DBS Bank Ltd., India

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures

as at 30 September 2018

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

1. Scope of application

Qualitative Disclosures

DBS Bank Ltd., India ('the Bank') operates in India as a branch of DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore a banking entity incorporated in Singapore with limited liability. As at 30 September 2018, the Bank has a presence of 12 branches across 12 cities. The Bank does not have any subsidiaries in India nor any interest in Insurance Entities. Thus, the disclosures contained herein only pertain to the Bank.

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

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

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

Name of the entity / country of incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
DBS Asia Hub 2 Private Limited	IT and Business Support Services to group entities	1,381.37 *	-	NA	1,923.18 *
DBS Bank India Limited	Banking Company **	**	-	NA	**

* Per Audited Financial Statements as at 31st March 2018.

** The Bank had received in-principle approval from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to convert its existing India franchise to a locally incorporated wholly owned subsidiary (WOS) in India. Pursuant to approval of Scheme of Amalgamation (SOA) by Reserve Bank of India, the business of DBS Bank Ltd., India branches will be amalgamated with DBS Bank India Limited from effective date.

c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

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

1. Scope of application *(Continued)*

Quantitative Disclosures (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative disclosures

The CRAR of the Bank is 15.31% as computed under Basel III norms, which is higher than the minimum regulatory CRAR requirement (including CCB) of 10.875%.

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

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

2. Capital Adequacy *(Continued)*

Quantitative disclosures

	Particulars	30 Sep 18
A	Capital requirements for Credit Risk *(Standardised Approach)* *	32,220
B	Capital requirements for Market Risk *(Standardised Duration Approach)* *	
	- Interest rate risk	5,557
	- Foreign exchange risk	360
	- Equity risk	57
C	Capital requirements for Operational risk *(Basic Indicator Approach)* *	1,662
D	CET1 Capital Ratio (%)	10.24%
E	Tier1 Capital Ratio (%)	10.24%
F	Total Capital Ratio (%)	15.31%

* Capital required is calculated at 8% of Risk Weighted Assets for CVA, Market Risk and Operational Risk and at 10.875% of Risk Weighted Assets for others.

3. General Disclosures

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

A) General Disclosures for Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit Risk Management Policy

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

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

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

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

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

Quantitative Disclosures

Credit Exposure

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Fund Based *	249,945
Non Fund Based **	249,505

* Represents Gross Advances and Bank exposures.

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

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

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

Quantitative Disclosures (Continued)

Industry wise Exposures (Fund Based exposures)

Industry	30 Sep 18
Bank *	83,194
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	15,886
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	15,378
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	12,596
Home Loan	11,682
Metal and Metal Products	9,883
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	9,878
Construction	9,740
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	9,003
Other Industries	8,190
Trading Activity	7,865
Infrastructure - Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	7,175
Computer Software	6,614
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	5,040
All Engineering - Others	4,156
Paper and Paper Products	3,512
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	3,172
Food Processing - Others	3,076
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	2,876
Textiles - Others	2,770
Retail Trade	2,699
Loan Against Property	2,451
All Engineering - Electronics	2,158
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	1,827
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	1,121
Transport Operators	1,098
Other Services	902
Wood and Wood Products	828
Petro-chemicals	822
Glass & Glassware	664
Infrastructure - Transport - Roadways	623
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	567
Tea	427
Agriculture & allied activities	396
Personal Loan	258
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Education Institutions	252
Leather and Leather products	218
Coffee	217
Cement and Cement Products	198
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	188
Beverages	185
Sugar	152
Professional Services	8
Total Credit Exposure (fund based)	**249,945**

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

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

Quantitative Disclosures (Continued)

Industry wise Exposures (Non - Fund Based exposures)

Industry	30 Sep 18
Banks	88,534
Financial Institutions	65,189
Construction	9,607
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	8,779
Infrastructure - Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	8,236
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	6,962
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	6,297
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	5,357
Computer Software	5,091
Infrastructure - Transport - Ports	4,742
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	4,410
Trading Activity	4,268
Retail Others	3,904
Other Industries	3,757
Metal and Metal Products	3,728
Food Processing - Edible Oils and Vanaspati	2,870
All Engineering - Others	2,171
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2,078
Other Services	1,734
Food Processing - Others	1,594
Professional Services	1,466
Cement and Cement Products	1,333
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	1,225
Basic Metal & Metal products - Iron and Steel	1,134
All Engineering - Electronics	795
Petro-chemicals	767
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Fertilisers	696
Infrastructure - Energy - Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	434
Textiles - Others	424
Transport Operators	409
Paper and Paper Products	356
Food processing - Coffee	351
Beverages	341
Wood and Wood Products	210
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	134
Mining and Quarrying - Others	23
Infrastructure - Water sanitation	22
Infrastructure - Transport - Roadways	20
Textiles - Cotton	19
Food processing - Sugar	18
Food Processing - Tea	11
Leather and Leather products	6
Agriculture & allied activities	3
Total Credit Exposure (non-fund based)	**249,505**

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

Maturity of Assets as at 30 September 2018

Particulars	Cash	Balance with RBI	Balance with Banks	Investments (net of depreciation)	Loans & Advances (net of provisions)	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1 day	38	21,128	6,182	77,115	25,757	-	1,804
2–7 days	-	650	-	3,406	9,981	-	123
8–14 Days	-	283	-	1,741	2,026	-	46
15-30 Days	-	341	-	2,018	15,401	-	129
31 Days - 2 months	-	428	-	5,464	15,906	-	206
2-3 months	-	454	-	1,460	7,776	-	79
3–6 Months	-	371	100	1,376	23,590	-	175
6 Months – 1 Year	-	369	-	6,572	17,666	-	256
1–3 Years	-	467	9,061	4,869	55,288	-	498
3–5Years	-	387	31,169	8,592	2,220		357
Over 5Years	-	7,983	-	45,260	20,747	543	89,089
Total	**38**	**32,861**	**46,512**	**157,873**	**196,358**	**543**	**92,762**

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

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

3. General Disclosures *(Continued)*

Classification of NPA's

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Amount of NPAs (Gross)	7,812
Substandard	993
Doubtful 1	2,723
Doubtful 2	2,667
Doubtful 3	1,429
Loss	-

Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs

	Particulars	30 Sep 18
A	Amount of NPAs (Gross)	7,812
B	Net NPAs	778
C	NPA Ratios	
	- Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	3.84%
	- Net NPAs to net advances (%)	0.40%
D	Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
	- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	9,382
	- Additions	673
	- Reductions on account of recoveries/ write - offs	2,243
	- Closing balance	7,812
E	Movement of Provision for NPAs	
	- Opening balance as of the beginning of the financial year	7,431
	- Provision made during the year	917
	- Write – offs / Write – back of excess provision	1,314
	- Closing balance	7,034

General Provisions

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

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Opening Balance	**1,231**
Add: Provisions Made During the Year	**323**
Less: Write off / Write back of Excess provisions during the Year	**-**
Closing Balance	**1,554**

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Amount of Non-Performing Investments and Provision for NPIs

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

	Particulars	30 Sep 18
A	Amount of Non-Performing Investments (Gross)	510
B	Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	236

Movement in Provisions held towards Depreciation on Investments

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

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Opening Balance	1,658
Add: Provisions made during the year	1,961
Less: Write off / Write back of excess provisions during the year	-
Closing Balance	**3,619**

Industry wise Past Due Loans

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) - Others	288
Textiles - Others	262
All Engineering - Others	250
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc) - Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	229
Agriculture & allied activities	204
Trading Activity	57
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	54
Basic Metal & Metal products – Other Metal and Metal Products	50
Basic Metal & Metal products – Iron and Steel	43
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	20
Total	**1,457**

Ageing of Past Due Loans

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Overdue upto 30 Days	1,371
Overdue between 31 and 60 Days	86
Overdue between 61 and 90 Days	-
Total	**1,457**

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

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Industry wise NPAs

Particulars	Amount of NPA	Specific Provision
Paper and Paper Products	2,325	2,319
Construction	1,760	1,648
Trading Activity	926	749
Infrastructure – Transport – Roadways	623	548
Computer Software	339	302
Food Processing – Edible Oils and Vanaspati	286	286
Infrastructure – Social and Commercial Infrastructure -Education Institutions	250	250
All Engineering – Electronics	218	218
Glass & Glassware	214	118
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	159	98
Other Metal and Metal Products	153	121
Textiles – Others	147	147
Gas/LNG (storage and pipeline)	145	107
Basic Metal & Metal products – Iron and Steel	125	86
Home Loan	70	11
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) – Others	51	14
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) – Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	21	12
Total	**7,812**	**7,034**

Industry wise General Provisions

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Banks	236
Infrastructure – Telecommunication *	158
Financial Institutions	132
Construction	112
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	110
Basic Metal & Metal products – Iron and Steel	85
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) – Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	77
Non-Banking Financial Institutions/Companies	62
Retail Others	61
Other Industries	59
Metal and Metal Products	51
Computer Software	47
Infrastructure – Others	43
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) – Others	38
Trading Activity	37
Food Processing – Others	32
All Engineering – Others	26
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	25
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	22
Infrastructure – Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	17
Infrastructure – Energy – Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	14
Textiles – Others	13
All Engineering – Electronics	13
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	9
Transport Operators	8

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2018

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Industry wise General Provisions (Continued)

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Wood and Wood Products	8
Other Services	7
Food Processing – Edible Oils and Vanaspati	7
Professional Services	7
Paper and Paper Products	6
Food Processing – Tea	5
Textiles – Cotton	5
Petro-chemicals	5
Glass & Glassware	3
Food processing – Coffee	3
Agriculture & allied activities	2
Cement and Cement Products	2
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	2
Beverages	1
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) – Fertilisers	1
Leather and Leather products	1
Food processing – Sugar	1
Infrastructure – Transport - Ports	1
Total	**1,554**

* Includes provision in accordance with RBI Circular RBI/2016-17/282/DBR.No.BP.BC.64/21.04.048/2016-17 dated 18th April 2017.

Industry wise Specific Provisions (net of write-backs)

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Paper and Paper Products	259
Trading Activity	234
Construction	133
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	98
Infrastructure – Transport – Roadways	94
Infrastructure – Energy – Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	31
Glass & Glassware	13
Metal and Metal Products	12
Retail Others	5
Basic Metal & Metal products – Iron and Steel	(1,276)
Total	**(397)**

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

Industry wise write-off's

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Basic Metal & Metal products – Iron and Steel	1,028
Total	**1,028**

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

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

Qualitative Disclosures

Currently based on the Bank's clientele, ratings of the following agencies have been used i.e. CARE, CRISIL, India Ratings and Research Private Ltd., ICRA, Brickwork, SME Rating Agency Pvt Ltd (SMERA), Standards & Poors, Moody's and Fitch for all exposures. The Bank assigns Long term credit ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies for assets which have a contractual maturity of more than one year. Further, in accordance with RBI guidelines, the Bank classifies all cash credit exposures as long term exposures and accordingly the long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are assigned. The Bank uses both issue specific and issuer ratings. In accordance with RBI guidelines, for risk-weighting purposes, short-term ratings are deemed to be issue-specific.

Quantitative Disclosures

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

Particulars	30 Sep 18
< 100 % Risk Weight	352,056
100 % Risk Weight	121,729
> 100 % Risk Weight	18,590
Total	**492,375**

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

5. Disclosures for Credit Risk Mitigation on Standardised approach

Qualitative Disclosures

This is detailed in the Bank's policy on Credit Risk Mitigation techniques and Collateral Management.

Quantitative Disclosures

Currently, eligible financial collateral in the form of fixed deposits under lien and amount accepted under Parallel Deposit as specified in RBI guidelines have been used as credit risk mitigants. In the case of fixed deposits under lien, the Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty by the value of the fixed deposits.

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

Product	Amount of CRM
Fund based exposure	6,826
Total	**6,826**

6. Disclosure on Securitisation for Standardised approach

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

7. Disclosure on Market Risk in Trading book

Qualitative disclosures

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

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

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

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

The Bank computes the trading Expected Shortfall on a daily basis, while the banking Expected Shortfall is computed on a weekly basis. The trading Expected Shortfall forecasts are back-tested against the profit and loss of the trading book to monitor its predictive power.

To complement the Expected Shortfall framework, regular stress testing is carried out to monitor the Bank's vulnerability to shocks. Also, monthly and annual P/L stop loss limits are monitored on a daily basis for the Trading book.

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

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

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

Quantitative Disclosures

Capital Requirement for Market Risk *

Particulars	30 Sep 18
Interest rate risk	5,557
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	360
Equity position risk	57

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

8. Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Strategy and Process

The Group Operational Risk Management (ORM) policy:

– Defines operational risk and the scope of its application;

– Establishes the dimensions of operational risk;

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

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

DBS adopts a zero-tolerance mindset for operational risk that can endanger the franchise.

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

The ORM policy includes inter-alia:

a) ORM Governance key responsibilities (Board, Senior Management, Location / Business level, unit operational risk managers control functions, Risk Management Group – Operational Risks and Internal Audit.

b) ORM guiding principles

c) Core Operational Risk Standards (CORS)

d) Controls and mitigations:

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

8. Operational Risk *(Continued)*

e) Risk Tools and Mechanisms comprising:

- Risk & Control Self-Assessment (RCSA)
- Operational Risk Event Management & Reporting (OREM&R)
- Key Risk Indicators (KRI)
- Scenario Assessment (SA)
- Internal Controls
- Issue Management & Action Tracking
- Risk profiling and reporting

f) Risk Quantification & Disclosure

– Loss Provisioning / Capital Allocation

Structure and Organisation

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

The IORC comprises of Country Head and the Heads of Consumer Banking Group, Global Transaction Services, Treasury & Markets, Institutional Banking – Chief Operating Officer, Finance, Legal & Compliance, Internal Audit, Chief Information Security Officer, Head T&O Risk Management and GPS and other invited members as defined in the Terms of Reference (TOR)

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

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

The Group adopts the three lines of defence model for the management of operational risk. In addition to the independent second line of defence by Risk Management Group – Operational Risk, Unit Operational Risk Managers (UORM) are appointed within the first line of defence for all Business Units (BU) and Support Units (SU) to support and implement the risk management policy / standards & processes and to ensure maintenance of adequate controls on an ongoing basis. Periodic training / orientations / discussions are held to keep UORM updated with key developments. As the third line of defence, Group Audit provides independent assurance.

8. Operational Risk *(Continued)*

Risk Mitigation Programs

Internal Controls

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

Group Insurance Programme (GIP)

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

The key objective of GIP is to reduce low frequency high impact financial losses via transfer of loss to external funding sources (insurers). In line with DBS ORM philosophy, high frequency low impact operational losses are managed through establishment of strong internal controls.

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

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

BCM includes the following:

– Establishment of ownership, roles and responsibilities

– Risk analysis

– Business impact analysis

– Recovery strategies

– Familiarisation of emergency response and crisis management plans

– Regular review and maintenance

– Regular, complete and meaningful testing

Risk Reporting and Measurement

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

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

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

8. Operational Risk *(Continued)*

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

– Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) Module in GRC- to facilitate and record the assessment of the Risk and Control Self-Assessment process.

RCSA review and assessment is performed as per risk based frequency approach.

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

Approach for operational risk capital assessment

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

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

Qualitative Disclosures

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

Quantitative Disclosures

The Bank uses the Duration Gap approach to measure the impact of Market Value of Equity (MVE) for upward and downward rate shocks. This measures the potential change in MVE of the Bank for a 200 bps change in interest rates. The change in MVE due to a 200 bps change in interest rates are (for banking and trading book):-

Change in MVE due to a 200 bps change in interest rates	INR Million
30th September, 2018	2,802.60

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

EaR is computed for the banking book.

EaR on the INR book (banking)	INR Million
30th September 2018	167.90

10. General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

USE OF ECONOMIC CAPITAL (EC) FOR CONCENTRATION RISK MANAGEMENT

While the Bank firmly complies with regulatory capital requirements at all times, we recognize the need to have more robust methodologies to measure capital usage. The Bank has adopted both qualitative and quantitative measures to address credit concentration risk. In addition to the regulatory limits, there are internally developed risk limits on the amount of exposure, as a percentage of the total exposure, that can be taken on any single industry, to avoid any sector concentration. Additionally, the Bank has developed maximum exposure limit norms which stipulates the amount of exposure that may be taken on a borrower considering its turnover and credit risk rating. In order to address the geographic concentration risk, the bank has implemented a policy on the maximum amount of advance, as a percentage of the total advances, which can be booked in a branch. The quantitative measurement of concentration risk, both for name and sector concentration and allocation of additional capital is one of the component of the Bank's ICAAP.

CREDIT RISK MITIGANTS

Collateral

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

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

DBS is required to post additional collateral in the event of a rating downgrade. As at 31 December 2017, for a three-notch downgrade of its Standard and Poor's Ratings Services and Moody's Investors Services ratings, DBS Bank will have to post additional collateral amounting to SGD 19 million (2016: SGD 44 million)

Other Risk Mitigants

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

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

10 General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk *(Continued)*

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

COUNTER PARTY RISK MANAGEMENT

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

The Bank actively monitors and manages its exposure to counterparties in over-the-counter (OTC) derivative trades to protect its balance sheet in the event of counterparty default. Counterparty risk exposures which may be materially and adversely affected by market risk events are identified, reviewed and acted upon by management and highlighted to the appropriate risk committees. In addition, the Bank's risk measurement methodology takes into account the higher risks associated with transactions that exhibit a strong relationship between the creditworthiness of a counterparty and the expected future replacement value of a relevant transaction (so called wrong-way risk) as identified during the trade booking process. The current exposure method is used for calculating the Bank's net credit exposure and regulatory capital for counterparty exposures, using the mark-to-market exposures with an appropriate add-on factor for potential future exposures.

Quantitative Disclosures

Particulars	Notionals	Credit Exposures
- Currency Derivatives	2,193,551	136,647
- Interest Rate Derivatives	2,933,169	50,467

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

11. Composition of Capital

			(Rs. In million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2018			Ref No
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	37,057.90	A
2	Retained earnings	7,401.36	B+C+E +G
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	44,459.26	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	390.12	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets	2,868.48	F
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2018		(Rs. in million)	Ref No
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments			
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	H
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
24	of which : mortgage servicing rights	-	
25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
	a.of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b.of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	
	c.of which : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	d.of which : Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	3,258.60	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	41,200.66	
Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	-	
31	of which : classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	
35	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	-	

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

			(Rs. in million)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2018			Ref No
Additional Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments			
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	
	a. of which : Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b. of which : Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
	of which:	-	
	of which:	-	
	of which:		
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	-	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	-	
	a. Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	-	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)**	41,200.65	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	18,846.10	I
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Provisions	1,570.85	D+J

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

(Rs. in million)

Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2018			Ref No
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	20,416.95	
	Tier 2 capital : regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	
	a. of which : Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
	b. of which : Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	20,416.95	
	a. Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	20,416.95	
	b. Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
	c. Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	20,416.95	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)**	61,617.61	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	402,402.17	
	a. of which: total credit risk weighted assets	306,969.06	
	b. of which: total market risk weighted assets	74,667.82	
	c. of which: total operational risk weighted assets	20,765.29	

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2018		(Rs. in million)	Ref No
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.24%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.24%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	15.31%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.375%	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	1.875%	
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	2.864%	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.375%	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	10.875%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	1,570.85	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	3,837.11	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	NA	

11. Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2018		(Rs. in million)	Ref No
(only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

Notes to the above Template

Row No. of the template	Particular	(Rs. in million)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	2,868.48
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	-
	Total as indicated in row 10	2,868.48
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank	-
	of which : Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Tier 2 capital	-
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then :	-
	i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	-
44a	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)	-
	of which : Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	1,570.85
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	1,570.85
58a	Excess Tier 2 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Tier 2 capital as reported in row 58 and T2 as reported in 58a)	-

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2018

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

12. Composition of Capital – Reconciliation Requirements

(Rs. in million)

Step 1		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on 30 Sep 2018	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on 30 Sep 2018
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i.	Paid-up Capital	37,057.90	37,057.90
	Reserves & Surplus	7,401.89	7,401.89
	Minority Interest	-	-
	Total Capital	**44,459.79**	**44,459.79**
ii.	Deposits	**314,450.83**	**314,450.83**
	of which : Deposits from banks	45,577.91	45,577.91
	of which : Customer deposits	268,872.94	268,872.94
	of which : Other deposits (CD’s)	-	-
iii.	Borrowings	**72,714.58**	**72,714.58**
	of which : From RBI	8,000.00	8,000.00
	of which : From banks	16,883.51	16,883.51
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	28,984.97	28,984.97
	of which : Capital instruments	18,846.10	18,846.10
	of which : Others (pl. specify)	-	-
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	**95,322.09**	**95,322.09**
	Total	**526,947.29**	**526,947.29**
B	**Assets**		
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**32,899.02**	**32,899.02**
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**46,511.88**	**46,511.88**
ii.	Investments :	**157,873.17**	**157,873.17**
	of which : Government securities	128,838.62	128,838.62
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-
	of which : Shares	379.82	379.82
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	9,192.75	9,192.75
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Certificate of deposits, Security Receipts of Asset Reconstruction Companies)	19,461.98	19,461.98
iii.	Loans and advances	**196,357.49**	**196,357.49**
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	49,109.83	49,109.83
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	147,247.66	147,247.66
iv.	Fixed assets	**543.48**	**543.48**
v.	Other assets	**92,762.25**	**92,762.25**
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
	of which : Deferred tax assets	6,790.60	6,790.60
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	**526,947.29**	**526,947.29**

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2018

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

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

(Rs. in million)

Step 2		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on 30 Sep 2018	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on 30 Sep 2018	Ref No.
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
i.	Paid-up Capital	**37,057.90**	**37,057.90**	
	of which : Amount eligible for CET1	37,057.90	37,057.90	A
	of which : Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	**7,401.89**	**7,401.89**	
	of which :			
	Statutory Reserve	3,756.77	3,756.77	B
	Capital Reserve	5.10	5.10	C
	Investment Reserve	-	-	D
	Amount Retained in India for CAPAD	12,621.87	12,621.87	E
	Deferred Tax Reserve	0.54	0.54	
	Balance in Profit and Loss account	(8,982.39)	(8,982.39)	G
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	**44,459.79**	**44,459.79**	
ii.	Deposits	**314,450.83**	**314,450.83**	
	of which : Deposits from banks	45,577.91	45,577.91	
	of which : Customer deposits	268,872.94	268,872.94	
	of which : Other deposits (CD's)	-	-	
iii.	Borrowings	**72,714.58**	**72,714.58**	
	of which : From RBI	8,000.00	8,000.00	
	of which : From banks	16,883.51	16,883.51	
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	28,984.97	28,984.97	
	of which : Capital instruments	18,846.10	18,846.10	
	- of which Eligible for T2 capital	18,846.10	18,846.10	I
	of which : Others	-	-	
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	**95,322.09**	**95,322.09**	
	of which : Provision against standard asset and country risk	1,570.85	1,570.85	J
	Total	**526,947.29**	**526,947.29**	
B	**Assets**			
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**32,899.02**	**32,899.02**	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**46,511.88**	**46,511.88**	
ii.	Investments :	**157,873.17**	**157,873.17**	
	of which : Government securities	128,838.62	128,838.62	
	of which : Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which : Shares	379.82	379.82	
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	9,192.75	9,192.75	
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Certificate of deposits, Security Receipts of Asset Reconstruction Companies)	19,461.98	19,461.98	
iii.	Loans and advances	**196,357.49**	**196,357.49**	
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	49,109.83	49,109.83	
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	147,247.66	147,247.66	
iv.	Fixed assets	**543.48**	**543.48**	
v.	Other assets	**92,762.25**	**92,762.25**	
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	
	of which : Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	2,868.48	2,868.48	F
	of which : Deferred tax assets arising from timing differences other than accumulated losses	3,922.12	3,922.12	H
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total	**526,947.29**	**526,947.29**	

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2018

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

LEVERAGE RATIO

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

As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at 30 September 2018 are as follows:

On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	452,068
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(3,259)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**448,809**
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all *derivatives* transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	48,340
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions	114,690
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**163,030**
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	2,456
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	463
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**2,919**
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	251,895
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(174,489)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**77,406**
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	41,201
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**692,164**
Leverage ratio		
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**5.95%**

Basel III: Pillar 3 Disclosures *(Continued)*

as at 30 September 2018

(Currency: Indian rupees in million)

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	526,947
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	90,607
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	463
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	77,406
7	Other adjustments	(3,259)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**692,164**