,093,945
JPY Libor 6 months	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	4	1,137,195	4	1,085,777
JPY Libor 6 months	Pay Floating Receive Floating	1	979,785	1	874,657
USD Libor 1 year	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	-	-	4	1,796,000
USD Libor 1 month	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	2	445,950	-	-
USD Libor 1 month	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	2	445,950	-	-
USD BS Libor 3 months	Pay Floating Receive Floating	2	780,412	-	-
USD Libor 3 months	Pay Fixed Receive Fixed	-	-	2	1,347,000
USD Libor 3 months	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	33	8,901,916	24	5,483,291
USD Libor 3 months	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	30	8,489,412	21	5,034,291
USD Libor 3 months	Pay Floating Receive Floating	9	2,186,203	2	291,850
USD Libor 3 months	Receive Floating Pay Floating	-	-	5	1,234,750
USD Libor 6 months	Pay Fixed Receive Floating	68	30,426,026	36	13,098,253
USD Libor 6 months	Receive Fixed Pay Floating	76	37,902,810	40	20,174,648
USD Libor 6 months	Receive Floating Pay Floating	12	2,446,110	7	19,53,150
Total		3,507	2,065,082,001	1,773	993,355,935

All interest rate swaps have been entered into with reputed counter parties under approved credit lines and are in the nature of trading. Management believes that these transactions carry negligible inherent credit risk and no collateral is insisted upon from the counterparty as per market practice.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

12. Exchange Traded Derivatives

The Bank does not deal in Exchange Traded Derivatives.

13. Disclosure on Risk Exposure in Derivatives

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank undertakes transactions in derivative contracts either in the role of a User or as a Market Maker. The Bank ensures that by undertaking such transactions, additional risk assumed (if any) is within the limits governed by the relevant policies and guidance under the Integrated Risk Framework and as approved by the Risk Committees.

Derivative exposures are subject to Market Risk Control and Risk Appetite Limits separately calibrated for the Trading and Banking books. These Corporate level limits are administered at Head Office and monitored by Head Office as well as locally. Appetite Limits are for VaR and stress losses. Control Limits are for sensitivities to interest rates and FX rates, as well as Risk Class Contribution grids, which measure first order, as well as higher order risks for interest rate and FX products, including options. The setting of the Risk Appetite Limit takes into consideration the Bank's risk bearing capacity, level of business activity, operational considerations, market volatility and utilisation. The limit calibration process is dynamic and aims to consistently maintain and enhance the relevance of the various applicable limits as risk capacity, risk consumption and market behaviour changes. Carved out of the control limits at corporate level are granular business level sensitivity limits for interest rates at product, desk / trader book & tenor levels for each currency and for FX at desk / trader book level for each currency.

All derivative trades entered by the Bank are undertaken in the trading book (there is no hedging book maintained by the Bank) and valued in line with the accounting policy covering the trading transactions. Additionally, these trades may be on account of proprietary positions or for covering customer transactions.

The Bank has a Credit Risk Management unit which is responsible for setting up counterparty limits for all transactions including derivatives on the basis of the counter-party's control structure. While setting up these limits, the Bank follows rigorous appraisal principles and procedures similar to those for loan limits. Typically these

exposures remain unsecured in line with market, wherein customers do not make available collateral against derivative or foreign exchange limits. Additionally, the Bank independently evaluates the Potential Credit Exposure ('PCE') on account of all derivative transactions, wherein limits are separately specified by product and tenor.

The Bank applies the Current Exposure method to assess credit risk associated with Derivatives and Foreign Exchange contracts. Credit risk on a contract is computed as the sum of its mark-to-market value if positive and its potential future exposure which is calculated based on its notional value and its residual maturity. The Bank has made a provision on such credit exposures in accordance with RBI Circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.21/21.04.048/2010-11 dated July 1, 2010.

contd. on page 19

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

13. Disclosure on Risk Exposure in Derivatives (continued)

Quantitative Disclosures

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency Derivatives #	Interest Rate Derivatives
1	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)		
	(a) - For Hedging	-	-
	(b) - For Trading	1,212,086,548	2,069,263,807
2	Marked to Market Positions		
	(a) - Asset	-	1,134,806
	(b) - Liability	1,291,649	-
3	Credit Exposure	56,844,603	32,077,973
4	Likely impact of 1% change in interest rates (100*PV01)		
	(a) - On Hedging Derivatives	-	-
	(b) - On Trading Derivatives	176,847	(31,131)
5	Maximum & Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year		
	(a) - On Hedging : Maximum	-	-
	Minimum	-	-
	(b) - On Trading : Maximum	249,066	623,937
	Minimum	(119,158)	(356,089)

Currency Derivatives includes Foreign Exchange contracts.

14. Non Performing Assets (Funded)

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
(i) Net NPA to Net Advances (%)	0.31%	1.00%
(ii) Movement in Gross NPAs		
(a) Opening Balance	760,399	311,675
(b) Additions during the year	582,778	1,122,678
Sub Total (A)	1,343,177	1,434,353
(a) Upgradations	-	-
(b) Recoveries	147,771	536,409
(c) Write-offs*	360,926	137,545
Sub Total (B)	508,697	673,954
Gross NPAs as on 31 Mar (A-B)	834,480	760,399
(iii) Movement in provisions for NPAs		
(a) Opening Balance	360,447	162,380
(b) Provisions made during the year	638,412	745,610
(c) Write off / Write back of excess provisions**	397,842	547,543
(d) Closing Balance	601,017	360,447
(iv) Movement in Net NPAs		
(a) Opening Balance	399,952	149,295
(b) Additions during the year	(55,634)	377,068
(c) Reductions during the year	110,855	126,411
(d) Closing Balance	233,463	399,952

*Gross of INR Nil (Previous Year INR 1,500 thousands) recovered after write off.

**Includes an amount of INR Nil (Previous Year INR 1,000 thousands), not written back in the Profit & Loss Account, pertaining to sale of an NPA to a Reconstruction Company.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

15. Non Performing Assets (NPA) provisioning coverage ratio

The NPA provisioning coverage ratio of the Bank was 72.02% as on 31 March 2011 (Previous Year 47.40%)

16. Concentration of NPA's

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	753,147	709,185

17. Sector-wise NPA's

Sector	Percentage to Total Advances	
	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Agriculture & allied activities	44.24%	-
Industry (Micro & small, Medium and Large)	0.72%	2.02%
Services	-	-
Personal Loans	-	-

18. Concentration of Deposits

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	51,382,846	45,329,896
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the bank	69.74%	68.30%

19. Concentration of Advances

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	60,343,922	43,715,624
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the bank	36.32%	37.53%

Advances have been computed as per the definition of Credit Exposure including derivatives as prescribed in RBI's Master Circular DBOD.No.Dir.BC.14/13.03.00/2010-11 dated July 1, 2010.

20. Concentration of Exposures

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers	60,343,922	43,715,624
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the bank on borrowers/customers	22.37%	20.07%

Exposures are computed based on Credit and Investment exposure as prescribed in RBI's Master Circular DBOD.No.Dir.BC.14/13.03.00/2010-11 dated July 1, 2010.

21. Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Total Assets	4,161,813	1,043,303
Total NPAs	-	-
Total Revenue	240	229

Total assets represent Nostro balances with overseas banks and Total revenue represents interest received on the placement of deposits with overseas counterparty.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

22. Off Balance Sheet Sponsored Special Purpose Vehicles

The Bank does not have any off balance sheet sponsored Special Purpose Vehicle as at 31 March 2011 (Previous Year: Nil)

23. Loan restructuring

Particulars of Accounts Restructured		CDR Mechanism	SME Debt Restructuring	Others
Standard Advances	No. of Borrowers	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Sacrifice (diminution in the fair value)	-	-	-
Sub-standard Advances	No. of Borrowers	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	(-)	(-)	(-)
	Sacrifice (diminution in the fair value)	-	-	-
Doubtful Advances	No. of Borrowers	-	-	1
	Amount outstanding	(-)	(-)	(1)
	Sacrifice (diminution in the fair value)	-	-	75,000
		(-)	(-)	(88,118)
		(-)	(-)	(-)

(Figures in brackets indicate previous year figures)

24. Financial Assets sold to Securitisation / Reconstruction Companies for Asset Reconstruction

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
No. of accounts	-	2
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC/RC	-	-
Aggregate consideration	-	2,500
Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	-	2,500

25. Details of non-performing financial assets purchased/sold

There were no purchases or sales of non-performing financial assets from/to other banks during the year ended 31 March 2011 (Previous Year: Nil).

26. Provision for Standard Assets and Derivatives

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
General Loan Loss Provision on Standard Assets	333,014	239,677
General Provision on Credit Exposures on Derivatives	20,572	66,068

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

27. Business Ratios

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
i Interest Income to working funds	6.66%	7.77%
ii Non-interest income to working funds	0.60%	1.37%
iii Operating profits to working funds	1.86%	4.85%
iv Return on Assets	0.79%	2.38%
v Business (deposits plus advances) per employee	240,649	255,450
vi Net Profit per employee	2,052	6,475
vii Percentage of Net NPA to Net Advances	0.31%	1.00%

Note: Business volume has been computed based on advances & deposits (excluding interbank deposits) outstanding as at the year-end. Similarly, employee numbers are those as at the year-end.

28. Exposure to Capital Market

Sr. No.	Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
(i)	Investments made in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt	-	-
(ii)	Advances against shares, bonds, debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPO's/ESOPS), convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
(iii)	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security	-	-
(iv)	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances	-	-
(v)	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers	850,000	-
(vi)	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources	-	-
(vii)	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues	-	-
(viii)	Underwriting commitments taken up in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds	-	-
(ix)	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading	-	-
(x)	All exposures to venture capital funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
	Total Exposure to Capital Market	850,000	-

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

29. Exposure to Real Estate Sector

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Direct Exposure		
Residential Mortgages	1,227	1,370
Commercial Real Estate	6,367,133	7,541,900
Investments in Mortgage backed Securities	-	-
Indirect Exposure	-	-

30. Risk Category Wise Country Risk Exposure

Provision for Country Risk Exposure in terms of RBI master circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.21/21.04.048/2010-11 dated 1st July 2010 is as follows:

Risk Category	Exposure (net) as at March 2011	Provision held as at March 2011	Exposure (net) as at March 2010	Provision held as at March 2010
Insignificant	13,016,854	4,274	3,083,964	-
Low	11,428,685	4,294	4,871,688	2,239
Moderate	185,343	-	227,908	-
High	9,235	-	21,869	-
Very high	1,160,218	-	14,130	-
Restricted	-	-	1,183	-
Off-credit	-	-	-	-
Total	25,800,335	8,568	8,220,742	2,239

Country risk provisions are held in addition to the provisions required to be held as per the asset classification status. In terms of the RBI circular, the provision is made for only those countries where the net funded exposure is not less than 1 percent of total assets. For exposures with contractual maturity of less than 180 days, 25% of the normal provision requirements are held.

31. Single Borrower and Group Borrower Exposure Limits

During the year, the Bank's credit exposures ceiling to individual borrowers has been exceeded in HDFC Ltd. and L & T Limited. Prior approval of the India Management Committee has been obtained for exceeding the exposure ceiling in the above accounts.

32. Unsecured Advances

There are no unsecured Advances for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. has been taken by the Bank.

33. Penalties impose by RBI

During the financial year under review, no penalty was imposed by RBI on the Bank (Previous Year : Nil). However, penalty of INR 500 thousands has been levied by RBI on 26 April 2011 in exercise of powers under section 46(4) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 for contraventions under section 47A(1)(b).

34. Income Tax

The amount of provision for Income Tax made during the year is:

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Provision for Current Tax	1,193,867	1,893,610
Provision for/(Write-back of) Deferred Tax	(193,630)	26,175
Provision for/(Write-back of) Fringe Benefit Tax	-	(441)

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

35. Deferred Taxes

The composition of Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability) is:

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 11	As at 31 Mar 10
Depreciation on fixed assets	13,412	10,428
Provision on advances	250,912	70,148
Bonus deductible on payment basis u/s 43B	44,259	37,674
Provision for employee benefits	14,524	11,521
Amortisation of club membership fees	(1,868)	(2,161)
Total	321,239	127,610

36. Subordinated Debt

During the year ended 31 March 2011, the Bank has raised Subordinated Debt of USD 400 Million. (Previous Year Nil).

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	1 Day	2-7 Days	8-14 Days	15-28 Days	29 Days -3 Months	3-6 Months	6 Months -1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Deposits	804,084 (555,323)	15,399,981 (8,102,577)	12,436,443 (10,294,286)	11,625,905 (6,405,692)	11,926,269 (21,041,533)	7,293,653 (6,233,300)	3,588,428 (5,284,596)	9,269,375 (6,294,131)	1,329,993 (2,126,647)	5,995 (32,509)	73,680,126 (66,370,594)
Loans & Advances	3,672,963 (626,046)	5,883,222 (2,623,498)	8,977,317 (2,242,339)	7,883,652 (4,982,458)	12,845,034 (8,551,755)	14,128,409 (11,389,974)	7,875,983 (1,432,988)	6,873,254 (5,212,232)	4,260,553 (514,952)	3,121,643 (2,575,748)	75,522,030 (40,151,990)
Investments	13,337,758 (487,640)	10,709,309 (30,610,149)	3,351,540 (5,133,405)	12,121,017 (4,037,063)	4,836,713 (8,954,204)	1,177,609 (21,312,600)	47,905,084 (19,812,537)	1,989,419 (2,536,711)	211,324 (432,597)	7,491,132 (7,518,616)	103,130,905 (100,862,522)
Borrowings	324,376 (4)	31,114,403 (33,804,955)	5,262,138 (588,307)	13,308,953 (1,994,837)	3,790,465 (2,138,559)	11,959,048 (9,430,494)	6,243,300 (8,014,875)	17,234,452 (-)	17,838,000 (14,940,370)	- (-)	107,075,135 (70,912,401)
Foreign Currency Assets (*)	18,408,620 (1,042,490)	1,188,963 (172,161)	3,895,731 (988,461)	5,738,686 (2,104,117)	5,772,187 (4,696,724)	10,083,280 (3,196,253)	2,144 (-)	86,392 (2,500)	- (-)	526,778 (530,381)	45,702,781 (12,733,087)
Foreign Currency Liabilities (*)	2,023,938 (2,051,559)	2,623,412 (4,972,944)	5,253,430 (588,971)	5,386,918 (2,000,734)	3,925,692 (2,149,467)	12,102,076 (9,480,265)	6,827,459 (8,398,980)	16,974,198 (16,831)	17,838,390 (14,957,230)	- (-)	72,955,513 (44,616,981)

(Figures in brackets indicate previous year figures)

(*) Foreign currency assets and liabilities exclude off-balance sheet assets and liabilities.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

38. Segmental Reporting

The classification of exposures to the respective segments conforms to the guidelines issued by RBI vide DBOD.No.BP.BC.81/21.01.018/2006-07 dated April 18, 2007. Business Segments have been identified and reported taking into account, the target customer profile, the nature of products and services, the differing risks and returns, the organization structure, the internal business reporting system and the guidelines prescribed by RBI. In line with RBI guidelines, the Bank has identified "Treasury & Markets", "Corporate Wholesale Banking" and "Retail Banking" as the primary reporting segments.

Treasury & Markets activity encompasses trading in bonds, derivatives and foreign exchange operations on the proprietary account and for customers. Revenues under this section primarily comprise fees, gains / losses from trading and interest income from the investment portfolio.

Corporate and Wholesale Banking primarily comprise Corporate Banking, Enterprise & Mid-Market and Institutional Banking. Revenues for the segment are derived from interest and fee income on loans and advances, float income and fee based income for non funded advances.

Retail Banking activities encompasses raising of deposit from retail customers and offering advisory and distribution services.

Segment results are determined after considering the inter-unit notional charges/recoveries.

The expenses of the segments comprise funding costs, personnel costs and other direct and allocated overheads.

	Treasury & Markets	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Total
Segmental Revenue	6,127,990 (5,829,526)	5,418,485 (4,475,921)	87,622 (41,320)	11,634,097 (10,346,767)
Total Revenue				11,634,097 (10,346,767)
Results	2,085,540 (4,135,626)	625,346 (798,507)	-438,387 (-314,071)	2,272,499 (4,620,062)
Unallocated charges				- (-)
Operating Profit				2,272,499 (4,620,062)
Tax				1,000,237 (1,919,785)
Extraordinary profit/ loss				- (-)
Net Profit after Tax				1,272,262 (2,700,277)
Segment Assets	159,725,933 (145,775,182)	75,617,298 (40,287,470)	29,546 (-)	235,372,777 (186,062,652)
Unallocated assets				2,088,368 (1,365,678)
Total Assets				237,461,145 (187,428,330)
Segment Liabilities	144,891,953 (105,817,524)	70,937,436 (61,719,452)	3,182,711 (2,888,207)	219,012,100 (170,425,183)
Unallocated Liabilities				471,266 (297,630)
Capital and Reserves				17,977,779 (16,705,517)
Total Liabilities				237,461,145 (187,428,330)

(Figures in brackets indicate previous year figures)

The Bank does not have overseas operations and operates only in the domestic segment.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

39. Related Parties

Related parties disclosures under AS 18 include:

Parent

- DBS Bank Limited, Singapore

Associates

- Overseas branches of DBS Bank Limited Singapore.
- Subsidiaries of DBS Bank Limited Singapore.
- DBS Bank Ltd. FII.
- DBS Cholamandalam Securities Limited.
- Cholamandalam DBS Finance Limited.
- DBS Cholamandalam Distribution Limited.

Pursuant to sale of shares of "Cholamandalam DBS Finance Limited" by DBS Bank Limited Singapore on 9 April 2010, the following have ceased to be an associate and the maximum amount outstanding disclosed below is for the relevant 9 days.

- DBS Cholamandalam Securities Limited
- Cholamandalam DBS Finance Limited
- DBS Cholamandalam Distribution Limited

Key Management Personnel

- Sanjiv Bhasin: General Manager and Chief Executive Officer

With regard to RBI Circular No. DBOD.BP.BC.No.3/21.04.018/2010-11 dated 1 July 2010, the Bank has not disclosed details pertaining to related parties where under a category, there is only one entity. Accordingly disclosures have only been made for transactions with "Associates / Joint Ventures".

Items / Related Party	31 Mar 2011	31 Mar 2010
Deposit	145,517 (3,861,629)	510 (10,620)
Placement of Deposits	30,397 (1,847,993)	6,653 (7,715,340)
Securities Purchased	4,540,614	5,036,004
Securities Sold	1,899,598	5,278,216
Borrowings	190,148 (3,790,575)	224,500 (673,500)
Investments	- (270,000)	270,000 (270,000)
Derivatives / Forward Contracts	- (2,381,090)	1,400,000 (43,151,288)
Interest paid	285	57
Interest received	864	32,469

(Figures in brackets indicate maximum outstanding during the year)

In accordance with paragraph 5 of AS 18, the Bank has not disclosed certain significant related party transactions with Associates wherever it exceeds 10% of all related party transactions in that category as they are in the nature of banker-customer relationship.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

40. Operating Leases

Operating Leases are entered into for office premises and staff accommodation. The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as determined by the lease agreements for each of the following periods are as follows:

	31 Mar 2011	31 Mar 2010
Not later than one year	210,990	265,998
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	Nil	167,711
Later than five years	Nil	Nil

The lease payments for the year ended 31 March 2011 charged to the Profit and Loss Account amount to INR 381,177 thousand (Previous Year INR 364,481 thousands).

41. Employee Benefits

Provident Fund: The Bank's contribution to the Employees' Provident Fund was INR 35,793 thousands (Previous Year INR 25,876 thousand).

Compensated Absences: The Bank credited to the Profit & Loss Account an amount of INR 8,218 thousands as reversal of excess liability for compensated absences during the year ended 31 March 2011 (Previous Year charged to Profit & Loss Account an amount of INR 3,907 thousand).

Gratuity: The Bank's contribution to Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC') towards the Gratuity Fund for the year ended 31 March 2011 was INR 8,846 thousand (Previous Year INR 9,651 thousand).

The following table gives the disclosures regarding the Gratuity Scheme in accordance with AS 15 (Revised) as notified by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2006.

(I) Summary	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Defined Benefit Obligation	46,350	28,393
Fair value of plan assets	24,675	22,045
Deficit/(surplus)	21,675	6,348
Effect of limit on plan surplus	-	-
Unrecognized Past service Costs	-	-
Net deficit/(surplus)	21,675	6,348
(II) Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation during the Year	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	28,393	20,013
Interest cost	2,385	1,974
Current Service Cost	14,392	9,218
Past Service Cost	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Losses	2,487	(2,571)
Benefits Paid	(1,307)	(241)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	46,350	28,393
(III) Changes in fair value of Plan Assets	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	15,317	11,435
Expected Return on Plan Assets	1,564	937
Actuarial Gain / (Losses)	255	263
Contributions by employer	8,846	9,651
Benefits Paid	(1,307)	(241)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	24,675	22,045

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

(IV) Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet	31 Mar 11					31 Mar 10
Present Value of obligations as at year end	46,350					28,393
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at year end	24,675					22,045
Net Asset / (Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet	(21,675)					(6,348)
(V) Amount recognized in the Profit & Loss Account	31 Mar 11					31 Mar 10
Current Service Cost	14,392					9,218
Interest on Defined Benefit Obligation	2,385					1,974
Past service cost	-					-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(1,564)					(937)
Effect of limit on plan surplus	-					-
Net Actuarial Losses / (Gains) for the current year	2,232					(2,834)
Amount recognized in the Profit & Loss Account	17,445					(2,230)
(VI) Asset Information	31 Mar 11					31 Mar 10
Insurer Managed Funds	24,675					22,045
(VII) Experience adjustment	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10	31 Mar 09	31 Mar 08	31 Mar 07	
Experience adjustment on Plan Liabilities: (Gain) \ Loss	(960)	4,653	(1,635)	-	-	
Experience adjustment on Plan Asset: (Gain) \ Loss	255	263	191	-	-	

Data in respect of experience adjustment for the year ended 31 March 2007 and 31 March 2008 is not available on account of very small employee count.

(VIII) Principal Actuarial Assumptions	31 Mar 11			31 Mar 10
Discount Rate (per annum)	8.3%			8.40%
Expected rate of return on assets (per annum)	8%			7.50%
Salary Escalation Rate (per annum)	7%			10% for first 3 years & 7% thereafter
Attrition Rate	25%			25%

42. Employee share based payments

The eligible employees of the Bank have been granted stock awards under various plans, of equity shares of the ultimate holding company, DBS Bank Ltd – Singapore. As per the various plans, these stock awards vest in a graded manner over an average period of one to three years. During the year, the Bank has charged INR 39,711 thousand (Previous Year: INR 19,263 thousand) under the head "Payments to and provisions for employees" as compensation cost.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

43. Complaints

In terms of RBI Circular DBOD.BP.BC.No.3/21.04.018/2010-11 dated 1 July 2010, the details of customer complaints & ombudsman awards during the year are as under:

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	0	1
No. of complaints received during the year	62	76
No. of complaints redressed during the year	61	77
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	1	0
Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
No. of unimplemented awards at the beginning of the year	-	-
No. of awards passed by the Banking Ombudsmen during the year	-	-
No. of awards implemented during the year	-	-
No. of unimplemented awards at the end of the year	-	-

44. Impairment of Assets

There is no impairment of assets and as such there is no provision required in terms of Accounting Standard 28 'Impairment of Assets'.

45. Contingent Liabilities

- a) Liability on account of forward exchange contracts/Liability on account of outstanding Currency and Interest Rate Swap and Option contracts

The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts, currency options/swaps, interest rate options/swaps and forward rate agreements on its own account and for customers. Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. Currency swaps are commitments to exchange cash flows by way of interest/ principal in two currencies, based on predetermined rates. Interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange fixed and floating interest rate cash flows. Forward Rate Agreements are agreements to pay or receive a certain sum based on a differential interest rate on a notional amount for an agreed period. A foreign currency option is an agreement between two parties in which one grants to the other the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specified amount of currency at a specific price within a specified time period or at a specified future time. The notional principal amounts of foreign exchange & derivatives contracts have been recorded as contingent liabilities.

- b) Guarantees given on behalf of constituents:

As a part of its banking activities, the Bank issues guarantees on behalf of its customers. Generally, guarantees represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event of the customer failing to fulfill its financial or performance obligations.

- c) Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations:

These include documentary credit issued by the Bank on behalf of its customers and bills drawn by the Bank's customers that are accepted or endorsed by the Bank.

- d) Other items for which the bank is contingently liable:

Other items represent estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and outstanding inter-bank repo transactions.

Schedule to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

46. Disclosure under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The following disclosure is made as per the requirement under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED'):

Particulars	31 Mar 11	31 Mar 10
Number of suppliers registered with competent authorities	-	-
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	-	-
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid and payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-

47. Other Disclosures

- The Bank did not hold any floating provision in its books as at 31 March 2011 (Previous Year: Nil).
- Operating Expenses – other expenditure includes computerization and related expenses INR 381,405 thousands (Previous Year: INR 38,876 thousands).
- Deposits as reported in Schedule 3 include deposits kept by customers as margin against credit facilities INR 548,367 thousands (Previous Year: INR 1,208,710 thousands).
- The Bank has transferred Nil (Previous Year: INR 117,208 thousands) standing in Investment Reserve account to Balance in Profit and Loss Account. Other than this there was no draw down on Reserves during the year ended 31 March 2011 (Previous Year: Nil).
- The Bank did not issue any Letter of Comforts (LoCs) during the year ended 31 March 2011 (Previous Year: Nil).
- There are no material prior period items included in the Profit and Loss account, which are required to be disclosed as per Accounting Standard 5, read with RBI guidelines (Previous Year: Nil).
- The Bank has not financed any margin trading activities nor securitised any assets during the current year (Previous Year: Nil).
- The Bank has earned an amount of INR 16,925 thousands in respect of Bancassurance business undertaken during the year ended 31 March 2011 (Previous Year: INR 23,813 thousands).
- Based on the assessment of the management, the Bank is not required to hold any provision under AS 29 - Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent asset. (Previous Year – Nil).
- Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged, wherever necessary.

For **BSR & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W

Akeel Master
Partner
Membership No: 046768

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2011

For **DBS Bank Ltd., India**

Sanjiv Bhasin
General Manager and
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 12 May 2011

Yazad Cooper
Chief Financial Officer

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

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 31 March 2011, the Bank has a presence of 12 branches across 12 cities. The Bank does not have any subsidiaries in India and the disclosures contained herein only pertains to the Bank.

Quantitative Disclosures

Capital Deficiencies: The Bank does not have any subsidiaries in India and is accordingly not required to prepare Consolidated Financial Statements. Also, it does not have any interest in Insurance Entities.

2. Capital Structure

Qualitative Disclosures

Composition of **Tier 1 Capital**

- Interest free Capital funds injected by Head office
- Statutory Reserves calculated at 25% net profits of each year
- Capital retained in India for CRAR purposes and
- Capital Reserves

Composition of **Tier 2 Capital**

- Subordinated Debt
- Provisions on Standard Assets/Derivatives,
- Provision for Country Risk and
- Excess Provision on sale of NPA

Capital Funds

Particulars	31 Mar 11
A. Tier I Capital	16,429,857
Of which	
- Capital (Funds from Head Office)	9,518,321
- Reserves and Surplus	7,292,803
- Amounts deducted from Tier I capital ;	
- Deferred Tax Asset	321,239
- Adjustment for less liquid positions	60,028
B. Tier 2 Capital (net of deductions)	8,578,083
Of which	
B.1 Subordinated debt eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	
- Total amount outstanding	34,574,106
- Of which amount raised during the period	17,838,000
- Amount eligible as capital funds	8,214,929
B.2 Other Tier 2 Capital	
- Provision for Standard Assets/Derivatives	353,586
- Provision for Country Risk	8,568
- Excess Provision on sale of NPA	1,000
C. Total Eligible Capital	25,007,940

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

Particulars	31 Mar 11
Tier 1 Capital	16,429,857
Total Capital	25,007,940
Total Capital Required	15,028,424
Tier 1 Capital ratio	9.84%
Total Capital Adequacy ratio	14.98%

3. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative disclosures

The CRAR of the Bank is 14.98 % as computed under Basel II norms. Under the earlier Basel I norms, the CRAR would have been 12.11%. The ratio under both frameworks is higher than the minimum regulatory CRAR requirement of 9%.

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 II. The Bank maintains a strong discipline over capital allocation and ensuring that returns on investment cover capital costs.

Quantitative disclosures

Particulars	31 Mar 11
A Capital requirements for Credit Risk (<i>Standardised Approach</i>)	10,050,075
B Capital requirements for Market Risk (<i>Standardised Duration Approach</i>)	
- Interest rate risk	3,652,940
- Foreign exchange risk	270,000
- Equity risk	-
- Unearned credit spreads	284,856
C Capital requirements for Operational risk (<i>Basic Indicator Approach</i>)	770,612
D Adjustment for Prudential Floor	-
E Capital Adequacy Ratio of the Bank (%)	14.98%
F Tier 1 CRAR (%)	9.84%

4. 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 Group Risk exercises independent risk oversight on the Group as a whole. Group Risk Management 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

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

the unlikely event of any conflict amongst the RBI guidelines and Head Office Guidelines, the more conservative policy / guideline is followed.

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 grow its lending business. These policies provide guidance to the Bank's Corporate Banking, Enterprise / Mid-Market 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 and risk reporting resides with the Credit Control Unit (CCU), which reports in to Head of CCU in Singapore, with local oversight of the Head of Credit 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 as well as MAS Guidelines. NPA's are further classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI as well as MAS, using the more conservative approach wherever there is a difference.

Quantitative Disclosures

Credit Exposure

Particulars	31 Mar 11
Fund Based (Advances)	76,123,047
Non Fund Based *	131,743,576

* The amount includes trade exposures and FX/derivative exposures.

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

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

Industry wise Exposures (Fund Based Advances)	
Industry	31 Mar 11
Petrochemicals	17,966,170
NBFC's	9,186,228
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	5,628,214
Real Estate	5,357,597
Construction	4,727,951
Metal & Metal Products	3,940,435
Engineering	1,746,671
Telecommunications	1,624,987
Textiles	1,328,462
Computer Software	1,310,340
Power	1,194,983
Electronics	1,075,995
Automobiles (including trucks)	963,166
Commodities	922,391
Iron & Steel	872,249
Petroleum	670,252
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, etc	527,851
Paper & Paper Products	490,885
Mining	392,142
Electricity	266,315
Infrastructure	150,048
Cement	77,854
Food Processing	31,065
Residual advances	1,227
Other industries	15,669,569
Total Credit Exposure	76,123,047

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

Industry wise Exposures (Non - Fund Based)*	
Industry	31 Mar 11
Bank	76,557,68
Metal & Metal Products	5,443,500
NBFC's	3,996,067
Construction	3,750,884
Telecommunications	2,654,363
Textiles	2,145,301
Shipping	2,015,885
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,876,366
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, etc	1,669,980
Automobiles (including trucks)	1,449,885
Petrochemicals	1,331,421
Engineering	1,212,652
Iron & Steel	1,196,150
Paper & Paper Products	640,496
Cement	630,110
Electricity	604,117
Real Estate	454,537
Food Processing	435,089
Computer Software	394,713
Petroleum	369,147
Mining	348,449
Information & Technology/Commun.	150,505
Power	134,529
Trading	64,813
Sugar	47,960
Infrastructure	45,077
Electronics	14,315
Other industries	22,109,583
Total Credit Exposure	131,743,576

* The amount includes trade exposures and Foreign exchange and derivative exposures.

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

Maturity of Assets as at 31 March 2011

Particulars	Cash	Balance with RBI	Balance with Banks	Investments	Loans & Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1 day	28,527	27,838	4,210,424	13,308,162	3,672,963	-	94,270
2-7 days	-	762,341	-	11,975,282	5,883,222	-	85,419
8-14 Days	-	520,475	-	3,896,143	8,977,317	-	27,596
15-28 Days	-	646,270	5,000,000	12,971,427	7,883,652	-	91,874
29 Days-3 Months	-	406,263	2,900,000	5,367,478	12,845,034	-	140,188
3-6 Months	-	172,991	-	1,513,408	14,128,409	-	396,964
6 Months - 1 Year	-	65,316	-	48,043,719	7,875,983	-	521,718
1-3 Years	-	284,673	-	2,401,728	6,873,254	-	17,011
3-5 Years	-	42,273	-	268,664	4,260,553	-	1,903
Over 5 Years	-	1,747,102	-	3,384,894	3,121,643	378,520	40,238,254
Total	28,527	4,675,542	12,110,424	103,130,905	75,522,030	378,520	41,615,197

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

Classification of NPAs		
Particulars		31 Mar 11
Amount of NPAs (Gross)		834,480
Substandard		570,366
Doubtful 1		149,114
Doubtful 2		115,000
Doubtful 3		-
Loss		-
Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs		
Particulars		31 Mar 11
A Amount of NPAs (Gross)		834,480
B Net NPAs		233,463
C NPA Ratios		
- Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)		1.10%
- Net NPAs to net advances (%)		0.31%
D Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year		760,399
- Additions		582,778
- Reductions on account of recoveries/ write-offs		508,697
- Closing balance		834,480
E Movement of Provision for NPAs		
- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year		360,447
- Provision made during the year		638,412
- Write-offs / Write-back of excess provision		397,842
- Closing balance		601,017

Amount of Non-Performing Investments and amount of provisions held for non-performing investments: Nil

Movement in Provisions Held towards Depreciation on Investments		
Particulars	As at 31 Mar 11	As at 31 Mar 10
Opening Balance	471,576	8,306
Add: Provisions Made During the Year	75,915	463,270
Less: Write off / Write back of Excess provisions during the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	547,491	471,576

5. 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, Fitch and ICRA 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 the guidelines of RBI 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. Currently the Bank uses issuer ratings. In accordance with RBI guidelines, for risk-weighting purposes, short-term ratings are deemed to be issue-specific.

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

Quantitative Disclosures

Categorization of Advances (outstanding) classified on the basis of Risk Weightage is provided below:

Particulars	31 Mar 11
< 100 % Risk Weight	52,401,832
100 % Risk Weight	20,773,784
> 100 % Risk Weight	2,346,414
Total	75,522,030

6. 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

As of 31 March 2011, the Bank has not availed of Credit Mitigation techniques.

7. Disclosure on Securitisation for Standardised approach

The Bank has not securitized any assets in the year under review.

8. 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 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 measures are Value at Risk (VaR) and stress loss. The VaR is supplemented by risk control measures, such as sensitivities to risk factors, including their volatilities, as well as loss triggers for management action.

VaR estimates the potential loss on the current portfolio assuming a specified time horizon and level of confidence. The trading book VaR methodology uses a historical simulation approach to forecast the Group's market risk. The methodology is also used to compute average tail loss metrics. VaR risk factor scenarios are aligned to parameters and market data used for valuation.

On a daily basis, the Bank computes VaR for each trading business unit and location, and at the Group level. The VaR forecasts are back-tested against the profit and loss of the trading book to monitor its predictive power.

To complement the VaR framework, regular stress testing is carried out to monitor the Banks vulnerability to shocks.

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

Quantitative Disclosures

Capital Requirement for Market Risk

Particulars	31 Mar 11
Interest rate risk	3,652,940
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	270,000
Equity position risk	-

9. Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Overview

The Bank's Operational Risk Management (ORM) framework:

- "Defines" operational risk and the scope of its application;
- "Establishes" the dimensions of operational risk;
- "Provides" a framework for managing operational risk

Operational Risk is defined as "the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, or systems, or from external events, including legal risk, but does not include strategic or reputation risk".

There are three dimensions of operational risk:

- Risk Cause
- Risk Event
- Risk Effect

Policy Framework

The Core Operational Risk Standards ('CORS') are a set of minimum operating control standards that apply to all Business Units / Support Units (BU's / SU's) to manage Operational Risk. Business specific policies and procedures are in line with these minimum control standards. The effective implementation of these standards in conjunction with corporate and business-specific policies provides the Bank with reasonable assurance that it is proactively managing its Operational Risk.

The policy covers guidelines for:

- Management oversight
- People management
- Transaction initiation, execution and maintenance
- Financial accounting control

- Legal, regulatory and market practice compliance
- Software, Systems Development and Infrastructure Management
- Information Security
- Physical Security
- Business Continuity Management

Risk Mitigation Programs

Internal Controls

The day-to-day management of Operational Risk 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.

Insurance Program (IP)

The key objectives of the IP are to:

- Reduce financial loss of risk events via transfer of loss to external funding sources (insurers)
- Prepare the Bank to qualify for any potential reduction in Operational Risk Capital under Basel II

The IP provides cover for low-frequency high-impact loss incidents, while the low impact operational losses are managed through existing strong internal controls.

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

- Establishing ownership, roles and responsibilities
- Risk analysis
- Business impact analysis
- Recovery strategies
- Familiarisation of emergency response and crisis

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

management plans

- Regular review and maintenance
- Regular, complete and meaningful testing

Tools and Mechanisms

Control Self Assessment: The process of Control Self Assessment comprises:

- Assessment of the quality and effectiveness of underlying controls
- Assessment of the level of compliance with relevant Core Operational Risk Standards and Minimum Acceptable Standards
- Identification of control weakness / material risks and establishment of appropriate action plans to address the same.

Risk Event Management (REM) and reporting is for:

- Fostering a consistent and robust risk event management and reporting culture
- Building a risk event database that will be in line with Basel II requirements to progress towards a more sophisticated capital quantification approach for Operational Risk
- Providing management with regular reports on Operational Risk exposures at a granular level

Key Risk Indicators (KRI) tracking and reporting:

- Serve as pre-warning signals of the changes in the level of risks and the effectiveness of controls
- Enabling prompt corrective action to be taken to prevent or reduce potential loss exposures through proper tracking and trend analysis of KRIs.

New Product Approval (NPA) is a review / approval process to ensure that:

- New business initiatives and changes are introduced in a controlled manner
- Risks inherent in the new proposals are properly addressed
- Appropriate due diligence is conducted prior to the commencement of new business

Approach for operational risk capital assessment

The Bank currently follows the Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk capital assessment. Migration to advanced approaches will be as per the guidance from the Bank's Head Office in Singapore. Discussions on this

migration are currently underway

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

Qualitative Disclosures

The Asset and Liability Committee ("India ALCO") oversees the structural interest rate risk and funding liquidity risk in the Bank. The ALCO 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, sensitivity analysis and income simulations under various scenarios.

Quantitative Disclosures

The Bank uses a PV based approach to measure the impact on economic value for upward and downward rate shocks. This measures the potential change in economic value of the Bank for a unit change in interest rates. The change in economic value due to a unit change in interest rates are:-

Change in economic value due to a unit change in interest rates	INR Million
---	-------------

31 March 2011	5.03
---------------	------

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 upto 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 ALCO 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 on the INR book. It is not computed individually for the trading and banking books. Hence the impact on Earnings for the Banking book alone cannot be

Basel II: Pillar 3 Disclosures (continued)

as at 31 March 2011

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

assessed. The EAR on the INR book (trading and banking) is:

EaR on the INR book (trading and banking)	INR Million
31 March 2011	(753.70)

DBS INDIA BRANCH NETWORK



DBS Bank Ltd., India
3rd Floor, Fort House
221, Dr D. N. Road
Fort
Mumbai 400 001
India
Tel: (91 22) 6638 8888
Fax: (91 22) 6638 8899
www.dbsbank.in

China
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Japan
Korea
Malaysia
Myanmar

Singapore
Taiwan
Thailand
The Philippines
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Vietnam

Branches: Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Moradabad, Mumbai, Nashik, New Delhi, Pune, Salem, Surat, Cuddalore and Kolhapur.